Two Parts
16 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,161. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday: FAIR, COLDER. Wheat, 98⅝c.; corn, 29¾c.; Cotton, 7½c.

Senator Allison yesterday announced his determination not to become a member of President McKinley's Cabinet. Senator Sherman and Cornelius N. Bliss were yesterday reported to have been decided upon for Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy, respectively.
Page 1.

Emma Spreckels-Watson has returned to her father, Claus Spreckels, property amounting to $2,000,000, which he had given her, because he objected to her marriage to Mr. Watson.
Page 1.

In a private letter written to Albert H. Walker of Hartford, Conn., Dec. 3 last, Senator John Sherman said he was not in sympathy with the movement to retire United States notes from circulation.
Page 1.

F. A. Gregroy, private secretary to Proprietor Hood of the Tifft House, Buffalo, yesterday was said to be a defaulter, his peculations having involved several thousand dollars.
Page 1.

State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal of Kansas yesterday said there were too many banks in Kansas, and that he was trying to bring about consolidation in all the smaller towns.
Page 1.

Chicago's ordinance against high hats in theatres is regarded by lawyers of that city as invalid. The Council is said to have no power to pass such a law.
Page 1.

It was said at Washington yesterday that the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific was ready to pay the Government between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 for the road under foreclosure.
Page 1.

Vigorous opposition to the creation of the Municipal Assembly, as proposed in the Greater New York Charter, developed at the hearing before the commission. It was against the Board of Aldermtn, or lower house, of the Assembly that the heaviest assault was made. Among those who spoke were Dorman B. Eaton and Henry De Forest Baldwin.
Page 2.

Chapter 15 of the Greater New York charter, relating to the Fire Department, and Chapter 17, relating to taxes and assessments, were turned out by the printer. The former provides for one Fire Commissioner and the latter for a President and four Commissioners of a Board of Taxes and Assessments.
Page 2.

The Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday to consider the educational chapter of the Greater New York charter. Members of the board were so indifferent to the matter, however, that an adjournment was taken before the chapter had even been read.
Page 2.

It was said in Washington yesterday that the report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs regarding the cost of armor plate would be substantially the same as the report made by Secretary Herbert, published yesterday.
Page 2.

The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the anniversary of the marriage of George Washington and Martha Custis by a reception at Sherry's.
Page 2.

The President yesterday signed the bill making it a misdemeanor to produce a copyrighted play without the consent of the owner or author.
Page 2.

It was stated positively yesterday that Richard Croker has no intention of interfering in the Purroy-Sheehan political fight.
Page 2.

Seven Ursuline nuns lost their lives yesterday while rescuing girls from a burning convent at Roberval, Quebec.
Page 2.

The Government utterly failed in its Santa Fé rebate case and ex-President Reinhart was discharged.
Page 2.

The trouble between the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacle and the Baptist City Mission Society did not abate yesterday. Dr. Potter left the besieged house in the morning, and when he returned he could not get in through the regular entrance. He visited Justice Lawrence last night to get a temporary injunction restraining the society from interfering with his possession of the rectory. The Justice was not at home, and Dr. Potter returned to the Tabernacle and was admitted, although one of the guards called on the spectators to note that he had broken in the door. Some one replied, "The door was opened from the inside."
Page 3.

Former Inspector General McLewee has not yet decided what action he will take respecting his removal at the hands of Gov. Morton. He thinks that former Adjt. Gen. McAlpin traded on the ignorance of Mr. Morton as far as the rules are concerned. He talked of his attitude toward McAlpin, and had something to say of the case of Capt. Hardin, United States Army, who was removed from the detail of observing the State troops, and whose place was taken by Major Burbank.
Page 3.

Sardou's new play, "Spiritisme," embodying his views of occult things, which has caused much talk in London and Paris, will be produced in New York, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Feb. 17.
Page 5.

Ambassador Bayard was a guest of the Article Club, in London, last night. His speech, referring to the amity between this country and England, was repeatedly cheered.
Page 5.

During the coming season of German opera Walter Damrosch will give a chronological cycle of Wagner's works.
Page 5.

Selden R. Hopkins, as Special Examiner for the Insurance Department of the State of Ohio, wrote a letter to James F. Pierce, Superintendent of Insurance, in reply to the opinion expressed by the latter concerning the recent examination of the Globe Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Hopkins says Mr. Pierce's examiners did not see all the books of the company.
Page 6.

A committee of the New York Yacht Club is considering the advisability of that club's taking the initiative in the formation of a yacht racing league which shall govern yachting all over the country. The movers of the scheme argue that it would be of immense benefit to the sport generally, and give their reasons for thinking so.
Page 6.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois commuted the sentences of Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft, bankers, who were convicted of violating the law. He pardoned the notorious John McGrath and several other criminals.
Page 6.

Anna Held, the Parisian Music Hall artist, is to be married to Mr. Ziegfeld, her manager, at the close of the season of "A Parlor Match," according to a story which comes from Philadelphia.
Page 7.

James Potter and Adolph Cornell, fourteen and sixteen years old, encountered a wildcat in a cave in the Catskills, and Cornell killed him with an axe, after a terrible struggle.
Page 7.

The centennial of the founding of the State capital at Albany, N. Y., was celebrated yesterday. Letters from President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley were read. Many prominent men were in attendance, several of them making addresses. Chauncey M. Depew delivered a historical oration. Thousands of people witnessed the exercises.
Page 8.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by the executor of the will of Mrs. Lucy Fayerweather, widow of the wealthy leather merchant, against Henry B. Vaughan and others, to compel them to establish the fourth codicil of the will of Mr. Fayerweather, which, it is alleged, was burned soon after his death.
Page 8.

Some Democrats of the Twenty-third Ward, including Edward Whitehouse, Thomas J. Kenna, Thomas Connor, M. P. Adelfinger, W. L. Howard, and Samuel Whitehouse, organized a Democratic Club to work on independent, anti-machine lines.
Page 8.

The New York Cab Company had a full quota of men employed yesterday. Policemen were still on guard at the stables. There was little violence. Some strikers assaulted a few drivers, but they were arrested.
Page 8.

Stephen Miller, a boy of fourteen, is held in the Brooklyn Workhouse for stealing $1,200 worth of jewelry from his employers. He was left to watch it and he disappeared.
Page 8.

The Bowdoin Alumni Association held its annual meeting and dinner at the Savoy Hotel last evening.
Page 8.

Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, yesterday sent to the Brisson Commission a letter in which he enumerated the articles which the prisons were now prepared to manufacture in compliance with the Constitution. There was some talk at Albany yesterday of reorganizing the Prison Commission and reducing the number of its members.
Page 9.

Certain Chinese bric-a-brac recently imported by a Fifth Avenue dealer has been declared not liable to duty because made before 1700.
Page 9.

John M. Comstock, who has just returned from the Canadian frontier, will make recommendations to Secretary Carlisle to improve the Customs Service.
Page 9.

Police Captain Chapman sent an anonymous gift of $50 to the Police Commissioners, who advised it be turned over to the Police Pension Fund.
Page 9.

Hearings were begun in Controller Fitch's office against marketmen of Washington Market, who are accused of selling light weights.
Page 9.

Michael Hogan and James Brennan, two short-term men in the Queens County Penitentiary, escaped yesterday.
Page 9.

The inaugural message of Gov. Black was delivered in the Legislature yesterday.
Page 9.

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday took up the "raw wool" schedule in the tariff hearing. Experts on both sides of the tariff controversy presented their views.
Page 10.

Chauncey M. Depew's oration, delivered at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the capital at Albany.
Page 10.

CONGRESS.—The Cuban complications were the principal topic in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which passed, calling on the President and Secretary of State for information as to any steps they have taken regarding the recognition of foreign countries seeking independence. Mr. Call discussed the Sanguilly case. The House passed Loud's postal law amendment curtailing the privileges of "sample copies."
Page 11.

The Railroad Commissioners in their annual report recommend a law abolishing grade crossings, one to protect the railroads against the abuse of the privilege of mileage books, and one to provide gates for passenger coaches.
Page 11.

The Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday fixed the annual dividend at 5 per cent. The stock of the company, as a result of this action, fell from 121¾ to 113½ and did not rally.
Page 11.

It has been discovered that the pillars in the New Jersey Assembly Room are of pine wood, plastered over, instead of marble, as the specifications called for. The Legislature will probably investigate this fraud.
Page 11.

The General Assembly of Connecticut met and organized in Hartford yesterday. Speaker Barbour made a significant address, and the inaugural message of Gov. Cooke was full of suggestions for legislation.
Page 11.

The report is confirmed that ex-Senator W. B. Washburn and Clarence Cary have gone to China, seeking there opportunities for the investment of American capital.
Page 11.

The convicts in the Arizona Penitentiary had almost succeeded in constructing a tunnel to give them freedom, when the plot was discovered and frustrated.
Page 11.

The third of the series of torpedo boats to be built in Baltimore was launched yesterday morning at the yards of the Columbian Iron Works.
Page 11.

Steps are shortly to be taken for the establishment of a wool exchange in this city.
Page 11.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the Legislature yesterday were these: To regulate the price of gas in New York and Brooklyn, and to investigate the alleged Brooklyn gas trust; to permit a citizen to compel his enrollment in his party organization; to investigate the subject of a water supply for Greater New York; to reclassify the Civil Service, and one affecting representation from the districts north of the Harlem in New York.
Page 15.

Jacob A. Riis makes a report on the subject of boys' clubs in this city to the Confederated Good Government Clubs. Board of Education to be asked to co-operate.
Page 15.

The Brooklyn Board of Education has passed rules to govern the proposed kindergarten schools. It decided that persons who have not teachers' certificates may be appointed as assistant teachers.
Page 15.

The Hoboken Water Board has decided to advertise for an independent water supply for the city.
Page 15.

A Virginia Judge fined a young lawyer $2.50 for sending an enemy a challenge to meet him on the "field of honor."
Page 15.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The New York Legislature met yesterday and took a recess until Jan. 13. The Governor's message was received and read. In the Senate Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made an address, and minor officers were elected. Senator McCarren declined to recognize Senator Cantor as the Democratic leader. The nomination of George W. Aldridge to be Superintendent of Public Works was confirmed. In the House the Republican caucus nominees were elected as officers. Speaker O'Grady delivered an address, in which he urged greater care in the preparation and introduction of bills. Many bills were introduced, and Mr. Trainor discussed the question of cheaper gas.
Page 16.

Prof. Achilles Errani, a teacher of singing whose fame is national, died of heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 118 East Twenty-sixth Street. The lover of one of his serving women shot the woman and himself in the house the evening before, and when Prof. Errani learned of this occurrence he became greatly excited. An attack of heart disease resulted from this excitement and caused death. Mrs. Errani is now prostrated and is quite ill.
Page 16.

The 1,000 children in the First Ward School in Long Island City were dismissed yesterday because there was no coal with which to heat the school. The deficiency is caused by a dispute between the coal company and the City Treasurer.
Page 16.

John F. Bissell, the Elizabeth lawyer, who was arrrested for helping the pony express mesenger Joseph Sheppard, to break through the police lines, was adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct yesterday by Justice Potts.
Page 16.

The Rainy Day Club, a new organization of women for dress reform, held its first annual meeting yesterday, and elected officers. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The club will meet every month.
Page 16.

Attorney General Hancock makes public his opinion that District Attorney Olcott is not restricted by the civil service law in disposing of the vast patronage pertaining to his office.
Page 16.

District Attorney Olcott says he will ask for a law to provide a method of examination for subordinate positions in his office.
Page 16.

A bronze bust of Commodore George W. Melville was presented to Grammar School No. 3 by the Commodore's friends.
Page 16.

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ANNA HELD TO BE MARRIED

HER MANAGER, MR. ZIEGFELD, TO BE HER HUSBAND.

The Announcement Made to Members of "A Parlor Match" Company —The Career of Miss Held.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—According to the members of "A Parlor Match" Company, now playing at Gilmore's Auditorium, this city, winsome and captivating Anna Held, the pretty French songstress, who plays a star rôle, is to marry her manager, F. Ziegfeld. They assert that Manager Ziegfeld, who has been assiduous in his attentions to the pretty little Parisian for a long time past, secured her promise to marry him after the close of Monday night's performance, and that yesterday afternoon the news of the engagement was privately imparted to the members of the company, all of whom were pledged to secrecy.

Yesterday the plighted Thespians occupied a box at the Chestnut Street Theatre, and there Miss Held was the recipient of a handsome bouquet of Bride roses, a congratulatory tribute from her associates.

When seen to-night both Manager Ziegfeld and Miss Held declined to be interviewed in regard to the engagement, and appeared much annoyed that the fact of it had leaked out. They positively refused to give out any information regarding the probable date of the marriage, but from other sources it was learned that they contemplate having the ceremony performed at the close of their present engagement with the "Parlor Match" Company, and that they will immediately afterward leave this country for an Australian and Continental tour.

Anna Held, Parisian beauty and singer, is about twenty-seven years old, and came to this country Sept. 15, 1896. She has sung in many music halls of London, Paris, and Lucerne, but did not meet with great success. It was only here that she became famous through judicious advertising on the part of her managers and herself. It was reported that she had been engaged at a salary of $1,500 a week to appear with Evans & Hoey's "A Parlor Match" in her songs and dances. Her début was made Sept. 21 at the Herald Square Theatre, as previously reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 22.

During her engagement at the Herald Square Theatre her agent concocted many schemes for advertising her. One of these, which was only too readily taken hold of by some of the papers, was a story to the effect that the singer had been sued by a Brooklyn milkman for an unpaid bill for several hundred gollons of fresh milk, which was alleged to have been supplied to her daily for bathing purposes. Miss Held's agent gave out that she refused to pay because the milk was not pure, and not too fresh. The story, which was aired for a few days, was proved to be false by the milkman, who acknowledged that he had never entered into a contract with Miss Held's manager, but had lent his name for a consideration.

Another story was shortly afterward promulgated to the effect that the singer had saved the life of Civil Justice E. Clarence Murphy of Brooklyn by stopping his horse, which had run away, while out bicycle riding with Mr. Zeigfeld on the Coney Island Boulevard Oct. 18. According to Mr. Zeigfeld, Miss Held managed to catch up with the runaway horse, and grasping the rein, which was trailing on the ground, balanced her bicycle with one hand and held in the horse with the other. Many other alleged doings brought her into notice while here.

Miss Held is of Polish Jewish parentage. She was born in Paris, and made her début in a Whitechapel theatre in London, where she is still remembered as the Whitechapel beauty.

POST OFFICE SHORTAGE.

A Deficiency of $5,840 at Norfolk, Va., Cannot Be Explained.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 6.—During the past week Post Office Inspector Clumm has been engaged in examining the books of the Norfolk Post Office. The city was greatly excited this afternoon by the announcement that he had discovered that W. W. Degge, the Postmaster, was short in his accounts to the extent of $5,840, and that W. H. H. Trice, one of his bondsmen, had been made temporary Postmaster.

The sureties made good the shortage, and Mr. Degge gave them a mortgage on his property to secure them.

Degge says he cannot explain the shortage, except on the ground of negligence. He is a temperate man and never gambles. He lives modestly, and it is a mystery to his friends what he has done with the money. He is thirty-three years of age and was appointed by Mr. Cleveland in April, 1894.

LOUISVILLE CLUB CHANGES.

Pulham Gets Full Power—Prizes for Players.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—Radical changes were made by the stockholders and Directors of the Louisville Baseball Club to-night. The number of Directors was increased from five to seven, and Harry C. Pulliam, financial manager, was elected President and a Director with supreme authority.

James Rodgers, who last year played first base, this year will be second baseman, Captain, and team manager, reporting to President Pulliam. The Directors voted to President Pulliam $10,000 to use as he sees fit in strengthening the team.

To encourage the players the Directors appropriated $1,000 to be divided if the team finishes ninth, $2,000 if eighth, $3,000 if seventh, and so on up. Prizes of $100 each were also hung up for the best pitcher, the best batsman, the best run scorer, the best sacrifice hitter, and the best base stealer.

President Pulliam says that he will give Louisville a winning team.

Death of a Suspected Clerk.

READING, Penn., Jan. 6.—Edward S. Boyer, aged thirty-eight, who had charge of the coat department at a general store here and who was said to have given a sealskin cape to Miss Clara Gable several weeks ago, is dead. Boyer denied the charge and the girl was arrested on the accusation of stealing the garment. She was tried and acquitted. The next day Boyer's mind gave way, and he expired this evening of nervous prostration. The case attracted much attention, and many persons believed him innocent.

New York's Financial Institutions.
A complete list in Eagle Almanac for 1897.—Adv.

MAY KILL HILL'S MEASURE.

House Members Loading His Federal Court Bill with Amendments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The House Committee on Judiciary has been discussing Senator Hill's bill "to prevent government by injunction," and will be ready to report to the House in a few days.

The intent of the bill, as it passed the Senate, was to put a limit on the power of Federal Judges to punish for long-range contempt. It met with very little opposition in the Senate, but a disposition has been developed in the House Committee to tack on amendments which will prevent the passing of the measure this session.

The amendment which the committee seems determined to add, and which is looked upon as tantamount to defeat, is one relieving from direct and peremptory jurisdiction of the court persons cited for contempt in failing to obey subpoenas.

The indications point to the death of the Hill bill by being loaded down with dangerous and offensive amendments.

SHERMAN ON PAPER MONEY.

Not in Sympathy with the Movement to Retire Notes.

Albert H. Walker of Hartford, Conn., makes public a letter written to him by Senator Sherman Dec. 3, 1896. The letter was written in the Senate Chamber at Washington, and is as follows:

"Mr. Albert H. Walker.

"My Dear Sir: Your kind note of the 26th ult. is received. I do not sympathize with the movement proposed to retire United States notes from circulation. I believe it is easy to maintain a limited amount of these in circulation, without danger or difficulty.

"The maintenance in circulation of $346,000,000 United States notes, supported by a reserve of $100,000,000 gold, not only saves the interest on $246,000,000 of debt, but is a vast convenience to the people at large.

"The best form of paper money is that which is backed by the Government and maintained at the specie standard. The absolute security of these notes was never called in question, after the resumption of specie payments in 1879, until the reserve was being trenched upon, to meet deficiencies in current revenue, brought about by what is known as the Wilson tariff law of 1894. Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

TOO MANY BANKS IN KANSAS.

A General Attempt at Consolidation in the Smaller Towns.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—State Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenthal predicts that the number of Kansas banking institutions will decrease materially within the next two years. He says there are too many banks in Kansas now for the amount of business transacted, and is advising consolidation in every place where it is feasible.

"It is simply a question of time whether many of these institutions shall go into voluntary liquidation or be forced to suspend," said the Commissioner, "and in order to prevent the latter, I have advised a general consolidation all over the State, especially in the smaller towns."

The oversupply of banks came into existence during the boom days, and, while the capital has since been diminished, there has been no perceptible decrease in the number of the institutions.

The Deputy Commissioners of Banking who have just returned from a tour of the State, examining all banks, report that in nearly every town or city the bankers are figuring with each other on a plan of consolidation, in accordance with the advice of the Commissioner.

RUSSIA HONORS W. E. D. STOKES

He Is Appointed Correspondent for Horses and Horse Breeding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Word has been received here that the Russian Government has appointed W. E. D. Stokes of New York City the Imperial Russian Government's correspondent for horses and horse breeding in America, with rank, uniform, and official entrée, and with permission to wear this uniform in America on official occasions. This is the outcome of a visit of Mr. Stokes and his wife to Russia during the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, which ceremonies Mr. and Mrs. Stokes attended by special imperial invitation.

Mr. Stokes received notification of his appointment last Friday. He is well known as a lover of horses, and he has always had ample means to indulge his desire for fine stock. When his father died, in 1881, he left an estate of between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000.

His brother, James Stokes, was one of the organizers of the movement to establish a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Paris. In the rooms of the first home of that association in the capital of France he received from the French Government the order of Knighthood in the Legion of Honor, as a recognition of his public services.

UNION PACIFIC PLANS.

Reorganization Committee Ready to Pay the Government $30,600,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There is information of an apparently reliable sort that the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee is prepared to enter into an agreement to pay the Government between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 for the Union Pacific properties under foreclosure proceedings to be instituted by the Government in the event of the funding bills failing to pass the House.

The President has been informed of the purpose of the committee, and it is again reported to-day that he is ready to issue a proclamation directing a foreclosure should the funding bills meet with defeat when the vote is taken next Monday.

The committee, it is said, will either put up the money or furnish a satisfactory guarantee for the fulfillment of the contract.

If this agreement is carried out and the Government takes the initiative, then all other parties at interest can file bills under the Government proceedings. By the means proposed, and by that means only, would purchasers be insured of a clear title when the properties are knocked down under the hammer.

The scheme, as outlined, would leave the Sioux City crowd, which is trying to force a seven-million-dollar rider on the Funding bill, out in the cold, a circumstance which would not be considered an unmixed evil by a great many.

BIG FLOOD IN MISSOURI

RIVERS OUT OF THEIR BANKS AND GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

Woodchoppers Spend a Night on Roofs and in Tree Tops—Railroad Tracks Washed Out in Many Places.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The rise in the Mississippi River continues at the rate of nearly an inch per hour. So far over 125,000 feet of wharves have been washed away and considerable damage has been done to cotton and other goods stored along the levee. Rivermen predict that the flood will go as high as twenty-seven feet, and it is feared an immense loss to property will result.

Suffering on Salt River.

The steamboat B. H. Pike to-day landed sixty woodchoppers who had been picked up from tree tops and house roofs in the lowlands north of Louisiana, Mo., yesterday. Two hundred woodchoppers employed by local lumber concerns were at work on the prairie lands bordering on the Mississippi lying directly north of Louisiana. The place has been studded with tents. The men and their families have camped there for the past month. The Mississippi had been rising rapidly, but no immediate danger was expected.

Early Tuesday Salt River, directly north, rose three feet, breaking over its banks and flooding the lowlands.

Joseph Lowler of St. Louis, a section foreman, foresaw the danger, but arrived at the woodchoppers' camp too late for them to escape. He was astride a horse. Following him came the roaring waters. There was a rush for the highest point, and those fortunate enough to have cabins sought safety on the roof. The narrow strip of high land was covered with shivering humanity. The night was well advanced. Bonfires on the high lands kept the choppers from freezing until daylight, when they were rescued with skiffs and rafts. The B. H. Pike picked up many of them.

Railroad Tracks Damaged.

At Reading Switch, four miles north, at the mouth of the Salt River, the whole land for miles around is under water. The St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad tracks are submerged. There is danger of the railroad bridge across Salt River being swept away.

This morning two expeditions left Louisiana—one north and the other south—on a searching expedition for flood victims. Mayor Hart leads in the movement, and has started a fund to defray expenses.

Three St. Louis and San Francisco passenger trains are held near St. Clair, Mo., by a washout. One of the trains was due in St. Louis yesterday morning, another last night, and the third this morning. Even the 'Frisco officials are unable to tell when they will be able to bring their trains into St. Louis, but they expect to do so some time to-night.

More than 900 feet of track have been washed away by the rise of the Meramec River. A large force of men has been at work day and night since the washout, repairing the break, which is fifty miles from St. Louis.

In Southeastern and Western Missouri the floods continue, and near Richland the Gasconade River has broken the record, registering two feet higher than ever known before. Two steel bridges between Richland and Waynesville have been swept away, and the damage to farms along the river will reach many thousands of dollars.

The Osage River and Dryglaise Creek, in Camden County, have also done great damage, and the residents of Linn Creek, the county seat of Camden County, and the farmers along the Osage have been compelled to desert their homes and seek safety upon the hilltops. As all communication from that section of the country is entirely cut off, it is impossible to give an accurate report of the loss of property. It is feared lives have been lost, and it is known that hundreds of head of live stock have been drowned.

A Blizzard Aids the Flood.

The blizzard which struck the vicinity of Warrensburg Sunday night has not abated, and Post Oak and Blackwater Rivers are out of their banks and flooding the bottomlands.

Several mail routes have been abandoned, and over one hundred telegraph and telephone poles between Warrensburg and Holden have been broken and communication seriously interrupted. Railroad trains in Southern and Southwestern Missouri are greatly delayed by washouts and floods.

The Missouri River and its tributaries, the Osage and the Gasconade, are reported to be falling to-night, as is also the Mississippi above Grafton, Ill. The Illinois and the Mississippi below Grafton are still rising.

CHICAGO'S HIGH HAT LAW.

The Ordinance Sneered at by Lawyers as Invalid.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The ordinance passed Monday evening by the City Council, aimed at the high-hat nuisance in the theatres, has been declared invalid by a number of the best authorities in the city, who found many faulty points in its construction.

"The Council might as well pass an ordinance prohibiting a man from wagging his head," said ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary. "I think one may search in vain for any provision of the law defining the powers of the City Council and relating to the subject matter of the Plotke ordinance, and if there was it would probably not be constitutional."

"A mistake was made," said ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran, "when the fine was placed on the manager of the theatre. It should have been placed on the wearer of the hat."

"The ordinance says that the manager of the theatre shall be fined for 'permitting' or 'tolerating' any one to wear a hatin the theatre," commented Attorney Julius Goldzier. "Now, it fails to prescribe a penalty for the wearer herself, presuming it to be a woman. If she refuses to take off her hat, the manager cannot himself take it off, and he cannot have her put out, for the ordinance does not state that hat wearing is an offense, and prescribe a fine or punishment for it."

Killed by a Powder Explosion.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 6.—By an explosion of giant powder at Twin Lakes Station; twelve miles from here, this afternoon, Peter Fagin and Michael Sebia were instantly killed, and Joseph Larkin was fatally injured. The men were employed on the Midland Railroad grade and were thawing out powder at the time. There were twelve in the party, but the others escaped. About sixty pounds of the powder exploded.

BRYAN IS GLAD HE RAN.

Better to Have Run and Lost than Not to Have Run at All.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—William J. Bryan left here to-day for Chicago, where he will attend the Jackson Day banquet to-morrow night.

He made a speech this morning before the State Bimetallic Conference, in which he said that, although the silver men had failed to elect their Presidential candidate, they had gained strength in the campaign.

Giving this idea a personal application, Mr. Bryan said: "It is better to have run and lost, than not to have run at all."

NINE PERSONS DIE BY FIRE.

Burned to Death in Dwellings in Wisconsin and South Carolina.

WESTFIELD, Wis., Jan. 6.—The farm residence of William Belhke of the town of Newton, this county, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Four of his children, the eldest fourteen years of age, perished in the flames. Three younger children were rescued.

BABCOCK, Wis., Jan. 6.—The farmhouse of Ole Delia, six miles south of here, was burned to the ground this morning. His three children, the oldest five years of age, were burned to death.

PICKENS, S. C., Jan. 6.—The residence of the Rev. M. L. Jones, five miles north of Pickens, was destroyed by fire this morning, and his son Elbert and daughter Mary, both about grown, perished in the flames. Mr. Jones was absent at the time.

RICHMOND'S ANSWER FILED.

The Buffalo Millionaire Replies to His Sister-in-Law's Charges.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Jewett M. Richmond filed his answer with Surrogate Marcus this afternoon to the petition of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Loraine Richmond, asking for his removal as testamentary trustee of the estate of his brother, the late Moses Richmond.

Mr. Richmond says that he has given the estate proper attention at all times, and that it has been properly handled.

In regard to some offensive statements which appeared in Mrs. Richmond's petition, Mr. Richmond says, in his answer, that these statements were simply made by the attorney for Mrs. Richmond for the purpose of personal insult and indignity.

Mr. Richmond says he does not care to retain the trust if it is contrary to the wish of his sister-in-law, but desires to place himself right before the Surrogate.

SHE RENOUNCES A FORTUNE.

Claus Speckels's Daughter Returns $2,000,000 to Her Father.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Emma Spreckels-Watson, the only daughter of Mr. Claus Spreckels, the millionaire sugar king, whose secret marriage to Mr. Thomas Watson, a San Francisco grain broker, on Wednesday of last week, set society agog, has of her own volition returned to her father all property, bonds, &c., which he had placed in her name.

These gifts, amounting to nearly $2,000,000, were, it is said, relinquished with a single stroke of the pen by Mrs. Watson after her marriage. It is reported that Mr. Spreckels was opposed to his daughter's union with Watson, and that upon his chiding her for her seeming ingratitude in marrying against his wishes, she decided to give up her fortune, and did so, it is understood, upon the advice of her husband.

HOTEL MAN A DEFAULTER.

The Tifft House at Buffalo Victimized by an Employe.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Frederick A. Gregory, private secretary of Proprietor John Hood of the Tifft House, disappeared last Thursday, leaving behind numerous bad checks, and taking with him funds belonging to his employer. Auditors are now busy working on his books.

The defalcations cover a period of nine months, and amount to several thousands of dollars, but although the Tifft House is a large loser, the friends of Gregory are the main sufferers. The exact figures cannot be given until the experts have completed their examination, which will likely be before Saturday. Gregory is about forty years of age, known to business and professional men all over the country, because of his long following of the hotel business. He came to Buffalo about six years ago from Boston. He is married.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair, colder, westerly winds.

The barometer has risen in all districts east of the Mississippi and has fallen generally over all districts to the westward. It is highest over the central plateau region and lowest northeast of New England. It is colder on the Atlantic coast and warmer in the Central valleys and Northwest. Generally fair weather prevails to-night except in the lower lake region and Northern New England, where local snows continue. The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States and Central valleys. It will be colder on the Atlantic coast in the morning and the temperature will rise slowly in the Central valleys and Southern States Thursday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	1	37	38
6 A. M.	2	33	35
9 A. M.	3	28	32
12 M.	3	27	30
4 P. M.	9	29	32
6 P. M.	9	27	31
9 P. M.	2	27	30
12 P. M.	5	25	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	32
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1896	3
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 7.

Mrs. Lease's House Sold on Mortgage.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Lease's house was sold to-day at Sheriff's sale for $600. It cost about $3,000. It was bought in by J. Marsh, an Eastern mortgagee.

MR. ALLISON HAS DECLINED

WILL NOT BE A MEMBER OF MR. McKINLEY'S CABINET.

The Senator's Determination Announced to the President-elect—Sherman and Bliss Said to be Slated for Portfolios.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Major McKinley left Cleveland at 7:10 this morning in the private car of Vice President King of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Canton. Breakfast was served en route, and the President-elect reached Canton a few moments before 10.

Senator Allison arrived from Pittsburg at 10:26, and Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore on the same train. Senator Allison passed through Canton on the east-bound limited train about 2 o'clock this morning, but went on to Pittsburg, by the advice of his physician, who did not want him to disturb his night's rest or to venture out in the air at an early hour in the morning.

Major McKinley and Senator Allison were very cordial in their greetings. Senator Allison showed some traces of his recent illness, but on the whole was looking almost as robust as usual. Very shortly after reaching Major McKinley's house, Senator Allison and the President-elect retired for a private talk, and remained closely engaged in conversation until luncheon was served.

Senator Allison said after the conference that he was not to be a member of President McKinley's Cabinet, and it is learned to-night that this determination was reached some days ago, and that Major McKinley learned of it through friends.

The President-elect and Mr. Allison discussed Cabinet possibilities from Iowa and other States and talked over the whole political situation.

The impression prevails here that Senator Sherman is likely to be Secretary of State, and Senator Allison, who seems to have this opinion, spoke of him in high terms, declaring that he would make a strong and admirable officer at the head of the Department of State. Mr. Allison left for Washington at 2 o'clock.

This is the second interview Major McKinley has had with Cabinet possibilities this week. His first talk was with Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, who spent Monday evening in Cleveland with the President-elect at the home of M. A. Hanna. Mr. Bliss returned to the East yesterday, and to-day there is a rumor that the post of Secretary of the Navy was offered to him and accepted. There are many reasons why Major McKinley would like to have Mr. Bliss in his Cabinet, but it is believed that until he shall have selected a Secretary of State and a Secretary of the Treasury, no other Cabinet portfolios will be tendered or accepted.

Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore lunched with Major McKinley and Senator Allison. He is strongly opposed to the appointment of James A. Gary of Baltimore to the Cabinet.

Major McKinley returned to Cleveland to-night, and will remain there till the first of next week.

CHICAGO GAS DIVIDEND.

The Company Expected to Declare One About the 15th Inst.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6.—Chicago Gas is expected to declare another dividend some time between the 15th and 20th of the present month, to be paid on the 25th of February.

Of the declaration of the dividend there can be no question, as the company has a large surplus on hand. The rate will be maintained at 6 per cent. until such time as there is danger of encroaching too heavily on the surplus—if there is ever such a danger.

The officials of the company assert that the competition of the Ogden Gas Company is not perceptible, and that it will cut but little figure in the consumption of gas in the city. The business of the company is good, and there is a satisfactory increase in the output of gas.

A NEW JERSEY MYSTERY.

Detectives Are Not Clear as to the Cause of Scranton's Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Pennsylvania Railroad detectives believe that Charles H. Scranton, whose body was found beside the tracks on Saturday morning, did not fall from a train, as was supposed, but either tried to board a moving freight train and was thrown and killed, or else was struck by tramps when he attempted to get on, in mistake for a detective.

Scranton lived at Rochester, N. Y. It was supposed he was on a passenger train and fell off. The detectives have found that for a couple of hours a man dressed like Scranton, and carrying a bag similar to the one found beside him, was at the station here on Saturday morning soon after midnight, and asked three railroad men what time a freight train passed for Philadelphia.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS MEET.

Discussing Subjects Connected with the Universities.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.—Presidents of eleven Western universities are holding a meeting here to-day, called by President Adams of Wisconsin University, to discuss various matters relating to those institutions, one important feature being their relations to preparatory schools, with a view to securing uniformity in the standard of requirements for admission to a university.

The football question is also likely to come up for thorough discussion, though the subject is not on the programme, but it is expected to be brought up by President Jesse of Missouri, who wants the game abolished or else so changed as to remove dangerous features.

Those present at the meeting are President James M. Canfield, Ohio State University; President J. H. Smart, Purdue University; Chancellor E. H. Snow, University of Nebraska; President G. E. MacLean, University of Kansas; President Joseph Swain, Indiana University; President R. H. Jesse, University of Missouri; President A. S. Draper, University of Illinois; President Charles Schaefer, State University, Iowa; President Cyrus Northrup, University of Minnesota; President J. B. Angel, University of Michigan, and President Charles Kendall Adams, Wisconsin.

ASSEMBLY PLAN ATTACKED

CHARTER PROVISION FOR MUNICIPAL BODY CRITICISED.

Henry De Forest Baldwin Would Have All Reference to the Board of Aldermen Stricken Out—Dorman B. Eaton and Others Heard.

Vigorous opposition to the creation of the Municipal Assembly, as proposed in the Greater New York Charter, developed yesterday at the hearing before the commission in the Council Chamber of the City Hall.

As already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the charter proposes that the Municipal Assembly shall be vested with great powers, and that it shall consist of a Board of Councilmen, which shall number thirty-seven members, and a Board of Alderrmen, which shall number 104 members. It was against the Board of Aldermen, or lower house of the Assembly, that the heaviest assault was made.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry De Forest Baldwin, speaking for the Reform Club, asked that all reference to the Board of Aldermen in the charter be stricken out. He read an address, which was a criticism of the Aldermanic Boards of recent years, and which one of the present Aldermen described as "a most artistic roast."

Dorman B. Eaton and Col. George Bliss also attacked the Municipal Assembly plan. Thomas A. Fulton thought that the Assembly as provided for by the charter was not a large enough body.

The commission had scheduled the Assembly and Finance chapters for yesterday's hearing, but the discussion was almost wholly on the Assembly chapter. Controller Fitch said a few words in praise of the Finance chapter, and no changes in it were suggested.

The suggestions of the League for Political Education in regard to the charter were submitted by the Secretary, Miss L. H. Bangs. They were that the term of office—two years—was too short to satisfy the ambition of men who wished to conscientiously discharge municipal duties, and that one-third of the Council only should be retired and one-half of the lower house every two years.

Dorman B. Eaton's Address.

Dorman B. Eaton thought that municipal government should be adapted to municipal interests. Such government should be constructed that those who adhered to different political parties could unite in carrying on the municipal administration. He believed it would be impossible to have good municipal government in New York on a partisan basis.

"Is it a charter?" he asked, "which will facilitate the bringing together of honest and patriotic citizens irrespective of party to co-operate in municipal administration? I would call this method of bringing together the adherents of different parties a government which substantially rests on public opinion. The kind of government which would keep up the conflict between different parties on State and National lines for supremacy in city affairs is not desirable. It would facilitate a sort of conspiracy between the managers of different political parties. Sometimes this is called government by syndicate."

Another fundamental question, said Mr. Eaton, was whether they wished to continue local peculiarities or blot them out, thus welding the population of the different districts into a mass all of whom should be New Yorkers, and where a Senator Jones of Staten Island, and Mr. Henry from Bronxville should be unknown.

Mr. Eaton read from the draft report to the effect that the present conditions demanded that the Greater New York should be governed as the charter indicated, and commented: "Some political interest of some sort has given form to those provisions, and they are not the provisions, obviously, which a majority thinks the City of New York should have. It is assumed that there is much political prepossession and allegiance to party. It is assumed that party government is a necessity. It is to be regretted that the charter has not done something to facilitate the coming together of political opponents."

For One Body Only.

Mr. Eaton said that the efforts to compel the City Assembly to accept the suggestions of the Board of Public Improvements would in the long run fail, because the Assembly could dictate the policy of the administration. He thought, therefore, that the city should be governed by one body only. He referred to the action of Congress in giving two bodies to govern the District of Columbia as having led to complications, and to the repeal of that legislation after it had been tried for twenty years. All the European cities were governed by one body. The most enlightened experience of the world favored one council. He could not see what advantage could come from having two houses.

The speaker said there was nothing to represent the dignity and importance of the new city; everywhere there was representation in small localities. There would be greater inducement for men of character to enter a body which represented the whole city. He favored a provision making a larger proportion of the members of the Council than one-third from the city at large. It looked as if something had excluded the consideration of representation for the city at large. Mr. Eaton did not think the Council should exceed eighty members. Increased number diminished the sense of responsibility. He thought, too, that twenty or thirty of them should be elected members at large. If two houses were decided on, he was in favor of giving the Mayor power to appoint the members of the upper house, provision being made that not more than one-half of them should belong to the same political party. If the Mayor was reasonably honest and just he would be bound to put in such men as represented the sentiments of the community, and the Upper Council would then contain the widest experience of the city. He did not think wisdom could be expected in the Council unless the members were to stay there for six years. Mr. Eaton also thought that Presidents of boroughs ought not to be elected, but should be chosen from the members themselves.

H. De Forest Baldwin.

H. De Forest Baldwin spoke on behalf of the Reform Club. He said they advocated the elimination of the provisions creating the Board of Aldermen in the lower house of this Assembly. "It seems to us," he said, "that it will cause local politics to a greater extent to enter into affairs of the City Government than at present. We notice that the report of the Draft Committee, while not expressing a hope, suggests that the new board should attract men of high character and intelligence. It might be well to suggest some of the reasons why it cannot be expected that it will do so. The new board will represent small constituencies, the fact that they will be elected by Assembly instead of Senate districts making little difference.

"Few men have ever risen to any prominence, except through misdeeds, in the Boards of Aldermen of this city or Brooklyn. Small constituencies are not much interested in larger questions concerning the general welfare. Unless the constituency is made so large that a man cannot interest himself in his personal friends, we cannot have the best men. I don't think it will be seriously contended that the men likely to be elected to this new lower house will be men of any great reputation or have any great following, other than in small districts. Small constituencies do not elect representatives who stand for ideas interesting the people as a complete social community.

"The 104 members of the Board of Aldermen will represent nothing that will not be represented without them. In the whole history of New York and Brooklyn there was never a time when their worst Mayor was not a better representative of the people than the best Alderman. To secure good representation the borough should be the smallest constituency.

"In so far as we regard municipal government as business rather than politics, so shall we consider two chambers as useless. They are a disadvantage, in that they make legislation difficult. Responsibility should be more concentrated. The Board of Public Improvement, the Mayor, and the Controller afford sufficient checks upon hasty legislation.

"It seems to me that if the Municipal Assembly should consist only of an Upper House elected on a general ticket, we should have sufficient minority representation. The abolition of the Aldermen as a power has been the principal reform since the time of Tweed. Their present position, shorn of their powers, has been an ever present sign that things are not as bad as they might be."

If the charter is to stand regarding Boards of Aldermen, Mr. Baldwin suggested that the section be amended so as to confine its action to general ordinances.

Thanked by the Controller.

Controller Fitch thanked the Commissioners for the way they had considered the suggestions made to them. After nine years' experience in the financial department of the city he could say that the work of the commission in regard to that department was a most faithful and successful piece of law-making.

Alfred T. White of Brooklyn suggested that the Municipal Assembly should consist of a single Board of Aldermen, to be elected one from each Assembly district, with a President and ten or twenty Aldermen at Large, to be nominated and elected on a general ticket with the Mayor. He favored the submission to the Corporation Counsel before enactment of all ordinances for the government of the whole community, and that a majority vote of the Aldermen should suffice to order any local improvement for which a majority of property-owners had petitioned and which was to be paid for by assessment.

Mr. White thought that a three-fourths vote of the Aldermen should be required to reduce the tax budget prepared by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that a like vote should be given in cases of the grant of franchises. He said the proposed Municipal Assembly was not a law-making body except within narrow limits. It was rather a board for the transaction of corporate business, and as a double board was unheard of in private corporate management, he did not think it should be tried in a municipal corporation. He said the election of Aldermen by Assembly districts gave a better assurance of minority representation, and he trusted that such a plan would be substituted for that proposed by the commission.

De Witt Stafford, President of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, appeared to ask that the same municipal aid to hospitals be given to Richmond that was given to the borough of Brooklyn. Chairman Tracy said that the committee decided not to go into the subjects of new legislation. It left the question of appropriations where they are to-day.

Counsellor John M. Weed, representing the Village Association of Flushing, asked that the borough of Queens should have a larger representation. He urged that the representation should be apportioned to the city and towns composing the borough. If this could not be done, he wanted one Councilman to be chosen from Long Island City and Newtown, and the other from Flushing, Jamaica, and Hempstead. He asked that the Aldermen be chosen by the three separate districts of Long Island City, Flushing, and Jamaica.

Mr. Brainerd and Others Talk.

Cephas Brainerd, Jr., on behalf of the Republican Club, suggested that the Third Assembly District be transferred from the Second Council to the First Council District. He also suggested that the part of the Senate district at the north of the City of New York be consolidated with the Twenty-first Senate District to make one Aldermanic district, and that Richmond County be allowed two Aldermen.

Col. George Bliss advocated inserting a clause giving the Sinking Fund Commissioners power to fix the sum or percentage to be paid to the city by any corporation or individual for frachises permitting them to occupy the streets. Referring to Mr. Baldwin's address, Col. Bliss said that it contained more chunks of truth and wisdom than he ever before heard from a reform organization. [Laughter.] Col. Bliss favored the Board of Estimate having power to fix all salaries except those of the Judiciary, and declared that the people were suffering now from a big salary list forced on them in 1872.

Thomas A. Fulton spoke in favor of increasing the number of members of the two houses. He defended the system proposed of electing borough Presidents. He did not see why there should not be Senatorial District Councils of twenty-five members each. In the St. George's (Hanover Square) District of London the representation was one member to 600 people.

Albert E. Henschel accepted all the arguments in favor of electing Councilmen and officers generally at large, and thought additional powers might afterward be conferred on the Municipal Assembly as experience proved it to be desirable.

TWO MORE CHAPTERS.

Fire Department and Taxes and Assessments in the Charter.

Chapters 15 and 17 of the Greater New York charter were issued from the press yesterday.

Chapter 15, which contains forty-nine pages, treats of the Fire Department. A radical change in the personnel of the department is proposed by substituting one Fire Commissioner for the three now in control. His salary is to be $7,500 a year. He will appoint a Deputy Commissioner for the Borough of Brooklyn, who will be under his direction and control. The Commissioner is given very full powers.

The paid Fire Department system will be extended to the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. Members of the force must decline any nominations to office within ten days, or their offices shall be deemed vacated. A corps of three sappers and miners is to be formed in each fire company.

The Fire Commissioner is authorized "to appoint and remove at pleasure" a Fire Marshal for each of the five boroughs.

A relief fund is established by consolidating such funds of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, and incorporating in it all forfeitures and fines, rewards, gifts, &c., proceeds of sales of condemned horses, and 10 per cent. of all excise moneys. Pensions are to be paid out of the same fund, to widows, children, or dependent parents of deceased members of the uniformed force.

Chapter 17 is on taxes and assessments, and covers eighty-five pages. It provides for a Board of Taxes and Assessments composed of a President, to be so designated in his appointment, and four Commissioners. The President will hold for six and the Commissioners for four years. The salary of the President is fixed at $8,000, and that of the Commissioners at $6,000 a year. This makes a change from three to five Commissioners. The board will appoint not more than forty Deputy Tax Commissioners. There is to be an office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx, the duties of which shall be performed by Deputy Tax Commissioners.

The general scheme of this chapter is the same as that of the present law, most of the changes being such as are necessary in consolidating the taxes and assessments of the different communities to be comprised in the greater city.

An important feature of the chapter is the provision that "the Municipal Assembly is authorized to levy upon and collect from the taxable property within each of the three counties, the sum or sums so necessary to be raised to pay the salaries of county officers and other county charges and expenses of such county, to the end that each shall ultimately bear and pay all expenses necessary to be incurred within the county for county as distinguished from city purposes."

It is provided that no street from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, or from Amsterdam Avenue to the Boulevard shall ever be opened, thus guarding the new grounds of Columbia University.

OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE.

Members of the Board of Education Meet and Do Nothing.

The Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday to discuss the chapter of the Greater New York charter relating to education. After deciding to take the chapter up section by section, and while the Secretary was reading it, members of the board showed such little interest in the proceedings that Mr. Agar moved that the board adjourn. This it did, without fixing a day for another meeting. The Charter Commission has set Monday, the 11th, for hearing the Board on this chapter on education. President Maclay expressed himself after the meeting as much disappointed. He said the people of the city would not understand this apparent indifference, and that the Charter Commission could hardly feel complimented by the refusal of the board to take official action in the matter.

Commissioners Hubbell and Taft, as well as other members of the board, said that it was almost certain that individual members would appear before the Commission on Monday and offer their personal views on the educational provisions of the charter.

President Maclay called attention to one material change proposed by the new charter. All school buildings and property are now vested in the Board of Education. The charter vests all such property in Greater New York. If not used for school purposes, it would revert to the municipality, instead of being held for future use by the Board of Education.

It's rather alarming, the tailors cry, but our aim is to give the public the benefit of our great remnant sale!

We offer these goods at suits to order $14.00, coats and vests $10.50, and trousers $3.50, irrespective of former prices, which ranged from $16.00 to $40.00 per suit.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

AFFRAY IN A PRISON.

Duestrow, the Condemned St. Louis Murderer, Punishes a Tormentor.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Arthur Duestrow, the convicted millionaire, double murderer, made a terrible attack upon George Kendal, a burglar, as the latter was passing his cell during exercise hour this afternoon.

Duestrow's cell has been temporarily unlocked, in order that the prisoner might enjoy a little liberty in the corridor. Kendal came slouching down the corridor past Duestrow's cell.

"Hello, Moneybags," he said sneeringly. Duestrow pretended not to hear him. "Hello, cigarette fiend," said Kendal, tauntingly. Still there was not a word from the condemned murderer. "Hello, crazy," he shouted.

In an instant the cell door was thrown open and Duestrow was upon Kendal like a madman. The attack was so impetuous that Kendal was thrown to the floor. Duestrow leaped upon his prostrate body, kicking and stamping him repeatedly about the face and head. As he did so he cursed like a demon.

Kendal shrieked for help and guards came to his assistance. Kendal is badly injured.

REINHART GOES CLEAR.

Failure of the Government in the Santa Fe Rebate Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A nolle prosequi was entered to-day in the case of Joseph W. Reinhart, ex-President of the Santa Fé Railroad Company, charged with giving rebates on freight rates. Judge Grosscup ordered him discharged from the case at once. The Government failed to prove that Mr. Reinhart knew anything of the alleged transactions. In the case of Hanley, the ex-General Traffic Manager, the District Attorney, Gen. Black, admitted that evidence necessary to complete the proof could not be introduced because the witnesses were absent and he suspected they would only come "by slow freight."

The Government relied on W. P. Jenkins, manager of the Hammond Packing Company, and Isaac Thompson, the Kansas City live stock shipper, to corroborate the testimony of John G. Taylor, the ex-live stock agent of the Santa Fé Railroad, as to receiving the illegal rebate money by order of Hanley. As witnesses for the Government both these men weakened the testimony of Taylor, and the prosecution having closed, Hanley expects to be discharged to-morrow.

When the nolle prosequi was entered by General Black, Senator Duncan, attorney for Reinhart, indignantly protested against the action of Senator Shields, special attorney for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in having his client held over since last Spring without a scintilla of evidence, to which Mr. Shields retorted that the failure to convict was no fault of his, and there were reasons which he did not wish to assert now.

THE ARMOR-PLATE MATTER.

Senate Committee Forestalled by Secretary Herbert's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Herbert's report fixing a fair price for armor plate, and criticising the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, is understood to cover substantially the ground and position taken by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

The committee has been very secret in its investigations, which have been upon the same line as that pursued by Secretary Herbert, and its report is still being nursed by the authorities, ready to be sprung at the proper time. The Herbert letter, however, takes the wind out of the committee's sails, and when the document comes out it will not produce the commotion that was expected.

Ill-natured enemies and critics of Secretary Herbert are whispering around this evening that his report, while apparently antagonistic to the interests of the armor-making concerns, is really under cover a friendly move, inasmuch as it is calculated to soften the effects of the blow in contemplation by the naval experts in the Senate, headed by Chandler, Tillman, and others.

The figure named by Secretary Herbert as the price for armor, namely, $373 per ton, is $2 per ton less than that at which the platemakers offered to supply armor at the time the new warships bill was before Congress last Spring. The manufacturers would gladly have accepted $350 per ton, and would not have protested much at $325.

At the time the Government was paying $563 per ton for plate for vessels now under construction the two concerns mentioned were filling a large contract with the Russian Government for armor at $249 per ton.

The San Remo's Chef Arrested.

Adolph Eckenwalder, chef of the San Remo Hotel, at Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street, was arrested yesterday on the ante-mortem statement of Thomas Gaffney, a waiter, who is critically ill at his home at 847 Second Avenue. Gaffney has been suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. He said in his ante-mortem statement that on New Year's Day Chef Eckenwalder, in a fit of anger, violently struck him in the ribs with an elbow, and the doctors ascribe his illness to the blow. Eckenwalder lives at 221 East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. Gaffney has a wife and five children.

Cigarette Smoker Demented.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Walter Adams, a youth of seventeen, was found half-frozen in a sleigh in this city this morning. He was demented, and it is believed that his condition is the result of excessive cigarette smoking. His home is in Greenwich, Conn., and he was sent there this afternoon.

SEVEN NUNS SUFFOCATED

LOST THEIR LIVES IN RESCUING GIRLS IN THEIR CHARGE.

The Disaster Caused by the Burning of the Convent of Our Lady of Lake St. John at Roberval, Quebec.

ROBERVAL, Quebec, Jan. 6—Seven nuns were suffocated this morning by the burning of the Convent of Our Lady of Lake St. John. They were:

BOUILLE, CATHERINE, of Doschambault, (Sister St. Antoine de Padorie.)
GARNEAUE, CORINTHE, of St. Foye, (Sister St. Ursule.)
GIRARD, LOUISE, of Roberval, (Sister St. Dominique.)
GOSSELIN, ELISE, of St. Jean Chrysostome, (Mother St. Francois de Paule.)
GOSSELIN, ROSE, of St. Jean Chrysostome, (Sister St. Louis.)
HUDON, LAURE, of Hebertville, (Sister St. Anne.)
LE TOURNEAU, EMMA, of Quebec, (Sister Providence.)

Another nun was badly burned in trying to extinguish the fire.

The convent and school are a mass of ruins. The total loss is $75,000, with only about $12,000 insurance.

The convent of Our Lady of Lake St. John is in charge of the Ursuline Sisters, a cloister order, and one of the oldest sisterhoods in Canada.

Usually there are about fifty young ladies in attendance at the school, besides the nuns and the other attachés of the establishment, making in all about 100 inmates. Most of the students, however, were away for the holidays. When the alarm was given, at 6 o'clock this morning, the nuns bravely undertook the task of rescuing those in their charge, and in this heroic work those who perished gave up their lives.

From floor to floor of the doomed building the nuns rushed through smoke and flame, sounding the alarm, and not until every one in their charge was warned of the danger and safely out of the building did they turn to the saving of their own lives. It was then too late, and, overcome by the heat and smoke, seven of these sisters gave up their lives. Their escape was cut off, and they were not even able to reach windows from which to jump and take their chances in a leap for life.

On every floor bodies were found, some burned terribly, and others suffocated, and kneeling in the attitude of prayer.

Those who escaped are being well cared for at the hotels and private residences of the village, the doors of which were thrown open to them in their distress. So far as known, none of the scholars who did not go to their homes for the Christmas and New Year's vacation are missing, and it is believed that the seven names given comprise the total fatalities.

This village is about twenty miles north of Quebec City, and rests on the eastern shore of Lake St. John.

DRAMATIC PIRACY LAW.

The President Has Signed the Bill to Protect Playwrights.

Yesterday the bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year, to produce a copyrighted play without the consent of the author or owner, passed by Congress immediately before the holiday recess, was signed by the President.

The bill was drawn by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer at the request of the American Dramatists' Club, of which Bronson Howard is President, and has been before Congress for the past five years. As the law stood prior to the passage of this bill, the penalty for producing a play without possessing title to it was a money penalty of not less than $100 for the first and $50 for each ensuing performance. As the pirates, however, are generally irresponsible, this penalty had no terror for them, and the most valuable plays were produced throughout the West and South with impunity.

An amendment was made part of the bill, providing that an injunction granted by a Circuit Court or Judge of one Judicial District shall be valid throughout the United States. Under the former law such an injunction could be enforced only within the territory constituting the circuit in which it was granted. The effect of this was that all a pirate had to do if enjoined in New York was to go to New Jersey, and proceedings against him had to be commenced anew. Thus he could flit from one circuit to another, and cause the owners much trouble and expense in protecting their rights. This amendment, therefore, marks a great advance in the law of literary property, making it as much a crime to steal a play as to steal any other property.

In speaking of the bill to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Judge Dittenhoefer said yesterday: "It has taken over five years to educate Congress up to the point of passing this bill. Repeated efforts were made, but were always unsuccessful until the present time. The present bill was introduced by Amos J. Cummings, and a hearing was had before the House Committee on Patents, of which William F. Draper is Chairman, about a year ago. A committee consisting of Bronson Howard, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, Harrison Grey Fiske, Franklin Fyles, Nelson Wheatcroft, Charles Klein, and myself, appeared before the committee on its behalf. It was reported favorably, but meeting with opposition in the House, consideration was postponed.

"In the meantime Senator Hill introduced a similar bill in the Senate. It was reported favorably and was passed last July. Shortly afterward the Senate bill was submitted for the House bill and passed."

RICHARD CROKER NEUTRAL.

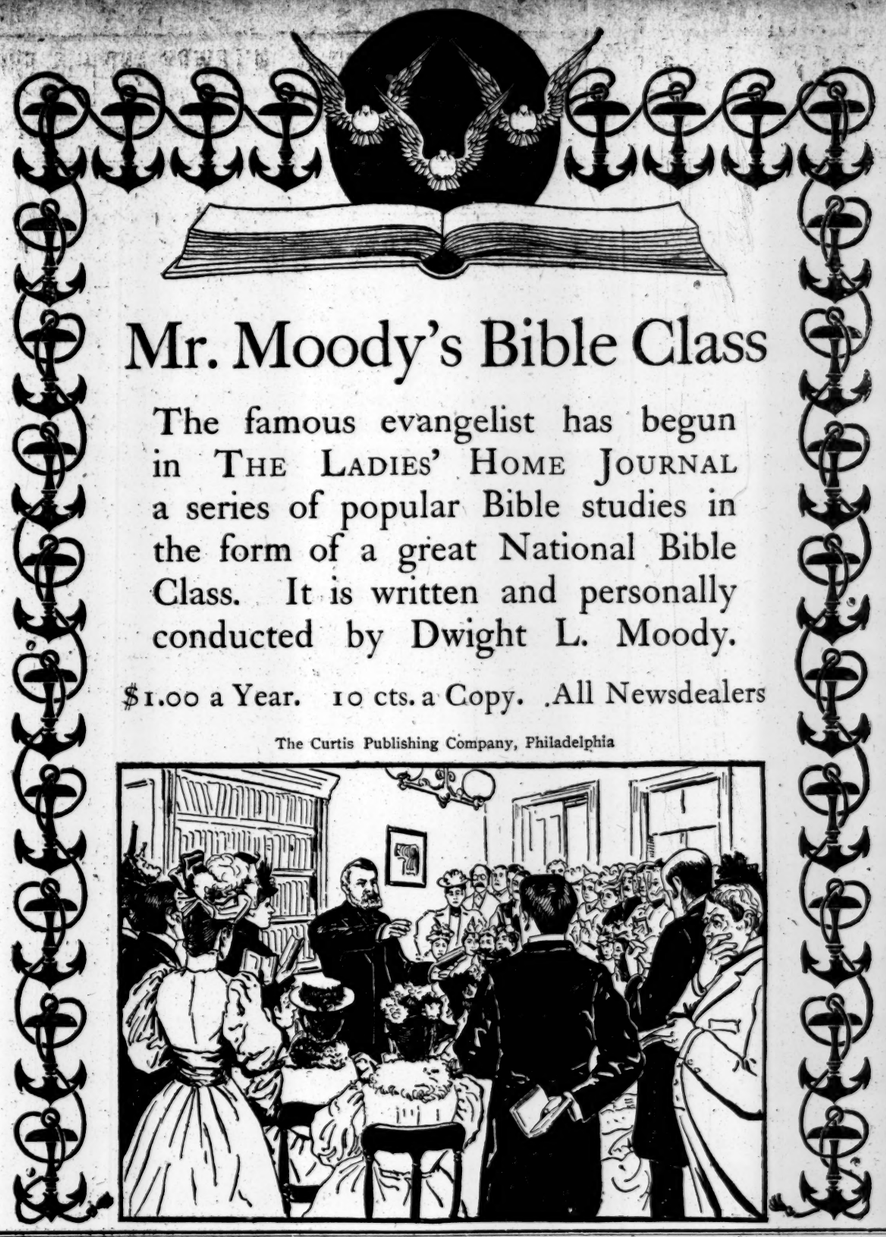
He Will Not Interfere in Mr. Purroy's Fight Against Sheehan.

The talk which Richard Croker had with Major James W. Hinkley at the Murray Hill Hotel Tuesday night, just after Mr. Croker's return from the South, did not concern politics, it is said. Their meeting was a chance one. Rumors were flying about yesterday that Mr. Croker was going to interfere in County Clerk Purroy's behalf in his controversy with John C. Sheehan.

Mr. Croker would not talk politics. "I have said that I am out of politics, and I mean what I say," said Mr. Croker, when asked to express an opinion on the Purroy matter. Mr. Croker said that he had not hurried home from his Southern trip, but that, on the contrary, he had planned to return just when he did.

Mr. Sheehan had a talk with Mr. Croker yesterday. It was a pleasant one, but neither of the men would talk about it. It may be stated that Mr. Croker will not interfere in any way with the plans of the Tammany organization or seek to aid Mr. Purroy as against Mr. Sheehan in this fight. A Tammany leader pointed out yesterday that if Mr. Purroy refuses to go into the primaries regularly called by the organization, he sets himself up against all Tammany discipline, and that if this were allowed the whole organization would go to pieces. Mr. Purroy has declared that he will not abide by the call for the primaries.

The Tammany Executive Committee will meet this afternoon to complete the call for the primaries. The present plan of dual representation in the Executive Committee will be continued next year, although a fight has been made against it.



Mr. Moody's Bible Class

The famous evangelist has begun in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL a series of popular Bible studies in the form of a great National Bible Class. It is written and personally conducted by Dwight L. Moody.

$1.00 a Year. 10 cts. a Copy. All Newsdealers

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

WASHINGTON'S WEDDING.

Reception by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Celebration.

In accordance with the annual custom of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the anniversary of Gen. Washington's wedding to Martha Custis was celebrated by a reception at Sherry's yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

The guests were received by Mrs. Donald McLean, the Regent of the chapter; Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Edwards Hall, and Mrs. Sylvanus Reed. Mrs. Donald McLean made an address of welcome, explaining the object of celebrating the day.

She declared that the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the first woman's organization in the world to take an aggressively active part in the subject of international arbitration, and that all of the members of the chapter were exceedingly enthusiastic over it. She introduced Col. Walter S. Logan, a member of the International Arbitration Conference, who made a brief address on the subject of "International Arbitration."

An ode written for the occasion by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was read by J. E. Dodson of the Empire Theatre Stock Company.

Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, an honored guest of the chapter, was called upon for a speech, which he responded to in his usual pleasing and amusing manner.

The musical part of the programme was furnished by Sokichi Kudzonka, a Japanese baritone, in Japanese costume, who recently arrived in this country, and the Hungarian Orchestra.

Mrs. McLean announced that the chapter had founded a scholarship to be awarded by competitive examination to any woman student desiring to fit herself for a teacher or lecturer in American history. The amount will be about $150 a year, for two years, and the course of study must be pursued at Columbia University.

A buffet collation was served after the reception.

The reception room was decorated with evergreens, white bride roses, American flags, and the Daughters' insignia, a spinning wheel, and the chapter's badge, a six-pointed gold star in a field of blue. Bride roses in token of Washington's wedding were given to everyone present.

Among those present were Admiral Erben, Commodore and Mrs. Montgomery Sicard, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Murat Halstead, George Parsons Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, G. P. Lorton, J. Winfield Scott, Charles J. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, Joseph C. Pumpelly, Mrs. A. H. Adams, Dr. Lewis L. Seaman, John Russell Young, Miss Emma G. Lathrop, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Miss Isabel Lovell, Mrs. Hugh Thompson, Mrs. Edward Bartlett, Mrs. William Winslow, Mrs. Walter Curry, Mrs. F. E. B. Allen, Mrs. C. N. Adams, Mrs. Charles Cohn, Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mrs. J. C. Gross, Mrs. Edward Hall, Mrs. James Fairman, Miss Carolyn Halsted, Mrs. Leon Harms, Miss Mary E. Springer, Mrs. F. E. Johnson, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. William Strong, Mrs. Jeremiah Robinson, Mrs. Walter Lewis, Mrs. James Randell, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. William Stewart, Mrs. Samuel Duryea, Mrs. John Gardner, Miss Sweeney, Mrs. A. W. Suydam, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Miss Myra Martin, and Mrs. G. S. Stewart.

CURRENCY REFORM SESSION.

Delegates from Boston Merchants' Association—Pennoyer's Views.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Three delegates to the Currency Reform Convention, to be held at Indianapolis Jan. 12, have been chosen by the Boston Merchants' Association. They are Prof. Frank W. Taussig of the department of political economy in Harvard University, Col. Henry L. Higginson of the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co., and Henry W. Lamb of the firm of Lamb & Ritchie, manufacturers of tubing in Cambridgeport.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 6.—Mayor Pennoyer last evening received a telegram from H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, urging him to send delegates to the monetary convention to be held in that city on Jan. 12. The Mayor sent the following reply:

"Nobody able to attend but bankers, and they are unsafe counselors. Congress is the proper monetary convention."

Railroad Foreclosure Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Late this afternoon the Mercantile Trust Company of New York filed a bill for a foreclosure against the St. Louis, Salem and Arkansas Railroad, which operates in Dent and Crawford Counties, and is about sixty-four miles long. The Mercantile Trust Company was the holder of $810,000 worth of bonds, and the railroad company has been unable to pay interest since 1894, amounting to over $90,000.

DEATH OF W. H. BROOKS.

He Was a Police Officer and Fought Against Rioters.

William H. Brooks, who died at the New York Hospital on Jan. 4, was a policeman in this city for twenty years, and was during his service on the force and after his retirement, a special officer at the Stock Exchange. Mr. Brooks was born in Albany sixty-eight years ago, and came to this city in 1858. A year later he was appointed a patrolman on the police force, and served until 1884, when he was retired on a pension.

Mr. Brooks figured conspicuously in the riots in this city during the civil war, and was once wounded at Fulton Ferry. Six weeks ago he fell down the stairs at his home, 79 Perry Street, and broke his arm. Blood poisoning set in and he was removed to the New York Hospital, where he died under an operation.

Mr. Brooks leaves a wife and three grown children.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..7:24|Sun sets..4:49|Moon sets..9:51

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.10:23	Gov. Is'd.10:50	H. Gate. ..
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.11:05	Gov. Is'd.11:32	H. Gate.12:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, N. Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	.....

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lady Furness, Cape Colony and Natal.	4:00 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Normandie, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
K. W'helm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bergen, Matanzas	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
P. Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Merida, La Plata	12:00 M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 7.

Chateau Lafitte, Bordeaux, Dec. 24.
Matteawan, Avonmouth, Dec. 20.
St. Irene, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 26.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 22.
Lady Palmer, Gibraltar, Dec. 22.
Michigan, London, Dec. 24.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 25.
Spree, Bremen, Dec. 29.
Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Venezuela, La Guayra, Dec. 31.
Taormina, Hamburg, Dec. 23.
Virginia, Stettin, Dec. 20.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
Paris, Southampton, Jan. 2.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 5.

SUNDAY, JAN. 10.

Montauk, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.

Arrived.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Briand, Marseilles Dec. 31, Naples 18th, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. Jan. 6.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Dec. 30 and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Sighted south of Fire Island at 1:10 A. M. Jan. 7.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffith, London Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M. Jan. 6.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kentigren, (Br.,) Batavia Sept. 22, Sourabaya 25th, Bermuda Dec. 28, and Delaware Breakwater Jan. 5, with sugar to order; vessel to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. Jan. 6.

SS Concho, Risk, from Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, from Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Kingston Dec. 20, Savanilla 22d, Carthagena 24th, and Port Limon 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Sonderhof, Hamburg Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Kohlenbeck, Bremen Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:48 A. M. to-day.

SS Orizaba, Dawns, Vera Cruz Dec. 24, Tuxpam 23d, Tampico 26th, Campeachy 28th, Progreso 29th, and Havana Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Montego Bay Dec. 28, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 29th, Kingston 30th, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Gonaives Dec. 15, Port au Prince 17th, Petit Goave 18th, Puerto Cortez 22d, Belize 23d, Livingston 24th, Puerto Barrios 25th, Savanna La Mar 29th, and Kingston 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon to-day.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Cherokee, Proctor, Cape Haiti Dec. 22, St. Marc 24th, Miragoane 29th, Petit Goave 29th, Jeremie 30th, Gonaives and Inagua Jan. 1, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:55 A. M. to-day.

Bark Imogene, (of Liverpool,) Beavis, Pernambuco, 41 days, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order; vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Brig J. C. Hamlen, Jr., (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wolfe, Demerara, 34 days, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.; vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 6, 9:30 P. M., west, fresh, clear.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Alamo, for Galveston.

SS Seguranca, for Havana, &c.

SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.

SS Kaisow, for Liverpool.

SS Ferrier, for Havre.

SS Panama, for Bordeaux.

SS Westernland, for Antwerp.

SS St. Louis, for Southampton.

Miscellaneous.

The cargo in the forehold of SS Avalon, (Br.,) Capt. Boulton, from Newport News, which arrived at Londonderry Jan. 3, is reported to be damaged.

SS Conemaugh, Capt. Herriman, from New York, via Southampton Jan. 5, for Antwerp, is ashore off Terschelling, Holland.

SS Jason, which arrived this morning from Jamaican ports, reports that the Norwegian fruit steamer Sama, which was ashore at the entrance of St. Ann's Bay, was floated Dec. 29 by the Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer J. C. Jones. The Sama will be towed to a northern port for repairs.

Bark Einar, (Nor.,) Capt. Clausen, from Philadelphia, while at anchor at Gravesend, was sunk in collision with the steamer Shamrock. No lives were lost. The bows of the Shamrock were damaged.

Bark Midas, (Nor.,) Capt. Eriksen, from Londonderry for Sapelo, which went ashore at Kilmorry, Ireland, has been driven off and is now at anchor off Aird, southern part of the Isle of Skye.

Bark Noach VI., (Nor.,) Capt. Dykesteen, from St. John, N. B., which arrived at Londonderry Jan. 5, is leaking. She lost part of her deck load during the voyage.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Roben, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York Dec. 26 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from Hull for New York, passed

GOV. ALTGELD'S MESSAGE

AN ATTACK ON NEWSPAPERS AND PEOPLE OF WEALTH.

Absentee Landlordism Discussed—Alderman Madden Still Leading in the Race for the United States Senatorship.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—The fortieth General Assembly convened at noon to-day, and the new officers of the Legislature chosen at last night's Republican caucus were sworn in.

E. C. Curtis is the Speaker of the House. He is a machine Republican, and his selection is said to be a move in favor of Alderman Martin B. Madden for Senator.

Secretary Dose delivered Gov. Altgeld's annual message. A great deal of the document is devoted to recountinf what has been accomplished in the way of penitentiary and other reforms.

Concerning absentee landlordism, Gov. Altgeld says:

"In the past, land was plentiful and no notice was taken of this system, but now its evils are daily becoming more apparent. The landlord, on his side, has no interest in our institutions or State except to get money out of it, and as improvements would increase the taxes to be paid, neither landlord nor tenant will make them, and the result is that some of the best sections of the State are arrested in their development and must fall behind in civilization."

Attack on the Papers.

Upon his favorite theme—the newspapers—the Governor says: "The Legislature owes it to the people of this State to devise some reasonable protection against the outrageous newspaper license on the part of great journals, of which the people are now victims. No measure can be considered which will in any way interfere with the fullest publication of the news or with full comment on current events, and there must be reasonable allowance for mistakes honestly made. What should be aimed at is to do away with the anonymous and dark-alley features of modern newspaperism. This is where sneaks take refuge.

"As yet there are but few great journals in the United States that meet the definition of a newspaper. Many of them are personal and partisan organs, often used maliciously, and, instead of publishing the news fairly, they make it their dirty business to garble and misstate it.

"I believe that a measure which would grant reasonable immunity to the writer in all cases in which an article was signed, while it provided for summary penalties where the authorship was not disclosed, would at least tend to limit existing abuses."

An Attack on Wealth.

Under the heading, "The Real Enemies of the State," Mr. Altgeld says:

"It is the greedy and the powerful who pull down the pillars of State. Greed, corruption, and Pharisaism are to-day sapping the foundations of government. It is the criminal rich and their hangers-on who are the real Anarchists of our time. They rely on fraud and brute force. They use the Government as a convenience, and make justice the handmaid of wrong. We are developing a kind of carbonated patriotism which seems to derive its most sparkling qualities from respectable boodleism. Only those nations grow great which correct abuses, make reforms, and listen to the voice of the struggling masses.

The Senatorial Fight.

The Senatorial situation will not be changed until next week. The selection of Curtis as Speaker indicates the strength of the Republican machine, and as that organization has declared for Madden for Senator it is presumed that the whole mechanical power will be exerted to pull the Chicago Alderman through. Curtis to-day disclaimed Senatorial preferences, but the party bosses know better than to put a man in the Speaker's chair who is not favorable to their candidate.

It is now generally believed that Governor-elect Tanner's talk about keeping out of the fight is all for effect.

Col. Clark E. Carr and Congressman Hitt each believes that he, himself, will be taken up by the machine in the event of the failure to elect Madden. Hitt is very popular with a large block of legislators who are affiliated with the machine, and is certainly their second choice.

Ex-Congressman Mason's candidacy is not regarded seriously.

PERKINS TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

The California Senatorial Fight Settled in Caucus.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 6.—George C. Perkins will succeed himself in the United States Senate. That was the conclusion arrived at by a joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature last night. Only one ballot was taken, resulting in a unanimous vote for Perkins.

Only fifty-nine members, however, were present, the sixtieth vote being the proxy of Assemblyman Sims of Sacramento, cast by his colleague, Ennis. Thirty-eight votes would have bound the Republicans, according to caucus rules, but an effort was made to bring in one of four errant Perkins men, so that the caucus should mean an election. It is conceded that Perkins will receive 64 Republican votes on the first ballot, and Col. Jackson, manager of the Perkins fight, stated that 16 Democratic and Populist votes had been tendered to him, provided they were necessary to elect.

THE BAY STATE LEGISLATORS.

Both Houses Organize for the Session of 1897.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The Massachusetts Legislature convened at 11 o'clock to-day. Acting Governor Wolcott administered the oath of office to the members. In the Senate, Mr. Barker of Plymouth elected to affirm, instead of being sworn.

The Senate re-elected the Hon. George P. Lawrence of North Adams, President; Henry D. Coolidge of Concord, Clerk; J. G. B. Adams of Lynn, Sergeant at Arms, and the Rev. Edmund Dowse of Sherborn, Chaplain. In the House, John L. Bates of East Boston was chosen Speaker; J. G. B. Adams, Sergeant at Arms; the Rev. D. Waldron, Chaplain, and James W. Kimball of Lynn, Clerk.

Missouri's Legislature Meets.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—The biennial session of the State Legislature was called to order at noon to-day. Lieut. Gov. O'Meara presided over the Senate, and Secretary of State Lesuer handled the gavel in the House of Representatives. Less than a dozen members were absent when the roll was called. George Collins of Scotland was elected Speaker pro tem., receiving 88 votes against 29 for Bittinger of St. Joseph. J. W. Farris of Lebanon is the leading candidate for Speaker.

Tammany to Vote for Hill.

It was ascertained last night that the Tammany managers have decided to request the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen to cast their votes for Senator Hill in the Democratic Senatorial caucus. This means that the plan of the silver Democrats who wanted to slight Senator Hill by refusing him a complimentary ballot for United States Senator is not to prevail.

Tammany's determination in this matter was reached some days ago.

North Carolina Senatorship.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6.—The Legislature met to-day and elected officers, all Republicans and Populists. A. F. Hileman (Pop.) is Speaker of the House.

The division of the offices between the Republicans and Populists and the generous treatment accorded the latter seem to indicate great strength for Pritchard, the Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Nevertheless, Senator Butler and other Populist leaders are doing their best to prevent Pritchard's election.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6.—The tenth biennial and one hundred and fifth regular session of the New Hampshire Legislature convened at 11:25 o'clock this forenoon. Gov. Busiel administered the official oath to the members. James F. Briggs of Manchester was elected Speaker of the House. The Senate organized with the election of the Hon. Chester B. Jordan of District No. 2 as President, and the other Republican caucus nominees, by acclamation.

The Maine Lawmakers.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 6.—The sixty-eighth session of the Maine Legislature formally organized this forenoon. Gov. Cleaves administered the oath to members of the House and Senate, nearly all being present. Both branches organized by the election of officers nominated in Republican caucus last evening without opposition. Thursday Governor-elect Powers will be inaugurated, and the new State officers will be elected.

The Fullerites Insolvent.

ATHOL, Mass., Jan. 6.—A petition in insolvency has just been filed by the Adonai Shomo Corporation of Petersham, Mass. This will probably mark the end of this religious association of the Fullerites, as they are called. The community has been located in Petersham for many years, and the members have gradually grown fewer until they are hardly enough left to carry on the place.

Kyle Gaining for Senator.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 6.—The Democrats have decided to put a full set of House officers in nomination, with Representative Weeks of Brule, as their candidate for Speaker. The rumor is general that they are likely to secure the Republican support for their man, if they hold on. Kyle seems to be gaining Senatorial ground and is undoubtedly in the lead.

A New Spot on the Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—On photographing the sun yesterday morning at Lick Observatory, Mr. Colton found a large spot near the eastern limb which is easily visible without telescopic aid. It is mostly penumbral, however, the nucleus being small. The extreme length of the spot is about 68,000 miles.

To Protect a Negro Prisoner.

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 6.—The Emmett Rifles, under Adjt. Gen. Mabrey, left here this morning for Woodville to protect George Harrison, a negro, who is to be tried there for assassinating a white man. This action was taken on account of a telegram received from Woodville yesterday in which it was stated that a determined effort would be made to lynch Harrison.

The Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 6.—Both branches of the State Legislature met at noon to-day. In the Senate John L. Preston was elected President pro tem. In the House W. D Gordon was elected Speaker and O. B. Fuller Speaker pro tem.

Two Votes for Mr. Platt.

Assemblymen W. B. Graves of Oneida and J. H. Holbert of Chemung have sent letters to Senator Pavey, saying that they propose to vote for Mr. Platt for United States Senator.

HANSBROUGH WINS AGAIN.

Said to Have a Majority of the North Dakota Legislature.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 6.—The fight against Senator Hansbrough for re-election has practically collapsed, and there is no longer doubt of the result.

A majority of the legislators assembled here Sunday, but the blizzard of that day kept away about twenty members. The Hansbrough men were thoroughly organized, led by the Senator himself, and the opposition was unorganized and opened no headquarters. The Hansbrough men proceeded to organize both Houses, and the anti-Hansbrough men had to give in or lose all places for their constituents in the organization. They finally threw up the sponge, and to-day's events settled the matter. The first train from the East since Sunday arrived this evening, and with it came Col. W. H. Robinson, National Committeeman, and the leader of the Hansbrough opposition. He had come straight from Mark Hanna, who refused to have anything to do with the fight, and so had to give up, and he phactically conceded the re-election of Hansbrough.

On the train came ex-Senator and ex-Gov. Pierce, now of Minneapolis, whom Hansbrough defeated six years ago. The Hansbrough men have a majority pledged for him, and unless the caucus is defeated or opposition comes from some unexpected source, Hansbrough will be re-elected almost by acclamation.

NEW COALITION IN IDAHO.

Democrats Desert the Populists and Join the Silver Republicans.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 6.—The unexpected breaking up of the Democratic-Populist fusion in the Legislature and the coalition between the Democrats and Silver Republicans, by which the former were enabled to organize both houses, have given a new turn to the Senatorial contest, and seems to indicate that the Populists, instead of securing the Senatorship, as they expected to do by the aid of the Democrats, will be left out in the cold.

The prevailing opinion is that the breach between the Democrats and Populists cannot be bridged and that the Senatorship will go either to Dubois or a Democrat, probably Johnson.

Claggett, Angel, and Cooper, the Populist candidates, and their friends say, however, that the action of the Democrats in joining with the Silver Republicans in organizing the Legislature has no Senatorial significance.

Congressional Notes.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania introduced a bill yesterday authorizing the West Braddock Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River from the borough of Rankin to Mifflin Township.

Mr. Cobb of Missouri has introduced a bill directing the Postmaster General to pay for the special transfer and terminal service between the Union Station at East St. Louis, Ill., and the Union Station at St. Louis, Mo., including the use, lighting, and heating of mail building, and the transfer service at St. Louis, from July 1, 1896, at the rate of $75,000 per annum.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably upon the bill introduced by Mr. Poole of New York to pension Mary M. Walrath, widow of Ezra L. Walrath, late Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Volunteers, at the rate of $25 per month.

At the executive session of the Senate yesterday afternoon the Committee on Foreign Relations, through Senator Lodge, submitted a favorable report on certain extradition treaties with the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic. The request was made that immediate action be taken, as the State Department was anxious the treaties should be ratified as soon as possible. Mr. Chandler, however, objected, on the ground that the conventions were not printed, so that Senators could read them. Action was therefore postponed until to-day.

Omaha Savings Bank Will Pay.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6.—The Omaha Savings Bank, which closed its doors last Saturday, owing depositors $160,000, after paying out $600,000 in six months previously, has given an approved bond to pay dollar for dollar within four years, and its officers are again in charge to wind up the affairs of the bank. This course has given renewed confidence in banking circles, and the slight runs on one or two institutions that followed the closing of the savings bank have ceased.

M'LEWEE AND HIS REPORT

HE TALKS OF HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD McALPIN.

Thinks the Former Adjutant General Traded on Gov. Morton's Ignorance of the Rules—What He Says of Capt. Hardin's Case.

'Unless the legal authority who has proffered his services to former Inspector General McLewee is wrong in his law, former Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has possibly not heard the last of the squabbles that culminated in Gov. Morton's removal of the former Inspector General.

Gen. McLewee's report filed, as Col. Greene declares, in the Adjutant General's office Dec. 30 is, according to the lawyer, a part of the State records, and should have been included in the report of the Adjutant General. It was not so included, and the lawyer says its suppression can be punished under the section that prohibits the mutilation of State papers.

Gen. McLewee has not yet decided what action he will take. In no court will he appeal to the law until he has exhausted all other methods of presenting his grievances directly to Mr. Morton. He recognizes that Mr. Morton cannot rescind his action of Dec. 31, but hopes to induce him to admit that he was badly advised.

Letters of sympathy are reaching Gen. McLewee by every mail, some of them signed by officers high in rank in the United States Army, and more from National Guardsmen of all ranks. In view of the suppression of his report, and to guard against any misapprehension of its contents, Gen. McLewee has decided to print it at his own expense and to mail a copy to every United States Army and National Guard officer in the State.

Gen. McLewee was removed Dec. 31. On Dec. 29 he received this telegram signed Levi P. Morton: "Your annual report, due on Sept. 30, has not yet been received by the Adjutant General. Can you forward it to-day."

In the belief that the reports would reach here from the printer in time, he telegraphed that he could, and wrote explaining that the report was not due on Sept. 30, and telling the cause of the delay.

What Col. Greene Wrote.

Then Gen. McLewee telegraphed to Col. G. James Greene, Assistant Inspector General, at Albany, to hurry up the report, and wrote that the wording of a dispatch from the Governor aroused the suspicion that some one was trying to harm him. He instructed him to take the report to the Adjutant General with only the printed signature, and explain that the Inspector General was confined to his bed in New York. In reply, Col. Greene wrote:

"My Dear General: Owing to the size of the reports and that all second-class mail matter was not delivered to me in New York until about noon, I thought the safest and quickest way to have the reports reach you was by express, and I accordingly sent them that way. The expressman assured Mr. Hayes (Gen. McLewee's clerk) that the package would be shipped Monday night, and the only explanation they can give here for failure in reaching you yesterday morning is the heavy holiday rush of business.

"It seems the Adjutant General's department had an idea that you contemplated sending out the report before forwarding the official copy. I received a summons from the Governor this noon to inquire if it were the custom of the Inspector General to do so. I saw Col. Cole and explained to him that it was only given to the public after being transmitted to the Adjutant General, a custom that had prevailed for years. He then asked for a copy of the report, which I gave him; from which I infer that the Adjutant General feared you had made allusions to him therein which you did not want known by him until the report was public property. This is inference on my part, but as I saw Phisterer come out of the Governor's room as I was on my way down town to trace the report, and the message for me was sent by the Governor during my absence, I think it must be the correct theory.

"I have delivered the copy to the Adjutant General unsigned, as I could not paste on the sheet you sent, as it did not conform to the style of this year's report, and so wired for another signature.

"Cole also inquired of me if you were to be here New Year's, to which I replied that I expected you would. Would it not be well to come up, as our abstracts are not yet signed, and the Adjutant General may take that as another means of returning them for correction. There is no telling what spiteful things he will do now, you know.

"There is nothing new to report. We are addressing the envelopes for officers so as to send the reports out as quickly as they arrive. Incidentally I am full of disgust. Truly yours. GREENE.

"State of New York, Inspector General's Office, Albany, Dec. 30, 1896."

Gen. McLewee's Statement.

"The envelope of the letter with the Albany postmark bears the date "Dec. 30, 6 P. M."

In speaking of it yesterday Gen. McLewee said:

"Immediately on receipt of that letter I wrote to Col. Cole and to Gens. Flagler and Carroll, telling them that I was ill abed, that I suspected foul play, and asking them to look out for me. An Associated Press dispatch, published in a New York evening paper on Dec. 30 says, among other things: 'The Inspector General's report was filed in the Adjutant General's office to-day.' That dispatch should disprove any statement that the report was given out by me before it was presented to the proper authorities. It was not until after that dispatch was printed that the substance of my report was made public.

"There is no doubt that McAlpin traded on Gov. Morton's ignorance of the rules, and that Major Burbank and Col. Phisterer helped him. His action then was on a par with his behavior in the matter of Capt. Edwin E. Hardin of the Seventh United States Infantry, stationed at Albany for several years by the Government 'to observe' the State troops. When McAlpin was pulling wires for the appointment as Adjutant General, he was informed that Capt. Hardin and Captain, now Major, Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, were working for the appointment of Gen. Josiah Porter. Capt. Hardin denied the rumor, declaring that his position as an army officer made it impossible for him to take sides in such a matter. Everybody believed him but McAlpin.

"Capt. Hardin had done very effective work and Gen. Oliver visited the Governor to request that he be retained in his position. Gen. McAlpin was present, and assured Gen. Oliver of his cordial co-operation, and his desire that Capt. Hardin should be cared for. As soon as Gen. Oliver's back was turned, McAlpin said, 'We'll care for Hardin. He goes to Montana.' He did go to Montana and he is there now. Major Burbank was detailed to his place, although it need not have taken great judgment to know that 'to observe' the National Guard an infantry officer should have been selected, and not an artilleryman. There is not an officer of the National Guard but will say that the guard suffered in efficiency in losing Capt. Hardin's services.

What He Says of Major Burbank.

"Burbank was clever. He soon sized up McAlpin, and flattered him to the top of his bent. That is all he has done. During his two years he has never visited one organization in the State, except on occasions of entertainments. When the artillery paraded in Van Cortlandt Park I wrote to Major Burbank telling him that as an infantryman I was hardly competent to inspect artillery, and asked him to be present. He did not attend.

"My first disagreement with Burbank was over the report of the field service of the troops in 1895. Major Burbank did not attend, and personally knew nothing of what was done during the service. Col. Greene represented the Inspector General's department. His report, covering thirty-three printed pages, concluded: 'It has cost more than $20,000 to teach the four organizations ordered on that duty the little they learned, yet the money has been well spent if the lesson taught of the uselessness of field service for the National Guard is not forgotten.' That report was filed and made public in November, 1895. In March, 1896, included in the Adjutant General's report was a statement by Burbank that the field service had been a complete success, and that the work of the men devolved great credit on the Adjutant General. My report was ignored.

"Of course I did not like it, but I said but little. McAlpin and I fell out during the trolley railroad strike in Brooklyn. I told the Adjutant General that some one from my department should be detailed to remain in Brooklyn and watch the troops. He ordered me back to Albany with my assistant, Col. Greene. In my yearly report I said that 'no report can be made of the duty performed by the State troops during the strike, as no order was issued directing a detail from the department.'

"Major Burbank made an extended report of the strike and the behavior of the troops to the United States Government, although I can bring 100 witnesses to prove that he was only in Brooklyn four hours, and that during the greater part of that time he was not in condition to swear whether he was in Brooklyn or Jerusalem. He spoke of the good work done by the Seventy-first—McAlpin's old regiment—and I will swear that he never even visited their headquarters, or was near the post where they were stationed."

NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Theft of Papers Bearing on the Calumet Electric Deal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—New and startling complications are growing out of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois.

Col. W. V. Jacobs, who conceived the Calumet Electric Railway and was forced out of control in 1893, is unable to push claims against the officers of the National Bank of Illinois because all papers and books relating to his connection with the Calumet Electric Railway have been stolen.

According to Col. Jacobs, the theft was committed by one of his confidential clerks, against whom a charge is now pending in the United States Court. The claim is made that the theft of the papers in his possession was the sequel to a conspiracy which promises surprising developments.

In addition to the significance attached to the stolen papers in relation to the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, the publication of a duplicate foreign exchange credit from the defunct bank to Col. Jacobs places an entirely new face upon the suit which is now pending in regard to the sale of the Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Railway Company. The printing of two fac similes of the credits is expected to lead to the conviction of the man who is charged with the theft of the papers.

The ramifications of the Calumet Electric deal with the National Bank of Illinois are shown to a certain extent by the announcement by a man who is close to Col. Jacobs that the original projector of the Calumet Electric was offered $250,000 for his interest in the enterprise a few days before he was compelled to yield the reins to an agent, whose identity and mission are still left in doubt, for practically nothing. Col. Jacobs refused to throw any light on the matter to-day, and evaded every direct question put to him. He freely admitted the theft of the papers and their values, so far as they showed up his former connections with the Calumet Electric.

SAMPLE OF NEW JOURNALISM.

Striking Illustration Afforded by a Recent Incident.

From The Albany Express.

On Thursday afternoon a woman walking through one of the avenues of New York, and carrying in her hand her pocketbook, according to the custom of the woman of these days, was held up by a wicked young man who is said to have flourished a knife before her eyes, and pushed her so hard that she fell, and who did snatch from her fingers the pocketbook which she was carrying and which contained one two-dollar bill and a check that was worthless to the thief. According to some accounts the footpad also uttered certain threatening words, in a hissing tone of voice such as is used by all trained villains. The thief was promptly nabbed by a policeman and the woman appears to have suffered no serious injury, for she went out to dinner that night.

It was a bold act, and the perpetrator is beyond doubt a very bad person, but still the case was not worth the great space which most of the New York papers gave to it. THE TIMES alone contented itself with a statement of the facts. The Herald outdid all its contemporaries. It printed a large picture in which the thief appeared in the act, and another one showing merely the face of the thief. Then there was a long story which told where the woman was walking, how she was walking, how she was dressed, how she held her pocketbook, &c. Then the assault was described in minutest detail; then followed a long account of the capture and of the prisoner's arraignment in a Police Court, where the woman gave a fictitious name and showed a disinclination to prosecute.

Then the causes of the disinclination were analyzed. Next a detailed account was given of a visit to the woman's home of a reporter who did not see her. Then followed a history of her family connections, a biographical sketch of her husband, and other information that had nothing to do with the case. Lastly considerable space was devoted to a minute description of the prisoner's wickedness.

All this was because the woman is prominent in society. Had she been of the middle class, the whole story would have been told within fifty lines. Such is the "new journalism."

Decent Journalism.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Herald.

Even in New York City there seems to be some hope for decent journalism. An exchange says: "The progress THE NEW YORK TIMES is making in all directions is encouraging for good journalism. To say nothing of the extra editions, its regular issues have risen in standard merit. It is particularly encouraging that as soon as the new management began to tell on the journal its circulation improved, and has risen, we understand, one-third during the past three months. We would like to say a good word for a morning paper that sticks to its motto, 'All the News That's Fit to Print.'" It certainly seems incredible that the fake journalism of which The New York World and The New York Journal are the most conspicuous exponents should leave no market for journalism of a sounder and a better class.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann's Recital.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann has selected an interesting programme for her song recital at Carnegie Hall Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 12. The selection includes Engel, Steh Still, Im Treibhaus, Schmerzen, Traume, (Wagner;) For Somebody, Why Beats My Heart So Loud? This and That, Im Herbst, Rosmarin, (Franz;) Erl König, Allnde, (Schubert.) During the last four years Mme. Lehmann has made a specialty of these song recitals abroad, and has a repertory of songs chiefly of the German school, including Schubert, Schumann, Franz, and others.

Aldermen's Gas Committee.

The special Aldermanic committee of seven appointed to inquire into and report as to the advisability of the city owning its own gas plants, held an executive meeting yesterday afternoon in Room 13 of the City Hall, to draw up a preliminary draft of a bill to be presented to the Legislature conferring power on the committee to hold such investigations as may be necessary to secure the ends for which the committee was appointed.

His Brogue.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

Local Catholic clergymen were somewhat amused to hear the distinct Irish brogue used by Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, while in this city, because he is an Italian, and had to learn the English language. But the brogue was explained when they learned that his English was learned from Irish priests.

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DR. POTTER WAS SHUT OUT

THEN HE REGAINED POSSESSION OF THE RECTORY.

Guards Said He Broke in the Door After His Attempt to Get an Injunction Against the Baptist City Mission Society.

The trouble between the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacle and the Baptist City Mission Society, did not abate yesterday. There were during the day several episodes which, without having serious consequences or changing materially the situation, kept the community around the disputed house, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, in a state of anxiety.

Dr. Potter has held possession of the house by virtue of endurance since Saturday, when the agents of the mission society cut off the gas and heat and water supply, after having notified the tenants to leave. He relinquished possession yesterday long enough to go to the Criminal Court Building, and when he returned he found himself unable to enter the house—at least by the doors. Three employes of the mission society and the special roundsman assigned to duty on the corner, kept constant guard, acting under instructions to admit nobody.

He Gets No Injunction.

The visit of Dr. Potter to the Criminal Court Building yesterday was in connection with the suit brought by the Tabernacle Society against John D. Rockefeller, involving the $51,000 of Northern Pacific bonds which were used in acquiring the leasehold of the Tabernacle property. Dr. Potter was to be a witness in this case. The case was marked ready on the calendar, but it will probably not be reached for several days.

In the personal matter of Dr. Potter's right to a domicile in the parsonage, he is represented by Lawyer John Fennel. Aided by Mr. Fennel, Dr. Potter last night made the effort to secure a temporary injunction restraining the Baptist City Mission Society from interfering with him, his agents, or friends in the peaceable possession of the disputed premises.

For this purpose he visited the residence of Justice Lawrence, who is now sitting in ex parte cases.

Justice Lawrence was out visiting friends last night, and after waiting until 11 o'clock for his return, Dr. Potter gave up the matter for the night.

When he left Justice Lawrence's house Dr. Potter said he would make the application in the morning, and would produce in court the several affidavits that had been secured to prove his side of the case.

"I am not prepared to say to-night," he declared, "what my future course will be, but I shall be ready to take up the battle for my rights in the morning, and I shall not stop until I secure them."

Dr. Potter, accompanied by one of his sons and Max Just, approached the rectory at 11:25 last night. A crowd was awaiting Dr. Potter's arrival. He went to the front door and knocked for some time.

Three guards who were in the basement rushed out. Two were in their shirtsleeves and were without hats or overcoats. The guards did not attempt to interfere with Dr. Potter, who began kicking on the door.

Finally a widow in the second story of the house was raised, and another of Dr. Potter's sons called out: "Who is there?"

"Your father," replied Dr. Potter.

In a few minutes the front door was opened from the inside, and Dr. Potter, with his son and Max Just entered the house.

One of the guards called upon the spectators to take notice that Dr. Potter had broken in the door. Some one replied, "There was no breaking in; the door was opened from the inside."

At the office of Peck & Field, attorneys for the Tabernacle Society, Dr. Potter was asked early in the day to describe the situation at the house.

"I was only able to leave," said he, "after much trouble with the men on guard. They have the doors and lower windows locked and barred. I was obliged to knock and kick on the door for several minutes before it was opened. No actual violence was offered to me to-day, but last night, when the Secretary and Treasurer of the church, Mr. Max Just, called to see me, we were both brutally ill-treated.

"Mr. Just stood on the step and I stood just within the door. We had scarcely begun our conversation when one of the guards rushed up and pushed him violently off the step, at the same time shoving me back so violently that I nearly fell. I intend to institute a suit for damages at the earliest possible moment, and take every legal step necessary to secure my rights. The guards they have employed are loafers, who ought never to have been employed in any controversy of this kind, much less one involving the sacred dignity of a church."

His Return to the Church.

Dr. Potter returned to the church at 4:30 yesterday afternoon accompanied by Mr. Just and two other men. The party separated on Tenth Street, and the doctor approached the parsonage alone. He made no effort to pass the guard, but signaled a window three flights up. In a minute the window was opened and Henry G. Nichols, the Tabernacle organist, looked out. Nothing was said by either of the men, but the organist at once threw a letter attached to a lump of coal and a long cord, to the sidewalk. Dr. Potter read the message and wrote an answer on the back of the paper. It was then drawn back through the window, and the window closed.

While these proceedings were going on the doctor was speechless with indignation. At their conclusion he was asked if he intended to try the door.

"If I go in at all, it will be through the door," said he. "I certainly don't propose to get in any other way."

Several tenants in the building adjoining and two of Dr. Potter's roommates, who were seen during the day, said that his several appearances on the street since the "siege" began had been made by means of the five flights of stairs in the adjoining building and an escalade of the wall to the roof of the parsonage. It is certain that Dr. Potter's three companions yesterday afternoon entered the parsonage that way, and secured from the tenants, who sympathize with the doctor in his troubles, the affidavits necessary for use in the application for an injunction, made later in the day.

The three guards who alternate in watching the parsonage entrance are John Rogers, John Owens, and a former policeman of the name of Gibbons. John Rogers is in command. In the morning, while he was at the door Mrs. Meday, one of the tenants, called and secured her trunk, sending it to 916 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. This had no sooner been done than two other women tenants called, with an order from Edward S. Clinch, attorney for the Mission Society, for their trunks. Rogers accompanied them to the second floor, and on his return told this story to the reporters:

Talks of a Threat to Shoot.

"When I started up the stairs to the floor occupied by Dr. Potter a young fellow stood at the top and told me I could not come up. I went just the same, and when I came up to him he grabbed me by the shoulders and said: "I'll shoot you if you go a step further.' I'm a peaceable man," added Mr. Rogers, "so I turned around and came back. They refused to let the women have their trunks."

Rogers accompanied the women to the Fifth Street Police Station, where they applied for aid to secure their trunks. The Sergeant referred them to the Police Court. On the way back to the house Rogers entered the drug store at 158 Second Avenue, and telephoned to Mr. Clinch, at 115 Broadway, that there were six men in Dr. Potter's rooms, and that they had threatened to shoot him. He reiterated this statement later to the reporters.

Shortly afterward Max Eyser, Dr. Potter's private secretary, came to the door to meet the letter carrier, and was questioned by the reporters as to the incident described by Rogers. He said he was the man referred to by Rogers, and made this explanation:

"I caught Rogers by the shoulders and told him he could go no further. When he attempted to argue with me, I said: 'You should know that since we are in possession here you enter without permission. If you persist I would have a perfect right to shoot you.' That is what I said. I did not threaten to shoot him. There are no armed men in Dr. Potter's rooms.

"He did not fully explain my refusal to give the women their trunks. Dr. Potter is out, and he has the keys to the rooms. The trunks will be at the disposal of the women as soon as Dr. Potter comes back."

The mother and sister of Miss Ross, the Matron of the woman's boarding house formerly conducted by the Tabernacle Society, called at the house later in the day and were admitted. Two other women followed bearing bundles. One of them approached the door, while the other remained outside the railing three feet away. When the guard opened the door the bundles were quickly passed across the railing to the woman on the steps, who attempted to hand them to Mr. Eyser on the inside. The guard grabbed at them as they passed and succeeded in securing one of them. The other, which was said later in the day by Mr. Eyser to have been a fine roast turkey, found its way to the diminished larder of Dr. Potter, on the third floor.

Rogers's story of the threat to shoot him is discredited by his companions on watch. John Owens said, when he heard of it:

"Rogers is scared. He just imagined it."

Rogers announced his intention to quit the job yesterday morning, but remained on the intercession of his wife, who came to see how he was getting along.

Housekeeping Under Difficulties.

"I expect to re-enter my home peaceably to-night," said Dr. Potter as he went away, but he kept his effort to secure an injunction secret. At 9 o'clock the doctor's son and Mr. Just returned to the house and received a message from the window. Dr. Potter's two younger sons and Mr. Nichols, and the household of the Matron, Miss Ross, are making the best shifts possible in the way of housekeeping, although their supplies are all surreptitiously secured. There have been many callers, but none have been admitted except as noted since Monday morning. Every time a caller entered the gate yesterday a curious crowd gathered in the street.

Edward S. Clinch, the attorney for the Baptist Mission Society, was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE TIMES at his office, 115 Broadway. He is cautious in talking of the Tabernacle affair.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "Dr. Potter has had no right to occupy the premises since Dec. 19, when the property was legally transferred under the foreclosure proceedings to the present owners. There is no disposition to injure Dr. Potter, as he has assumed. On the contrary, every reasonable facility has been given him to move out without unnecessary trouble.

"The only reason that legal steps have not been taken before this to force him to leave, is that we are reluctant to resort to measures that Christian people might consider harsh. We are not lacking in sympathy for Dr. Potter and his congregation, but in this matter Dr. Potter is clearly in the wrong. The case is a matter of court record. We are being put to considerable unnecessary trouble and expense."

Mr. Clinch complained of the incorrect reports in circulation on the Tabernacle affair, and said: "I was quoted in one of the papers this morning as having said that I do not propose 'to stand Dr. Potter's fooling much longer.' I have never made such a statement, and the 'interview' in which I was so quoted is a pure fabrication."

The Telephone is to Steam what Steam is to Walking.

MAY REAPPOINT STOCKTON.

A Democrat Likely to Hold the New Jersey Attorney Generalship.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Many prominent Republicans believe that Attorney General Stockton, whose term expires next March, is to be either reappointed or allowed to hold his office for several years longer. Gossip has changed materially in the last few days, and little is heard now about giving the Attorney Generalship to the well-known corporation lawyer, Samuel H. Grey, who a short time ago was regarded as almost as good as appointed to the place.

The Attorney General is the last of the great family of Stocktons, who have figured conspicuously in the history of the State for a century and a half. He is now seventy years old, and is still vigorous, physically and mentally. Republicans admit he has made an efficient State officer, excluding his part in the Senate controversy. He has many Republican admirers, and they are willing to excuse his course in the perilous times of the rump Senate on the ground that he took a lawyer's view, based on the evidence that was submitted, and that morally he was not in sympathy with obstructionists.

The Governor is a friend of the Attorney General, and all the prominent Republicans of the State are also his warm personal friends. The Attorney General is a poor man. He has been a "good liver," and has provided magnificently for his large family. There is much sympathy for him, because it would greatly annoy him if he should be turned out, like an old horse, to end his days in idleness.

The argument is gaining ground that this Republican administration is under obligation to the sound-money Democrats of the State, for at least 60,000 Democratic votes were cast for McKinley and Hobart, and that the administration is bound to give a good office to a representative of that large body of voters.

Gen. Stockton is well indorsed by Republicans, and this would be the Governor's warrant, should he decide to reappoint him.

CALIFORNIA WHITE REDWOOD.

A Curious Tree Now Known to Grow but in One County.

From The San Francisco Call.

Perhaps the oddest natural curiosity of the Christmas was a wagonload of white redwood from Sonoma County. Mr. Orr, who is interested in that part of California, sent large quantities of redwood saplings to town for Christmas trees, and by way of variety included some "everwhites." The bark and wood are not different from the common redwood, but one distinct dissimilarity marking the freakish tree. Wherever there is green in the redwood there is white in this one—that is to say, the young shoots and the leaves are white, with something of a waxen hue perceptible.

"There is only one white redwood to be found in all the forests up the coast," explained Mr. Orr Christmas Eve, "and that grows on the Rule Ranch, near Cazadero. There used to be another white redwood, but the forest fires came along and killed it, leaving this one on the Rule Ranch."

"Does it grow in a dark place, hidden by larger trees?"

"Not at all. It has the sunlight all around and through its branches. There is not a speck of green about it from top to bottom. Nobody seems to know why it is white, but it grows right along like any other redwood tree."

Dr. Gustav Eisen of the Academy of Sciences was deeply interested in this tree when told about it.

"All trees of the pine species," said he, "occasionally have a white one. There is no pigment in the green of the redwood leaf. The color is caused by an insect, and for some reason the insect cannot live in these white trees."

North Carolina's Capital.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Raleigh is likely to suffer seriously by the lack of hotel accommodations. The complete dismantling of the Yarboro House leaves only the Park Hotel open for the traveling public, and that, being comparatively a small hotel, cannot accommodate the members of the Legislature and the transient trade both, so the legislators have to seek board elsewhere. It is said by some of the members that one of the first bills to be introduced will be one looking to the removal of the capital to some place where there will be sufficient hotel accommodations.

DR. KNOLL'S RESEARCHES

HE FIRST STUDIED WHALES, THEN SESSILE BARNACLES.

Yellow Fever Cut Short His Work in South America and He Went to Morocco, Where He Made a Friend of Muley Hassan and Was Enabled to Travel in the Land of the Moors.

Dr. Rudolph T. Knoll of Vienna, African explorer and scientist, is staying in this city for a short time, preparatory to his departure for Sarawak, in the Island of Borneo, whither he goes in the interest of several European geographical societies to conduct a series of investigations into the lower strata of animal life peculiar to those regions. Dr. Knoll is the author of a number of scientific papers dealing with this particular branch of study, as well as the topographical and geological conditions of the hitherto impenetrable districts of Morocco. He has received favorable recognition for his services to science from many societies and scientific bodies of Europe.

Born in Mannersdorf, Germany, in 1867, he pursued his studies of the higher branches of learning in Vienna, and received the doctor's degree several years ago. Immediately after his graduation an opportunity offered for him to join an expedition to investigate whales and their habits. In describing this voyage to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES the doctor said: "We started from the Lofooten Islands, on the Norwegian coast, and spent several weeks cruising

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN—Romeo et Juliette—8:00.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Liederkranz Concert—8:00.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband and Col. Carter of Cartersville—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Gay Parisians—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Thoroughbred—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinee.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Song Recital—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Rising Generation—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Theatre—Dorcas—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1897.

GOV. BLACK'S FIRST MESSAGE.

It is not to be wondered at if the message submitted to the Legislature by a new Governor just coming into office is somewhat crude in form and substance, but that of Gov. BLACK is a curious mixture of platitude and sensible suggestion, disfigured here and there by lack of definiteness and actually disgraced by a shallow and sneering treatment of what the Governor and the ordinary political "heeler" call "civil service," with a delightful unconsciousness of the implied admission that the merit system is the only real civil service.

What we mean by platitude is such commonplace and unnecessary expressions as these: "Few subjects are of more importance than the treatment of criminals"; "our savings banks are and have long been a source of pride and encouragement"; "the largest opportunities possible to the laboring man should be provided"; "no class does more work for small pay than farmers"; "the roads of this State are not what they ought to be," and so on. The remarks on the "so-called labor question" are one prolonged platitude, without a fresh idea or a pertinent suggestion in it. There is a similar lack of definiteness in the references to prison labor, to agricultural interests, the public highways and canals, and the "excise law." Of the liquor-tax law, for instance, after pointing out its merits in increasing the revenues and reducing the number of saloons, the Governor says that some of the amendments needed "are obvious to those living where the law has been applied and others are apparent to those who have given the subject careful study," but he gives no inkling of what any of the amendments should be.

It is refreshing to turn from the flat and arid passages in the message to the suggestions that have some point to them. The Governor criticises the loose manner of making appropriations and recommends that appropriations for different departments of the service be based upon estimates by the heads of the departments, sustained by a report showing their necessity. Speaking of the discipline and efficiency of the National Guard, he suggests "the wisdom of putting this body on a footing where its chief executive officer is not likely to be changed at every political election," as he "ought not to be subject to political control"; and he declares that this suggestion "might well extend to the whole of the Governor's staff," giving the officers "a more permanent tenure." There is much sense in this. The Governor shows a keen interest in the preservation of the Adirondack forests and advocates prompt measures for staying their destruction and acquiring lands for the completion of the reserve. Another sensible suggestion that might have been made more specific and positive is that in favor of less legislation and of biennial sessions of the Legislature.

We would gladly pass over the silly sneers at "civil service," which are exactly in the tone and spirit of ABE GRUBER and TOM GRADY, but for the serious importance of the subject, the official relation of the Governor to it, and the one "practical" suggestion that accompanies his shallow slurs. The flippant references to "ideas so delicate as to be worthless," to "beauty" which is "not always a test of efficiency," to the need of "less starch" and more "common sense" in "civil service," to the greater importance of "experience, character, tact, and even muscle" than "the fraction of one per cent. in an examination in geography," are simply humiliating when they come from the Governor of this great State, as they are disgusting in the mouths of Tammany leaders, where they are to be expected, but when the Governor says that after "an examination has disclosed the fact that a number of men are qualified to fill a given position, the place would be more likely to be properly filled if the appointing officer could select from the whole number so qualified," that is to say, without the "competition" required by the Constitution, he shows such an utter lack of understanding of the merit system and such a lack of sympathy for its chief purpose that its friends must be upon their guard so long as he has charge of the execution of the law.

THREE SENATORS.

A large part of the space of the morning papers yesterday was given up to reports of legislative caucuses, in one of which a candidate for Senator was named, and in the others the proceedings were of interest because of their effect on Senatorial nominations. The reports were not cheerful reading for those who care for the repute or usefulness of the United States Senate. The one candidate named was by the Pennsylvania Republicans. He is BOIES PENROSE of Philadelphia, and was the candidate of the Quay machine against JOHN WANAMAKER, for whom a large number of the strongest business men of the State had organized a vigorous movement.

In Illinois a Speaker was nominated avowedly by the influence of the State machine and of the State patronage in the hands of Gov. TANNER in the interest of Alderman MARTIN B. MADDEN of Chicago, the machine candidate for nomination and election to the Senate. The result is boasted of by MADDEN'S friends as making his election safe.

In this State the caucus named, without the "shadow of opposition," the candidates of the party "organization" and made conspicuous, what was before entirely certain, the nomination and election as Senator of Mr. PLATT or any one whom Mr. PLATT may prefer to name.

These three States are the most important and powerful in the Union. They gave to the Republican candidate for President nearly 2,200,000 votes, or more than 30 per cent. of all that he received. Their 86 Representatives in Congress more than equal the representation of the following twenty-six States: Arkansas, 6; California, 7; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Idaho, 1; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Minnesota, 7; Mississippi, 7; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; North Dakota, 1; Oregon, 2; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 2; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 4; Wyoming, 1. In the Senate the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois have 6 votes, while the twenty-six States named, substantially equal in population, have 52. In votes the Senators from the three States have only one-ninth the power of the Senators from the twenty-six States. This is a tremendous disadvantage. Do reasonable Republicans think that this disadvantage will be offset by the brains, the wisdom, and the character of Messrs. PLATT, PENROSE, and MADDEN?

NOT REALLY BI-PARTISAN.

As the principal reason given by the Consolidation Commission's Committee on Draft for providing in the Greater New York Charter for a Police Board of four members is the absolutely false one that the Constitution requires a board charged with police duties in connection with elections "to be composed of equal representation of the two dominant political parties," it is worth while to point out that the committee has not provided for any such board.

The Constitution is very explicit in what it really requires. It says: "All laws creating, regulating, or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes." There is no doubt about the meaning, the intent, or the wisdom of this requirement, and no Police Board or other authority has any chance for unfair discrimination in naming such "boards or officers," because they must be "appointed or elected in such manner and upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties, respectively, as the Legislature may direct." Hence candidates presented by the party authorities themselves must be appointed.

Now, what is the requirement of the proposed charter in regard to the appointment of Police Commissioners? "No more than two of said Commissioners shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political opinion on State and National politics." A prohibition of agreement in "political opinion" on politics is an absurdity in any law, for men's opinions are supposed to be their own and subject to variation or agreement, according to the action of their own minds, and no self-respecting citizen can be said to "belong to" a party; but, overlooking the ridiculous form of this provision, it does not require an equal representation of "two dominant parties" or any particular representation of any party.

A Democratic Mayor would be at liberty under it to appoint two Democrats, one Socialist-Labor person, and one Populist as Police Commissioners; or, a Republican Mayor might appoint two Republicans and two Prohibitionists. There are men who do not "belong to" any political party—Col. WARING has avowed himself of that kind—and among them there is much disagreement of "political opinion on State and National politics." If we should get a genuine non-partisan Mayor, he might appoint four just such unspeakable "Mugwumps" on the Police Board to the benefit of the public service and the confusion of the politicians. There would be nothing in this provision of the charter to prevent it, for there certainly would not be more than two of the same party or of the same political opinion.

But while this does not provide for a bi-partisan board, though it would admit of it, and does not require equal representation of parties, dominant or otherwise, it does restrict the choice of the appointing power in a manner that the Court of Appeals has declared to be unconstitutional. According to its recent decision, when the Legislature designates the authority of a city which is to appoint any of its local officers, it cannot prescribe or limit the choice. If that authority is the Mayor, his power of selection must be left entirely untrammeled. He can neither be required to choose from one party or another or to divide his appointments between certain parties, nor can he be prohibited from taking any one or more, or all his appointees from any party at will. That is the doctrine of the Constitution, intended to protect the right of home rule, as plainly laid down by the court of last resort.

MR. DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

Mr. DEPEW'S centennial address at Albany was very properly devoted to a celebration of the State of New York. The two advantages which the orator selected as accounting for the development of the Commonwealth to the first place in population and wealth are the same upon which HORATIO SEYMOUR delighted to dwell in public addresses and treated with great fullness of knowledge and power of luminous exposition. One is the geographical peculiarity by which the only rift in the Appalachian range that formed the western boundary of the colonies occurs at the head of navigation of the Hudson. It is undoubtedly to this that the City of New York owes its primacy. There are other harbors as safe and capacious on our coast, but there is no other port that gives so easy an access to the interior of the continent. The natural channel of communication was improved by the State in the construction of the Erie Canal. It has since been followed in the construction of the railway system over which Mr. DEPEW presides, which derives from the lay of the country it traverses an advantage that cannot be overcome in a fair commercial competition.

The mixture of races which was the other distinction of Colonial New York has undoubtedly been of great benefit to her advancement. Mr. DEPEW'S citation of her Colonial and Revolutionary heroes emphasizes the cosmopolitan character of her early settlement. The orator also makes just allowance for the special value of the Dutch element, of which the influence upon our institutions was so carefully traced by the late DOUGLASS CAMPBELL.

Mr. DEPEW'S optimism is always attractive, and it is quite appropriate to the recital of the material progress of the Empire State. But upon this occasion it must have been somewhat checked by the orator's sense of humor. Neither the speaker nor his audience could fail to be conscious of a certain infelicity in the fact that, just as the Legislature of New York assembled in the circumstances that we all know, he found that the proprieties of the occasion obliged him to proclaim as the chief achievement of the State "the wise, peaceful, and beneficent development of government for the people and by the people."

THE NEW IRISH QUESTION.

Many American readers must have been puzzled by the fragmentary dispatches relating to the agitation in Ireland upon the subject of taxation. Irish Unionists have been found expressing agreement with Irish home rulers. The landlord and the dynamiter have stood together on platforms and given voice to the grievance of Ireland.

It seems strange that any possible grievance should have this effect, but it seems stranger still that the grievance which has had this effect should be a grievance of forty years' standing. Yet this is the case. There have been from time to time complaints that Ireland was unjustly treated in the matter of taxation. These naturally took on a more specific form when the Unionist Government undertook to oppose the demand for home rule upon the ground that every component part of the United Kingdom should be treated alike, and that Ireland should enjoy no special privileges on the one hand and suffer no special disabilities on the other. Thereupon it was asserted and insisted that in taxation she did suffer special disabilities. Mr. GOSCHEN, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, undertook to appoint a committee of the House of Commons, of both parties, to investigate and report. This attempt was defeated by factious opposition in the House. After the change of Government, however, in 1892, Mr. GLADSTONE appointed a Royal Commission, the competency and impartiality of which nobody at the time disputed, and it is the report of this "Financial Relations Commission" which has only lately been completed and made public. There are majority and minority reports, which differ considerably among themselves. But there is a "final joint report" embodying the conclusions of the whole commission, and this report maintains that the grievance of Ireland in respect to taxation is real and substantial. The three points which the commission makes are (1) that the Act of Union imposed an undue burden upon Ireland; (2) that the inequality was increased by an increase of Irish taxation between 1853 and 1860, and (3) that while the ability of Ireland to pay is not estimated by any member of the commission at more than one-twentieth of that of Great Britain, the revenue actually levied from Ireland is one-eleventh.

The character of the commission is such as to command acquiescence in these conclusions. If they are well founded, then Ireland has a substantial grievance, for the redress of which the whole population can and should unite. The sum which Ireland pays beyond what she ought to pay is computed at $10,000,000 annually. It does not follow that general acquiescence, even in Ireland, can be expected in the drastic proposal of Mr. JOHN DILLON, that Great Britain should make over to Ireland the arrears of forty-five years of taxation, estimated by that statesman at $600,000,000. But it does follow that the inequality should be removed, and it seems strange that any party should openly oppose the removal. A considerable section of the Tories, however, has taken ground against it, and of this section The London Times has made itself the organ. The English landlords who are not also Irish landlords have never shown themselves backward in promoting their interests by legislation. It may be expected that the House of Lords will oppose the relief of the Irish taxpayer at the expense of the British taxpayer, and it would not be surprising if a strong popular pressure upon that body were needed to bring about the justice to Ireland which is demanded by all sorts and conditions of Irishmen.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Within the past few months there has been an inordinate deal of report and rumor upon Papal politics as they affected this country. Some of the reports have been promptly discredited by explicit denials from those who were in a position to know about the subject matter. Others have been dispelled by their intrinsic improbability. Of those which are substantial and circumstantial enough to merit a denial is the recent report that Cardinal RAMPOLLA has written to Archbishop IRELAND that the Pope was deceived respecting the administration of the Catholic University, but that he was not liable to be deceived in like manner again.

This is a particularly queer announcement, because the Pope has for some years maintained a Delegate in this country whose main function would appear to be to keep him accurately informed of those things respecting the American Church which the head of the Church Catholic especially needs to know. If the Pope has been misled, he has been misled by his own agent, that is, by Mgr. SATOLLI, for Mgr. MARTINELLI'S appointment has been too recent to allow of his having warped the Papal judgment on the subject of the Catholic University, in regard to which the Papal judgment was delivered before his reports could have affected the situation.

However this may be, the inauguration of a new Rector of the Catholic University, which is to take place a fortnight hence, will be an event of considerable importance to Americans, whether or not they are Catholics. The basis upon which the fantastic superstructures of rumor have been erected appear to be that there are two parties in the Church, of which one is in favor of Europeanizing and the other of Americanizing it. No American Catholic can refrain from allying himself with one or the other of them, and upon the question which of them is to control very largely depends the future of the Catholic Church in this country. Cardinal GIBBONS and Archbishop IRELAND are recognized as the leaders of the American party in the Church. Any ecclesiastical pains and penalties which may be imposed upon them will be taken by their countrymen to imply a judgment that they are too good Americans to be "good Catholics." To have that impression prevail would be unfortunate for the Church. The new Rector of the Catholic University will necessarily have a considerable influence in determining the attitude toward American institutions of the Catholic priesthood, and the question in which direction he means to exert it is of interest to the secular public. Upon that question his inaugural address should shed some light.

Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF has a rather modest ambition. He said, in opening the proceedings of the Senate yesterday:

"This Senate, over which it will be my privilege and great honor to preside for the next two years, has already attained so high a reputation as to insure a continuance of all that has been best in the past history of our State. It will ever be my aim to so discharge the duties with which I have been vested that upon the expiration of your term and mine, which will end together, although greatly to my disadvantage they did not begin together, my record may be knit into the fabric of your high reputation."

If all that Mr. WOODRUFF aspires to for the next two years is to knit his record into the fabric of the Senate's present reputation, it ought not to be difficult to live up to his chosen standard. It does not require much in the way of distinction.

Speaker O'GRADY, on taking the chair in the Assembly, felt it his duty to call attention to "a matter the correction of which will save a great deal of time and much expense to the State." He referred to the introduction of a flood of bills, many of which are "carelessly introduced and afterward found to be needless and improper" and others of which "are introduced with no intention of passing them." The result is a waste of time and money and the needless prolonging of the session. Mr. O'GRADY suggests to the members to introduce "no bills save such as are necessary and for the public good, and, having introduced them, to bring them to a final passage promptly." This gentle suggestion will have about as much effect as Dame Partington's broom. The Speaker can hardly have forgotten that this matter of legislative procedure was referred two years ago to a commission specially created to inquire and report upon the means of checking the heedless introduction and subsequent neglect of a multitude of bills, and that measures for the purpose were duly reported and treated with sheer contempt in both houses. There is no use in asking members to be good about introducing bills; there should be a rational reform in the methods of legislation established by legislative act.

Gov. HASTINGS of Pennsylvania very properly condemns the "corrupt use of money in the control of elections, both primary and general," and declares that it ought "not only to be stigmatized as a crime, but punished as a crime"; but why do not the politicians who are so ready to protest virtuously against this evil practice forego it? Senator QUAY has uttered sentiments just like those of Gov. HASTINGS, and doubtless PLATT and HANNA and every politician and public man in the country, except ADDICKS, would be quite ready to echo them if occasion offered. But who do the corrupting, who raise and disburse the money for the "debauchery of the franchise," and benefit by the results except these very men who do the condemning and denouncing or those who do party work for them? All they have to do is to stop the business and it will end. Why do they not favor laws requiring a limitation of election expenses and a strict account of every item of expenditure, whether made by candidates or committees, with a severe penalty for any improper use of money? They are the very men who always defeat efforts for that kind of legislation.

A reporter of The Atlanta Constitution says that he asked Mr. RICHARD CROKER "how he stood in the recent Presidential election," and Mr. CROKER replied: "I have never told anybody how I stood in that race. I wasn't here and knew very little about it. You see, I reached home after it was all over." At the moment that Mr. SHEEHAN and Mr. PURROY are accusing each other of lukewarmness in "that race," Mr. CROKER'S candid avowal is interesting.

The statistics of clearings for the year 1896 show that there has been substantially no decline in those of the South. There was a decrease in the aggregate exchanges of the country of $229,000,000. The decrease in the Middle States was 20.9 per cent.; in the New England States, 15.7 per cent.; in the Middle Western, 11.2 per cent.; in the Pacific States, 10.3 per cent.; in other Western States, 6.7 per cent.; in the Southern States, only 1 per cent. Commenting on these figures, The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says:

"Had it not been for the political dervishes who shrieked disaster from every stump in the South last year, the record of its bank clearings would have shown a splendid increase instead of the 1 per cent. decrease. They frightened far more than 1 per cent. of money out of trade. Surely the people want no more of them. They have made mischief enough. What has the South to do with the one-crop and one-mineral States of the sparsely populated West that it should adjust itself to economic theories devised solely to benefit them at the expense of the rest of the country? Why should not the South rather be thanking the Lord for the bounties He has vouchsafed and proceed undeterred to gather the fruits which have been placed within their reach?"

This is in a spirit that may well be emulated by every part of the country. It is progressive conservatism.

The report that HERBERT SPENCER has consented to have his portrait painted "for the Nation" by HUBERT HERKOMER, R. A., is painful to those who remember, and are not permitted to forget, the devastating work of that artist in this country.

Dispatches from London indicate that the report of the Pacific Cable Commission will favor the laying of a cable which will bring all Greater Britain into immediate communication with the metropolis of the empire. South Africa and India are already provided for in this respect. Australia and New Zealand remain to be included by the line it is proposed to lay from Vancouver to Australia, touching none but British possessions. Undoubtedly, however, an extension will be made from the most convenient point on the main line to the Hawaiian Islands. That will dispose of our Hawaiian cable scheme, which has for so long remained in a state of suspended animation in the Senate. Of course, that was a political rather than a commercial scheme. CYRUS W. FIELD looked into the matter very carefully and concluded that it could not be made to pay. It does not follow that a branch line to a cable across the Pacific would not pay, though it is not to be expected that the main line will pay for a long time to come. Meanwhile it will require generous subsidies.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Gas was first used as an illuminant just 100 years ago. The people of this and a good many other cities seem to be meditating a most sensible celebration of the anniversary, for they have practically decided that a century of exploitation by corporations is quite enough for one of the necessities of life to undergo.

——Japanese policemen are for the most part recruited from the old samurai class, and, as might be expected from the sons of men who carried loyalty and devotion to or beyond the point of absurdity, most of them are courageous and incorruptible. They are intelligent and well disciplined, as well, and do an enormous amount of work for salaries that, according to Western ideas, are extremely small. A Tokio policeman is on duty only every other day, but his working day is twenty-four hours long. For eight of these he stands in front of one of the little sentry boxes, of which there are 388 scattered through the city. The next eight hours he spends in patroling an assigned district, in search of material for reports to his superiors on all sorts of political and social topics. The remaining eight hours he passes sitting or lying on a bench in his little box, ready to respond to any call for his services that may be made. On his "day off," the police officer has nothing to do—except to fill out census blanks, serve summonses, and attend such of his forty-two regular duties as he may not have been able to perform the day before. These duties include inspection of streets, sewers, and cemeteries, censorship of newspapers, preventing the sale of unwholesome meat, vegetables, and milk, and careful oversight of saloons, pawnshops, markets, festivals, funerals, and foreigners. The policeman's authority is highly respected. He rarely has any difficulty in making arrests, and he often decides minor cases and settles petty disputes by holding a little court of his own in the open streets. On such occasions the surrounding crowd shows no disposition to banter him, and witnesses are examined and a decision rendered with perfect gravity.

——So enormous was the number of moose and deer killed in the Maine woods this Winter that the game authorities of the State are making energetic efforts to secure the passage of laws to shorten the open season, and to limit still more the number of animals that each hunter may shoot. Curiously enough, they are encountering strenuous opposition from the very class of people—guides and hotel keepers—who ultimately would be most benefited by effective protection of the game on whose existence their profits depend. The number of hunters from other States who visited Maine in the season which closed with Dec. 31 is estimated at 30,000, and the amount of money they left behind them is not much less than that spent by visitors at the coast resorts in Summer. Before this army of sportsmen there fell about 1,000 moose, from 15,000 to 20,000 deer, and small game, like rabbits and partridge, in numbers that cannot be computed with any accuracy. At this rate there will be nothing left to shoot in a few years. It is, therefore, suggested that the open season for moose be restricted to the single month of November, that the killing of caribou be prohibited entirely for several years, and that the regulations in regard to the possession and exportation of dead game be made much more stringent. The difficulty is to devise laws that will give the wild animals a chance to preserve or increase their numbers, and at the same time not drive the sportsmen to other grounds. The guides say the Game Commissioners are unnecessarily anxious, and they are answered by the charge of over-eagerness for present profits.

PERSONAL.

——Evidently the class in Virgil at Sing Sing needs a new teacher. The translations his pupils make, after leaving the institution, are strangely inaccurate and convict him either of carelessness or of incompetency.

——Unpleasant gossip about Dr. NANSEN is circulating in Stockholm. It is said that his experiences in the North have refined his temper, soured his disposition, and turned him into a moody misanthrope, whose only desire is for solitude. According to these stories, he left the Fram and made his perilous journey on foot over the drifting ice, simply to escape the society of his shipmates. This theory has been pushed so far as to make it account for the fact that Mrs. NANSEN, instead of living at home with her husband, is making a concert tour of Sweden.

——Despite the fact that Col. JOHN HAY has many and high qualifications for representing the United States at the Court of St. James's, it might be well to consider seriously the question whether it is quite fair to send the Londoners a man whose name a majority of them could not pronounce at all, and with which almost all would have more or less difficulty. In diplomatic matters little points like this should not be overlooked. Of course no Englishman would openly object to a foreign Minister simply because his name begins with a bothersome letter, but it will be only courteous and kind for the incoming Administration to make allowances for national peculiarities in assigning positions of this kind.

——A Baltimore club of small politicians passed resolutions last week, "demanding" that the National Democratic Committee of 1900 renominate WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and readopt, unchanged, the Democratic platform of 1896, and "declaring" that, as the recent election was lost through the treachery of disloyal party managers, all the old leaders in Maryland, ought to abdicate. These resolutions, of course, they sent to Mr. BRYAN, and he, having much leisure time on his hands since the close of his lecture season, dispatched to Baltimore by the next mail this interesting reply: "Please present my compliments to the members of your club and thank them for the cordial support which they gave during the campaign and for a loyalty which has survived defeat. If we were right before the election we are right now. Let the contest be renewed."

CURRENT TOPICS.

Among the most interesting of the New Year's gatherings in Worcester, Mass., was the meeting of five sisters, who never were all together before in their lives. Their presence was a surprise to their brother, whose wife brought it all about as a most delightful way of celebrating the thirty-second anniversary of her own wedding. The oldest of the sisters is sixty-seven years of age, and she left home before the youngest, who is now forty-five, was born.

* * *

The Fish and Game Commission of Connecticut, in its annual report, says that there are at least one dozen live wild deer now within the borders of the State. There is a penalty of $100 imposed by a State statute for the wanton killing of a wild deer.

* * *

Governor-elect Andrew E. Lee, Populist, of South Dakota, owns more land there than any other resident of the State, and is still adding to his possessions.

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The Louisiana University gives students in its Audubon Sugar School four years' practical and scientific tuition in sugar culture. Many students from Cuba are there.

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Thirty-eight Revolutionary soldiers lie buried in the ancient cemetery in Stockbridge, Mass.

* * *

President George Falloon of the Ohio Fish and Game Commission says that the supply of fish in Lake Erie will be exhausted in two or three years unless the existing laws regulating the catch are quickly revised and thoroughly enforced.

* * *

The Finance Committee of the Drainage Board of Chicago asks for $3,000,000 additional to complete the drainage canal. The total estimated cost of the canal is $31,444,398.

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Ex-Judge M. Russell Thayer is to deliver the oration before the Trustees, Faculty, and students of the University of Pennsylvania on Washington's birthday. Prof. John B. McMaster was the orator in 1895 and Hampton L. Carson in 1896.

THREE NOTABLE CANVASES.

There are on exhibition at the Avery Art Galleries, 268 Fifth Avenue, two of the largest and most important examples, and probably the most important example, respectively, of those great masters of the Barbizon school, Rousseau and Diaz, which have ever been seen in this country. These canvases have been the property for many years of a French collector, and, with the exception of one of the Rousseaus, "Le Soir," which was in the retrospective exhibition of the Paris exhibition of 1889, have never before been on public exhibition. Upon the collector's death they became the property of his estate, and Mr. Samuel P. Avery, Jr., has only just succeeded in securing them after eight years of negotiation. Hung together, the Diaz, a landscape with figures, as a centrepiece, and the two landscapes by Rousseau, as pendants, they constitute a most interesting and important art display.

The two Rousseaus, which are companion landscapes, each measure 53 inches in width by 78 in depth, while the Diaz is 76 inches wide by 50 deep. The Rousseaus were painted about his middle period, as is evidenced by several unmistakable indications, while the Diaz was also painted about the close of his middle period. Both Rousseaus are superlatively fine examples of the modern master, filled with all his characteristic charm of sentiment and treatment, and permeated with that intense love for and appreciation of nature which was his chief and distinguishing mark. They are somewhat, and particularly "Le Matin," more joyous both in subject and treatment than were the works of his early and later periods, and in both of them he has introduced figures to give human interest. These, although somewhat crudely drawn—for the great landscapist never seemed able to draw the figure—serve the purpose intended, of telling a story. "Le Matin" depicts a small river at early morning, with a church in the distance, and a boatman just shoving his frail craft from the shore, from which a woman and child have just alighted and are hurrying away. There is an oak in the middle distance, which fills half of the canvas, and is a marvelous piece of painting, beautifully drawn, and with foliage painted as only Rousseau could paint it. A clump of bushes in the right foreground, with some wild roses growing up among them, are notable for their rich-color quality and superb treatment. There is the coolness of early morning in the atmosphere, through which the trees, the placid river, and the distant church, with its little spire, stand out with distinctness. The sky is of steel-gray blue, flecked with clouds, a trifle hard perhaps, but cool and fresh. In "Le Soir" a plain stretches away to the horizon, against which a church and spire are silhouetted, while from a sky covered with fleecy pink clouds above, a soft light falls on the plain and on the narrow road leading to a pool in the foreground, from which some cattle are drinking. A solitary figure, bearing a water pail on her head, stands on the road, in the middle distance. The sentiment of the canvas is exquisite, tender, soft, and dreamful. Both canvases can be studied for hours, only to reveal new beauties. Strong in conception and virile in execution, they are the best examples imaginable of Rousseau at his best.

The Diaz is one of those examples of the great colorist in which his brush seems to have fairly danced upon the canvas, and to have of itself blazed its way along in inspired lines. In a woodland glade twelve female figures are reclining in graceful attitudes, while they listen to one of their number playing the harp. There is a far-off vista of blue hills and valleys clothed in green, bathed in the soft, pearly light of a late Summer afternoon, while to right and left rise superb forest trees, with the characteristic glint of silvery light upon their trunks. In the foreground there are some flagons of graceful shapes and bunches of fruit. The picture is an idyl, mellow in tone and rich in color. The flesh coloring and expression of the faces and the graceful curves of the light drapery call for long and earnest study, while the color scheme is so rich and full that new beauties are discoverable every moment.

Earlier Date for the French Salon.

At the recent general meeting of the Society of French Artists, in Paris, it was decided that the Salon at the Palais de Champs Elysée will open on April 20, 1897, and close on June 8, instead of being open, as formerly, from May 1 to June 30.

The days for sending in pictures have been fixed as follows: Paintings, from March 5-10; sculpture, 23-27; architecture, 28-29; engravings and lithography, 28-29. These dates are about ten days earlier than usual.

Absolutely Honest in Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have always liked to read THE TIMES, and like to read it better now than ever. It is thoroughly satisfactory. You feel when you have finished it that you have seen what was worth seeing. What has been omitted you are sure has been omitted to your comfort and to the benefit of your family, if you have one, and not to the detriment of any reader. This world of ours has its sad sides and its bad sides, and some of that has to be given, but it is not worth while to give all the bad or the sad, so as to leave the impression that there is nothing else, and often a good deal of both can be omitted altogether. Moreover, you are fairly certain that what you do read in THE TIMES is true, at least that it has not been given on the chances of its being true, simply because it is sensational, and that the paper is absolutely honest in its purpose, and, as far as human nature allows, in expression. I may be a little old-fashioned, but I like those qualities in a newspaper, and hence I like THE TIMES

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

JOY.

From The Washington Star.

It was shortly after Christmas, and the other suit of clothes
Was donned instead of holiday array.
And thoughts of sordid cares, like shadows, once again arose
To dim the memories bright of Christmas Day,
When a sudden joy went through me. From the corner of my vest,
To awaken me from musings that grew sad,
I brought, from weeks—it might have been from many months—of rest,
The dollar that I didn't know I had.

Like the nugget which gleams yellow on the half-despairing eye
Of the miner who so long has toiled in vain;
Like the sail that's seen at last against a blank and cruel sky
From the fragile raft adrift upon the main;
Like the butterfly that flutters, with a fascinating spell,
Through the hours when shine and roses made us glad,
A thing of radiant beauty, from its dark, unnoted cell,
Came the dollar that I didn't know I had.

And the faces pictured on it grew beneficent and kind,
As the unfamiliar features caught my glance,
And they granted an exemption from the penalties we find,
When the fiddler must be paid by those who dance.
How visions of small luxuries, dismissed with stern resolve,
In economic righteousness full sad,
Came back, like gay kaleidoscopic figures to revolve
'Round the dollar that I didn't know I had!

"WERTHER" AT THE OPERA.

Massenet's Setting of the Bread and Butter Story Given Once More.

Massenet's lugubrious opera, "Werther," which has not been given here for two years, was brought forward last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Its previous performance took place on April 19, 1894. The work was then about two years old, having been produced at Vienna on Feb. 16, 1892. That was not the first appearance in music of Goethe's bread-and-butter hero. One Pugnani, musical director to the King of Sardinia, set it a century ago, and it was played in the Burg Theatre in Vienna in 1796. Pugnani's composition was a dramatic symphony, and it is narrated that the composer once conducted a private performance of it in his shirt sleeves, and at the instant of Werther's death drew a pistol and fired it. That was realism. Another composer, Blangini, wrote "Werther's Swan Song," and the real Charlotte, Frau von Kestner, went to Cassel and sat complacently through its performance. No doubt she enjoyed the advertisement.

The opera performed last night is the work of a man who occupies a unique position. Jules Massenet has been a subject of much discussion in his own country, and he has made impressions elsewhere. He has been overpraised and too severely ridiculed. Perhaps the shortest and keenest criticism of him was that of the Frenchman who spoke of him as "Mlle. Wagner." Yet it was not an adequate criticism, for although Massenet's writing shows that he has studied Wagner to his profit, it is distinctively French in form and spirit. The French operatic school has always clung to the principles of dramatic art laid down by Lulli and developed by Rameau. It has never fallen into the evil habits of the Italians, and it is a result of national heredity rather than of Wagnerism that M. Massenet writes in a broad, fluent style, with constant respect for the dramatic content of his text.

"Werther" is not a masterpiece because its range of passion is narrow and its characters are not of large mold. Werther is not an inspiring figure, and Charlotte is quite prosaic. The librettists of the opera have attempted to give her dramatic significance by making her love Werther. But she impresses one rather as an elegant sentimentalist than as a despairing woman. Werther himself is too foppish for music, for he really was in love. It is a pity that he committed suicide. "Men have died and worms have eaten them, but not for love." At any rate, it is hard to induce the world to take any man seriously who kills himself.

"Werther" is a melodious opera, and it affords the impersonator of its principal personage—he cannot be called "hero"—abundant opportunity to sing well. The revival last night was interesting chiefly because it gave the public an opportunity to hear M. Jean de Reszke in a style of music wholly different from that in which he has achieved his recent brilliant success, and in one of those parts with which his earlier fame as the most graceful, elegant, and fervent of operatic lovers was associated. It was interesting, furthermore, because it brought into prominence Mme. Emma Eames, a singer who has not been sufficiently in the foreground of the current opera season. It is not the business of the critic to comment on the business policy of the impresario, but it is surely not wise to keep in the background the most intelligent and progressive woman singer in the company. There is some satisfaction, however, in knowing that Mme. Eames is to sing again on Friday evening. It is a pity that she cannot be heard in a new part some time.

It is hardly necessary to say that M. Jean de Reszke is wholly satisfactory as Werther. The music is of the kind which he has for years sung better than any one else, and it was quite plain that his Wagnerian studies had improved rather than injured his delivery of it. Just as a master of Schumann's songs can do better work with a chaminade chanson than one who has never known the "Dichterliebe," so a Wagner artist improves his French roles. M. de Reszke was never more ardent or more convincing as Werther than he was last night. Mme. Eames was an admirable Charlotte, and her rich Cremona-toned voice vibrated with warmer feeling than it did when it was last heard in this music.

Miss Sophie Traubmann was not overburdened by the simple rôle of Sophie, while M. de Vries was equal to the demands of Albert, not a part of overwhelming difficulties. The other members of the cast were M. Castelmary as the Mayor, Signor Corsi as Schmidt, and Signor de Vaschette as Johann. Signor Mancinelli was the conductor, and his work was excellently done, as it always is in the French operas.

CYCLE OF WAGNER'S WORKS.

Walter Damrosch's Plans for the German Operatic Season.

During the coming season of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, Walter Damrosch has decided to give a chronological cycle of Wagner's works, beginning with "The Flying Dutchman" and ending with "Tristan and Isolde." The cycle will include the entire Nibelungen series. The season will begin March 8, and will continue four weeks, during which sixteen performances will be given—twelve evenings and four matinées. Among the artists engaged may be mentioned Lilli Lehmann, Johanna Gadski, Paul Kalisch, Fritz Ernst, Wilhelm Mertens, Carl Somer, and Emil Fischer.

The General Committee of the Wagner Society includes Frederick H. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Alsop Borrowe, Miss Callender, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. William Douglas, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss C. De Forest, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. F. Rhinelander Jones, Miss Kemp, Mrs. Alfred Loomis, Mrs. Edward G. Love, Jules A. Montant, Mrs. Charles Inslee Pardee, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Laura J. Post, Mrs. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Gerrit Smith, Spencer Trask, F. Egerton Webb, R. W. G. Welling, and Mrs. William C. Whitney.

LYNCHED AS A WARNING.

Mysterious Occurrence in a South Carolina Village.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 6.—Information of the most mysterious lynching that has occurred in this State since the death of the notorious "Leon Lyncher" reached here from Orangeburg Court House tonight.

Stilton, which is a small village on the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, five miles below Orangeburg, is a typical Southern community, where the colored population predominates. When the peaceful inhabitants awoke this morning to the discovery that the body of Lawrence Brown, colored, was dangling from the danger signal where the old stage road crosses the railroad, there was a commotion that has never been equaled in that place.

Brown was one of the most prominent negroes in the community, and the single street of the village was soon filled with an excited crowd of blacks, eager for the facts, but facts, up to this time, are exactly what are lacking, beyond the bare fact that the body was found at daylight suspended from the long arm of the danger signal, with the following notice posted on the back:

"Notice to all whom it may concern: Judge Lynch's court is in session to-night for the protection of our property, and by the help of God, he will convict and execute any man, woman, or child that burns or destroys our property. We will protect our homes and property, and our neighbors shall not suffer loss from the firebugs. Let this be a warning to others."

When the body was lowered an examination revealed three bullet holes in the back and abdomen. Either of these wounds was sufficient to produce death. The Coroner of Orangeburg County hastened to the scene of the lynching, and having empanelled a jury, began an investigation, but little or no light was thrown on the situation by his efforts.

Brown was suspected of setting fire to R. E. Wannamaker's barn recently, but was discharged. One theory is that neighbors believed him guilty and lynched him as a warning to others. Another is that the guilty parties lynched Brown to shield themselves.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

AMBASSADOR BAYARD CHEERED AT A LONDON DINNER.

He Deliveres a Speech on the Friendship Between Great Britain and This Country—The Bubonic Plague in India.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—At the dinner of the Article Club, given at the Hotel Cecil this evening, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, responding to the toast, "The American People," referred incidentally to Canada, in the growth of which, he declared, there was nothing that ought not to awaken the sympathy, pride, and pleasure of the citizens of the United States.

Although it might be that some seemed to stand between the hearts of the British and American people, he was assured, he said, that the sentiments actuating the best men in England were incidental with those actuating the same class in the United States, and he was rejoiced that he had been permitted to serve as the Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain. He came from a friendly country to a friendly country, and would have been false to his duty if he had not spoken in the voice of a friend, by doing which, however, he had evoked the displeasure of some persons. For this, Mr. Bayard said, he was sorry in one sense, and not sorry in another sense. [Laughter and cheers.] If darts fatal to his own country and to that of his hearers had been attracted to himself he was grateful for the distinction, and if a man was to be censured for fidelity to the cause of amity of nations between whom he was supposed to act as a friendly envoy, he was rather to be congratulated than condoled with. [Cheers.] In concluding his remarks, Mr. Bayard said:

"It is in no poor, weak spirit of defiance, but rather in a sedate, well-considered spirit of gratitude that I reflect that in performing my international duty I have done something to bring the hearts and the hands of our peoples closer. [Loud cheers.] In that reflection is my reward. It is mine and belongs to me; I brought it here and shall carry it away and keep it wherever I go."

Mr. Bayard's remarks were concluded amid loud and prolonged applause.

INDIA'S BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Senior Physician of Bombay's Chief Hospital Dies from It.

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.—Dr. Manser, senior physician of the principal hospital in Bombay, died yesterday from the bubonic plague, which is epidemic here. The authorities of the Indian Government at Calcutta have sent Dr. Cleghorn, the Director General of the Medical Service of the Government, to Bombay to investigate and report upon the increase of the plague in this city. Despite the panic which prevails here, many victims of the plague refuse to accept medical treatment, regarding the disease as a visitation of God.

It is estimated that in the aggregate 325,000 persons have fled into the country from this city, carrying the contagion to places where it did not previously exist or where there were only one or two cases of the disease.

PACIFIC CABLE COMMISSION.

A Report Will Be Signed and Submitted to the Colonies.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that the report of the Pacific Cable Commission will be signed this week, after which it will be submitted to the legislative bodies of the colonies interested. It is believed that the report of the Commission will satisfy the desires for the establishment of a Pacific cable service.

Mr. A. G. Jones, who is associated with Sir Donald A. Smith in representing Canada on the Cable Commission, will convey a copy of the report to the Canadian Government.

Gladstone on the Great Assassin.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Gladstone unveiled the memorial window to the Armenian martyrs in the Hawarden Church this forenoon. Before the ceremony of unveiling the window Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech to an Armenian deputation, in which the ex-Premier said that, although the agitation in behalf of the Armenians had failed to arouse the six great powers, he had an unquenchable hope that the triumphant career of wickedness of the greatest assassin of the world (meaning the Sultan) was doomed to be shortlived.

The Fuerst Bismarck Ashore.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, while outward bound from Hamburg for New York, ran aground at Blankenese, on the River Elbe, to-day.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The annual conference of the Mineral Federation of Great Britain, held at Leicester to-day, adopted a resolution favoring the nationalization of mines, land, and railways.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The latest advices from Constantinople to The Central News state that the last of the Armenian prisoners in Constantinople were released to-day under the Sultan's proclamation of amnesty.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 6.—All of the quays and the shipping in the harbor were alive with people to-day upon the occasion of the sailing of Cecil Rhoades for England on board the British steamer Dunvegan Castle, and a grand ovation was given Mr. Rhoades.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London, has written a letter to the newspapers advising those who contemplate emigrating from Great Britain and Ireland to go to Canada. The High Commissioner recites the advantages presented by Canada, and offers to furnish all information desired upon application.

An Inventor's Vast Fortune.

SLEEPY EYE, Minn., Jan. 6.—Grant Bramble, who invented and patented the rotary engine, states that he to-day transferred the right to manufacture and sell the engines to Henry Francis Allen, representing the Allen Syndicate of England, for $3,100,000. This represents the sale for only the United States—England, Germany, France, and Europe having been previously sold for $4,000,000. The inventor yet controls the engine for Mexico and the Canadian provinces. The inventor was yesterday elected an Alderman of the village here.

Another Burglary in Westchester.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Contractor Frank W. Malloy, who lives on the Boston Post Road, between Premium Point and Larchmont Manor, reported to the police to-day that his residence had been entered by burglars this morning and $500 worth of goods stolen. The burglars broke open a window and operated on the lower part of the house entirely. They took nearly all the silverware, and even screwed the silver caps from the salt and peper bottles.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—7:35 A. M.—134 East Twenty-ninth Street; Joseph Hershman; dwelling; damage, $10.

—3 P. M. 68 East Thirteenth Street; Thomas Gannon; damage, $5.

—3:25 P. M.—331 East Twenty-fourth Street; John Allen; damage, $15.

—5 P. M.—84 Van Dam Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

—7 P. M.—One Hundredth Street and Eighth Avenue; cellar; no damage.

—7:15 P. M.—24 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Bernard Brest; damage, $1,500.

—9:15 P. M.—86 West Broadway, Gordon & Biernhan Battery Company; damage, $200.

BANK SWINDLERS CAPTURED.

A Gang of Them Arrested in Chicago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—In the Woodlawn Police Station of this city are five young members of a gang of bank swindlers and forgers who have operated for years. A score of Chicago citizens and several banks here, as well as in St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Burlington, Iowa, have lost about $100,000 in the last year. The men are Arthur L. Foreman, alias Howard E. Stone; Elmer Russell, Eddie L. Root, alias O'Rourke; Charles McCuen, and William Bert.

Paul Moran, a suspected member, escaped. George F. Swift, the packer; H. N. Higinbotham, President of the World's Fair; Andrew McNally, Leroy Payne, and L. C. Wachsmuth of this city are among the victims. Among the Chicago banks swindled are the First National, the International, the Northern Trust and Savings, the National Live Stock Bank, and the Safety Deposit Vaults. Swift, the packer, was caught for $1,200.

Not one of the prisoners is over twenty-two years old, and all are of a gentlemanly appearance. The credit for the capture is due to Capt. Shippy, Inspector Hunt, Assistant Superintendent Valentine of the Bankers' Protective Association, and detectives of the Woodlawn Police Station. All the members of the gang were arrested to-day. Moran jumped through a window at his father's home and escaped. Two of the prisoners have made written confessions to Capt. Shippy. The police have been at work on the case for several weeks, but owing to the lack of evidence they were unable to get the right men.

Cashiers of the banks and other houses swindled were given a chance to view the prisoners, and all identified Root and Foreman.

GROSVENOR MISSED FIRE.

Futile Attempt to Throw Hot Shot at the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Gen. Grosvenor made a drive at the Administration to-day by rising to a question of privilege and securing the adoption of a resolution insisting upon knowing why the several departments had ignored the demand of Congress, made last June, for specific information as to clerical discharges and appointments, the aim being to secure data as to the changes in the political complexion of the department people.

Somewhat to the General's disgust the resolution went through without the slightest opposition, thereby depriving him of a chance to make an onslaught on the President and his Cabinet, for which he was prepared.

It had been given out quietly that the General was going to attack the Administration, and hundreds turned away disappointed because he did not get a chance to do so.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gordon—Robinson.

Christ Episcopal Church, at New Brighton, S. I., was crowded with fashionable people yesterday afternoon at the marriage ceremony of Miss Maud Delancy Robinson of New Brighton, daughter of Beverly Robinson, to William J. Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Archdeacon George D. Johnstone, assisted by his son, the Rev. James Le Baron Johnstone, officiating.

The bride, a pretty brunette, wore a gown of cream-white silk, en train, and a tulle veil, trimmed with orange blossoms. She had diamond ornaments and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. Miss Adeline K. Robinson, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of white chiffon and carried a bouquet of roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Marion Roberts and Miss Frances Duer Robinson, were gowned in white satin and chiffon. They wore huge black hats, trimmed with black plumes, and carried bouquets of pink roses.

The bride was attended by five little girls, who served as pages. They were Frances Davidge, Ethel Clark, Elsie Gordon, Dorothy Millon, and Virginia Arthur. They were dressed in white organdie and carried baskets of roses.

Walter Delancy Robinson acted as best man. The ushers were Harry Gordon, Carl Gordon, Charles K. Clark, Reginald Bonner, Theodore Greppo, David Hay, and George Woolsey.

A reception was held at the home of the bride, on Franklin Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon will reside in this city.

Byck—Wertheim.

The wedding of Miss Emma Wertheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wertheim, to Paul J. Byck, was solemnized in Sherry's pink parlor at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Maurice Harris of Temple Israel, Harlem. The bride was given away by her father.

She was gowned in white corded silk, trimmed with duchesse lace and chiffon. Her veil was of tulle, trimmed with orange blossoms, and was secured by a diamond aigrette, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Little Miss Angelica Wertheim, a niece of the bride, was the only attendant. She was prettily attired in white silk and carried a huge basket of white Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The best man was Max Byck, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Dr. James H. Frankenburg, Moses Plaut, Newark, N. J.; Arthur Bittner, Michael Friedsam, and Egmont N. Hiller.

A supper was served immediately after the ceremony to nearly 200 guests.

Dodge—Vernon.

The marriage of Miss Grace Vernon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harwood Vernon, to Norman White Dodge was quietly celebrated Tuesday afternoon in the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. It was strictly private, none but relatives being invited to the ceremony, which was performed by the pastor, the Rev. Henry Van Dyck. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with chiffon, and wore a tulle veil, trimmed with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of Bride roses.

Miss Duane of Brooklyn was her only attendant. She was attired in pale blue satin, with black picture hat, dressed with black plumes. The best man was Frank L. Hall. The ushers were Guy Phelps Dodge, nephew of the bridegroom; Dr. Henry Vernon, brother of the bride; Davis Barnes, and W. H. Hollister.

Mr. Dodge, who until recently was an invalid, was married twice before. His first wife was Miss Gillette and the second Miss Hartley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley of this city.

Welsh—Beck.

Miss Malvinia Elizabeth Beck, daughter of W. B. Beck of Rye, N. Y., was married to Henry Bradshaw Welsh at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her father. She was attired in a gray silk traveling gown, trimmed with gray velvet. She wore a gray velvet picture hat, dressed with gray ostrich tips, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She had no attendants. The wedding was private, owing to the fact that the bride's family is in mourning.

A wedding breakfast for twelve was served immediately after the ceremony at the Waldorf. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh will spend their honeymoon in Florida, where they will go on the former's steam yacht.

Gardner—Campbell.

The marriage of Miss Mary N. Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Campbell of 28 Second Place, Brooklyn, to Oscar Gardner of Baltimore took place last evening at the South Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Lyman, pastor of the church, officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss Harry Olcott. George Gardner, brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Philip, Norman, and George S. Gardner, Howard Campbell, Horatio Olcott, and William Robinson. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception to a few friendsh and relatives of the family was held at the Second Place residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner will live in Baltimore.

WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY DATE.

Records That Go to Show He Was Born on Feb. 11.

In a small pamphlet entitled "Anniversaries," a reprint from the American Historical Register of February, 1895, and published by Isaac Myer, is a treatise on the subject of anniversaries in general, and an investigation concerning the anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

Mr. Myer, who is also the author, advocates the changing of Washington's Birthday from Feb. 22 to Feb. 11, and in support of his proposition adduces evidence that Washington was born on Feb. 11, nevertheless admitting that Washington did not attain his legal majority until Feb. 22, 1753, new style, by virtue of the act of Parliament under George II., sometimes called the Lord Chesterfield act.

This act, the author, however, claims, does not change the birthday of George Washington, being by no means retroactive.

In the family Bible, George Washington's birthday is recorded as having been "Ye 11th day of February, 1731-32," and this was without doubt the day observed by him and his family after the act mentioned had been passed.

A letter of the Count de Rochambeau is placed in evidence, which reads:

"Newport, February 12th, 1781.

"Yesterday (Sunday) was the anniversary of your Excellency's birthday. We have put off celebrating that holiday till to-day, by reason of the Lord's day, &c."

The celebration referred to consisted of a parade of French troops, firing of a salute, and suspension of labor. The letter elicited the following reply:

"The flattering distinction paid to the anniversary of my birthday is an honor for which I dare not attempt to express my gratitude, &c."

The Independent Gazette or the New York Journal Revived, of Thursday, Feb. 12, 1784, No. XVIII., quotes from the New York Gazetteer of Feb. 11, 1784, an article signed Civis, which says, among other things:

"To contribute to the hilarity of a day which, I hope, will be annually observed, I herewith send you a song made in this city for the entertainment of a select club of Whigs, who had assembled, according to their annual custom, to celebrate the birthday of George Washington, Feb. 11, 1783."

The Pennsylvania Packet of Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1784, says:

"NEW YORK, Friday, Feby. 13.—Wednesday last being the birthday of His Excellency General Washington, the same was celebrated by all true friends of American Independence and Constitutional Liberty, with that hilarity and manly decorum ever attendant on the sons of freedom."

From the same newspaper, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1784, it appears that even in Virginia, Washington's native State, Feb. 11, 1784, was observed:

"RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feby. 14.—Wednesday last, being the anniversary of His Excellency Gen. Washington, was celebrated here, with the usual demonstrations of joy."

The author concludes by saying: "There are doubtless many other statements of similar celebrations on Feb. 11, for such were universal through the United States during Washington's lifetime. When and why the celebration was changed to Feb. 22, we have not yet ascertained. Owing to this change many of the biographers of Washington have stated that he was born Feb. 22, 1732, which is clearly incorrect. Why not celebrate the day Washington sanctioned as correct during his lifetime, and which there is no warrant for ever changing; Feb. 11, the true and actual-named day of his birth."

"LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN."

The Miner-Brooks Syndicate Disposes of the Farce to Max Bleiman.

The Miner-Brooks syndicate sold yesterday all their interest in the comedy, "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," to Max Bleiman, one of the owners of "The Heart of Maryland." The company will begin an engagement at the Harlem Opera House next week.

This piece, which was first produced by Messrs. Miner and Brooks, shortly after the formation of their theatrical syndicate, has been the only successful production that they have owned. "Flower Moyne" and another play were purchased by them, but never produced. The syndicate originally included the late James H. McVicker, who died before it began operations. The management of Mr. W. H. Crane's tour by Mr. Brooks is quite apart from the syndicate's work.

Mr. Miner said last night that the sale of the play would not terminate the existence of the present partnership, but that the two other plays owned by them would probably be produced next season. In the meantime, Mr. Miner will attend to his city theatres, including the Fifth Avenue, which he said he would not object to sell, and Mr. Brooks will look after other theatrical interests, including the management of W. H. Crane.

Burr McIntosh began suit against the syndicate a short time ago to recover damages for breach of contract, he having been engaged as a member of a company that was never organized. The former manager of the syndicate, J. Charles Davis, is now connected with the Whitney & Moore syndicate.

SARDOU'S PLAY "SPIRITISME."

Charles Frohman Will Produce It Here on Feb. 17.

Charles Frohman has secured the American rights of Victorien Sardou's new play "Spiritisme," which is to be produced this month by Sarah Bernhardt at the Renaissance Theatre in Paris. The play will be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Feb. 17, when it will be acted by a specially selected company.

The play has aroused more than ordinary interest from the fact that Sardou, who is a Spiritualist, and said to be versed in occultism, has covered every phase of the doctrine in the play, which is in three acts. The scene is laid at St. Jean de Luz, and at Quiberon. The chief rôle is that of Mme. Robert d'Aubenas, an impassioned woman, who is enthralled by what she sees around her, and who is the victim of a worthless lover named Manoël Clavajol. The other important feminine rôle is Countess Thecla Vasilevitch.

There are two physicians in the piece—one a Dr. Parisot, a skeptic and materialist, the other, Dr. James Douglas, a Scotch scientist, who, in his daily practice, takes in the impalpable as no mean factor.

AT DINNER WITH MR. WOODRUFF

The Lieutenant Governor Entertains Several Republicans.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Politicians of all shades of Republican opinion, especially from Brooklyn, were entertained at dinner to-night Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn at his residence on Elk Street.

Among the guests were: Gov. Black, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, County Clerk Jacob Worth, Commissioner Theodore B. Willis, Sheriff William J. Buttling, Justice W. W. Goodrich, R. Ross Appleton, Walter B. Atterbury, Hon. Joseph R. Clark, Senator Brush, Senator Wray, Senator Julius L. Wieman, Judge Jacob Brenner, Commissioner W. C. Bryant, Lucius H. Bigelow, Rodney A. Ward, Auditor John R. Sutton, and M. J. Dady, all of Brooklyn.

Among those who were prevented from attending the dinner owing to previous engagements were the Mayor of Brooklyn, Controller George W. Palmer, Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor, Silas B. Dutcher, Charles A. Moore, William Berri, George H. Roberts, and Register G. W. Harman of Brooklyn.

The Pope Celebrates a Mass.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The condition of the Pope was so much improved to-day by the rest he has taken that he celebrated a mass, which sixty persons were invited to attend.

THE CENTENNIAL OF INDIANA.

Dinner in Indianapolis to Further the Scheme for an Exposition.

A dinner was given in Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday night last to the members of the Indiana State Board of Commerce by the Board of Trade and Commercial Club of Indianapolis in furtherance of the plan to celebrate the centennial of the State in that city. Among the speakers was E. B. Martindale of the Centennial Commission, who said: "We are the seat of wisdom and learning, of agriculture and horticulture; the home of ex-Presidents; the home of wisdom in finance and conventions. I ask you to aid in a proper spirit in making it also the home of the greatest display in the way of a centennial exposition."

Another speaker was J. C. Adams, President of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, who spoke at length of the monetary conference to be held in Indianapolis Jan. 12. "This undertaking," said Mr. Adams, "if carried to final completion, and not switched off on a side issue or diverted from the course mapped out by those who set this movement on foot, will be found to more closely affect the permanent prosperity of the Nation and the future security and advancement of its great industrial interests than any step that has been taken in the line of National policy since the civil war. To what extent the country will be benefited by the convention of Jan. 12 remains to be seen. Should the conference merge into a town meeting, at which the members shall air their views and seek to advance some hobby, scheme, or project which they entertain, it will certainly disappoint the country and cause regret that it had ever been called. But if it should be dominated by a liberal, intelligent, and patriotic spirit, and its proceedings marked with caution, wisdom, and moderation, we may feel assured that the trend and scope of its work will lead to an early and satisfactory settlement of this much-vexed question. Such action might warrant the belief that our National Congress would accord due weight to its conclusions, and heed its recommendations, provided they are in line with a broad, non-partisan spirit, with a purpose of ultimate good to all."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Strakosch are at the Clarendon.

—Charles Dudley Warner of Hartford is at the Albemarle.

—Col. George C. Gorham of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Candler of Boston is at the Manhattan.

—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo is at the Hoffman.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Young of Philadelphia are at the Buckingham.

—The Rev. Dr. Gilliat and the Rev. J. C. Johnes of Newport are at the Everett.

—E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica and H. C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Robert C. Schenck of Dayton, Ohio, and Lewis Seasongood of Cincinnati are at the Plaza.

—H. C. Joy of Chicago, E. E. Marion of Hartford, and Charles DeKay Townsend are at the Normandie.

—Frank I. Wilson of Chicago, R. R. Moulton of Philadelphia, and Edward E. Arnold of Providence are at the Netherland.

—State Senator John Grant of Margaretville, N. Y., and ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton are at the Metropole.

—R. M. Nevin of Dayton, Ohio, and Col. H. H. Prettyman and Col. J. C. Lowes of Gov. Bushnell's staff of Ohio are at the Windsor.

—George Richardson and George Brown of Philadelphia, J. O. Sheridan of Troy, and T. J. Dowd of Washington are at the Grand Union.

—W. W. Corey of St. Louis, T. G. Hardesty of Baltimore, D. S. Mann of Albany, and James J. Kenrick of New Orleans are at the Marlborough.

—W. J. Kenney of Boston, T. Boykin Jacobs of Richmond, Va.; George M. Irwin of Pittsburg, and W. J. Morgan of Cleveland are at the Imperial.

—Ex-Congressmen "Tom" L. Johnson of Ohio and S. B. Dick of Pennsylvania, and Samuel H. Kauffmann of Washington, D. C., are at the Waldorf.

—Louis H. Ayres and G. W. Woodruff of Philadelphia, Elmer E. Shaner of Pittsburg, George E. Curtis of Toledo, and William Jackson of Baltimore are at the Astor.

—Mark A. Torrey and W. H. Leonard of Boston, Walter Cope of Philadelphia, James W. Eaton of Albany, and W. E. Woolley and W. H. Underwood of Buffalo are at the Murray Hill.

—Louis Higginson of Boston, John Wilkie of Liverpool, W. P. Meredith of Morristown, N. J., F. MacGowan of New York, W. H. Haldane of Cold Spring, N. Y., and E. B. Midlen of Philadelphia, Penn., are at the Brevoort.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Detroit, Chief Justice Charles Andrews of the New York Court of Appeals, Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, Gen. S. E. Merwin of New Haven, and ex-Congressman Sydney E. Mudd of Maryland are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. G. Hardesty, ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.

—Bowling, The Joseph Company, New Orleans, La.; A. Auze, dress goods and silks, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; L. E. French, silks, 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. J. Woll, notions and fancy goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.—G. W. Haskell, underwear, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. Wallace, dry goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Glaser Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, white goods; 21 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Grundy & Taylor, Norfolk, Va.—W. H. Millar, notions; Union Square Hotel.

—Howell, J. V. & Son, Hamilton, Ohio—E. Creighton, upholstery goods, 328 Broadway; Hotel Bartholdi.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Thayer, linings, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Kaufmann, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Kaufmann, dry goods; Stuart House.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Garcia, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art department; Hotel Albert.

—Lowenstein, B. & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.—I. D. Marks, fancy and furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street.

—Mac Innes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. Aubuchon, silks; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Richardson, Roberts-Byrne Co., New Orleans, La.; A. G. Tebo, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Root & McBride, Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Knoblvit, silks and ribbons, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Whitney, fancy goods, 120 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. J. Sisson, dry goods; Barrett House.

—Tinsley Bros. & Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn.; P. J. Tinsley, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.—W. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. J. Bacon, rugs and carpets, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Whitney, W. M. & Co., Albany, N. Y.—R. T. Hardy, boys' clothing, 335 Broadway.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, boys' clothing, 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WEST DERRY, N. H., Jan. 6.—The Derry Field Shoe Factory, occupied by H. L. Harris, was completely burned to-night. The loss on stock and machinery will be about $50,000; insurance, $30,000. Loss on building, $7,000; insurance, $4,000. Myron Richardson's residence near by was also consumed, causing a loss to him of $3,000; insured. Without doubt the factory will be rebuilt. This was the largest fire here since 1892.

AMONG THE BRAZILIANS.

Facts Relating to Trade, Customs, and Immigration.

The Brazilian Minister of Finance recently asked the Banco da Republica to provide cedulas (bonus) to the aggregate of 4,000,000 to pay the Companhio Metropolitana the indemnity agreed upon for the redemption of its contract for introducing immigrants.

The export of rubber from Para during the month of September amounted to 1,072,132 kilos for Europe and 502,505 for the United States.

Under the present laws of Brazil no chemical or pharmaceutical products, whether national or foreign, can enter the Custom House in Brazil and be advertised or sold, without being previously examined and licensed by the National Board of Health.

The Government of the State of Santa Catharina had recently set apart about 1,500,000 acres, in five different "municipios," for the settlement of German colonists, and three companies have recently been formed in Hamburg to co-operate in the same work. Many similar settlements already exist in South Brazil, and the local press complains that they are so far Germanized that three-fourths of the public offices in those colonies are held by the sons of the Fatherland, many of whom are even unable to speak Portuguese. Perhaps this may account for the bill recently presented in Congress to exclude foreigners from all public offices.

In Brazil (or at least the central portion of it) the great (and almost the only) staple is coffee, and anything that tends to lower the price of the berry in the world's markets tends also to decrease the general flow of business there. But although there has been somewhat of a drop in coffee of late, the fall is by no means serious. Indeed, the low price of coffee, which is only of recent date, is in a large measure due to the prospects of an abundant crop, so that the planters will in the end suffer little, if any, loss.

The drought in the month of September injured the coffee plants, as that is the month when the most important flowering takes place, and the effect of the dry weather by damaging the prospects (which had previously been excellent) was to cause a slight rise in prices. In the beginning and middle of last month there were heavy rains, and the prospects again improved; and, after weakening somewhat, prices are again firm and show an upward tendency.

By an Executive decree of the 28th of October the Government makes an appropriation of $1,324,436.67 for the immigration service during the last quarter of the present year.

The quantity of gold extracted from the mines in the Amapa disputed territory from Aug. 3, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1896, is said to amount to 2,741 k. 845 grains, valued at 20,277,160f.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John McDonald.

John McDonald of Bath, Me., who had been confined to his home with pneumonia, died Tuesday. Mr. McDonald was born in Noya Scotia seventy years ago, and in his early boyhood learned the trade of shipbuilding in the yards of Donald McKay, who was at that time one of the first shipbuilders of the country. He afterward went to Thomaston, Me., where, in the yards of Messrs. Chapman & Flint, he continued until that firm removed its business to Bath, in 1868. Mr. McDonald built over thirty ships, the greater number of which are afloat to-day, among them the Pactolus, built thirty years ago. The ships he built have all been engaged in long-voyage trade, principally between New York and China and Japan. They were famous for their speed, durability, and good delivery of cargo. While residing in Bath he held various offices under the City Government. Mr. McDonald leaves a wife, two sons, and one daughter.

Madison Case.

Madison Case, formerly Chief Engineer of the United States Revenue Marine Service, died of paralysis Tuesday in Baltimore. He was paralyzed about six weeks ago. A third stroke Tuesday resulted in his death. Mr. Case was born in Philadelphia sixty years ago, and in 1862 entered the Navy as First Assistant Engineer, and served during the war in the South Atlantic squadron. He was in the battles of Fort McAllister, Charleston, Morris Island, Albemarle, Fort Fisher, and Wilmington. He was

A NATIONAL YACHT LEAGUE

DRAFT OF A SCHEME PROPOSED TO THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

A Committee Is Now Considering the Advisability of That Club's Taking the Lead in the Formation of Such a League.

A committee of the New York Yacht Club appointed at the recent special meeting is considering the advisability of the club's taking the initiative in the formation of a yacht racing league. The advocates of the league have brought the matter before the New York Yacht Club because that is the oldest and best-known yachting organization in the country. There seems to be a disposition among the members of the club to let matters rest as they are and to let the New York Club attend to its own business. They argue that a National league would not benefit the New York Club, and they see no reason why the club should meddle with what can do it no good.

To this those who would like to see the club take the lead say that a National league would be an immense benefit to the sport of yacht racing all over the country, and that the New York Yacht Club should act not for the club exclusively, but for the sport generally. Yachting is the only sport that is not governed by a National Committee, and the result is that everywhere that there is yacht racing there is a different set of rules to govern the races.

When the scheme was proposed at the meeting of the New York Yacht Club the Chairman of the committee favoring the idea made the following report to the club:

Objects of the League.

Commodore and Gentlemen: You have been called together to consider one of the most important questions ever brought before the club, on account of its broad and far-reaching effect on the yachting of this country.

If it is your pleasure to take action on the motion before you, we all feel that such a committee as our Commodore will appoint will be men in whose judgment we can safely place the interests of this club, knowing full well that they would in nowise take action detrimental to its interests.

The object of this proposed Yacht Racing League of America, as explained in the motion, is to establish uniform co-operation on measurement, classification and racing rules, the promotion of yacht building, the encouragement and development of the sport, and the preservation of yachting history and racing records; and, in addition to all this, to reach the fundamental principle upon which every sport must be based—i e., fairness and justice to all who engage in it. Take any sport indulged in the world over, and we cannot find one that is successful except it be governed by fair and just rules, with penalties for infringement.

The difficulties under which many Regatta Committees often labor in endeavoring to understand and construe the meaning of racing rules is most unfortunate, and often results in their wrongly deciding protests that have been lodged with them for decision, thereby depriving an innocent party of justice. This league would obviate such a condition of affairs, as the regatta committee may at any time apply to a council for instruction, or they may at their pleasure refer a case in its entirety to a supreme council, and be relieved from all responsibility; further, should a Regatta Committee elect to decide any question or protest, the injured party would have the right of appeal to the highest yachting tribunal in the country—i. e., a supreme council, a body of three, composed of men experienced in yachting, versed in the rules governing same, and whose opinions would have the respect of the yachting world, knowing them to be unbiased and free from any personal prejudices; this, gentlemen, is one of the strongest arguments in favor of this movement, as it means that a yachtsman can get justice even if racing in any section of the country, and protects him against the possible incompetency of a Regatta Committee.

There was a time when the New York Club was the only yacht club in this country, and from the interest it has inspired in the sport in the past fifty-odd years have grown many yacht clubs, located on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the great lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico. Now, these clubs have staring them in the face questions that it is difficult for them to handle from lack of experience, and the result is each club or section making their own rules of measurement, classification, and racing rules, which often beget trouble, and it is the desire to overcome this difficulty that has suggested this, (as one might say, National,) movement.

Uniform Rules Important.

The great importance of having uniform measurement and classification is beyond question, as yachts built in one section of this country would then be eligible to race in any other section in the class for which they were originally intended, and, as the limit is bound to be reached in the actual speed of new vessels, it will eventually come down to a question of conditions and handling, and as long as there is a possibility of a yacht winning, the owner will enter races, thereby keeping up the interest in the sport, and under such conditions one can realize how important would be one set of racing rules to govern all races sailed in this country, which rules would be known to every racing man, and, therefore, limit the possibility of accident, which often and generally occurs through ignorance of the rules governing the race.

How would it affect the promotion of yacht building? By bringing together the yachtsmen of the country, exchanging ideas and determining upon the classes to build the next season, and, as the rules and classification would be uniform, great interest would be taken, and many who had no idea of building would be impressed with the interest shown and decide to enter the list of competitors for possible honors.

There is another very important factor, and that is the preservation of the yachting history and racing record of the yachts in America. In England is published each year the official racing records of the yachts of that country. Why should we not have them here? There have been some attempts at such a work, but as it is unofficial, is necessarily full of errors. Now it is proposed that the league publish such a record, which would be officially taken from the reports of the several Regatta Committees of the clubs belonging to the league.

It is a recognized fact that the New York Yacht Club is the parent yacht club of this country; now, why should it not assist in educating the younger clubs up to a higher standard in form of government and manner of handling their races?

Understand that it is not the object of this league to dictate to any club the number of races it shall hold, or that it must give open regattas; neither does it in any way affect the minimum limit of size of the yachts entitled to representation in this club, or affect the conditions governing special cups held by the clubs.

Would Not Hurt Any Club.

It might be argued that the only objection to the league would be that it would take away from the New York Yacht Club the power to make its own racing rules, and, in answer, I ask, Would it?

First—Should a committee be appointed in compliance with the motion before you, it would be within their province to formulate a set of rules in accordance with the rules now in force in this club, and submit them to the convention for action, and, if not acceptable to that body, this club would not be bound to recommend anything different to the club; but it is fair to assume that the rules prepared by your committee would be acceptable from the fact that some twenty-five clubs within fifty miles of New York have already adopted them, and there is no reason to suppose any change would be desired. Now, if the rules submitted by your committee are accepted and adopted, wherein does it take away from the club the power of making its own racing rules? If the argument refers to future amendments, I feel that no amendments or changes would be approved and adopted by the league without it would be for the advancement of the sport; as such an amendment would first have to be submitted to the council, in which the New York Yacht Club would largely be represented, and duly studied over and considered by that body, and, if approved by a two-thirds vote, to be then submitted to a supreme council, in which this club would be also represented, for approval or veto, and for this reason alone, I feel confident that no change would be made except for the best interest of the sport.

Further, no minor objectionable detail should be allowed to interfere with or prejudice any action of this magnitude, as it could certainly be provided for and guarded against by such a committee as would be appointed.

I think that under the fostering care of such a league we would all be surprised at the wonderful development that will be made in yachting and in bringing about the spirit of fairness and justice which is the foundation of all true sport.

Action, gentlemen, on a movement of this nature can in no possible way detract from the prestige of the New York Yacht Club, but will tend to maintain its irreproachable position as the parent, and by right, the leading yacht club of the country.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB TO MOVE.

Trustees Favor the Plan to Take the Clubhouse to Sea Gate.

The Trustees of the Atlantic Yacht Club held a special meeting at the office of J. Rogers Maxwell yesterday afternoon to consider the advisability of moving the clubhouse from Bay Ridge to Sea Gate, the new name for the western end of Coney Island. The Trustees had invited the flag officers and Col. David E. Austen, Newberry D. Lawton, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, and Henry B. Howells to be present.

Major J. Fred Ackerman, Col. A. P. Ketcham, and Thomas L. Arnold were some time ago appointed a committee to investigate the Sea Gate scheme, and they reported to the Board of Trustees in favor of making the change. The Sea Gate Club has offered to the club a piece of land 600 feet frontage on Gravesend Bay and 200 feet deep. The plan is to move the present clubhouse from Bay Ridge to Sea Gate and to build a basin for yachts. The clubhouse is to be considerably enlarged and to have a large dining room, reception, reading, and bedrooms, a fine billiard room, model room, library, and bicycle room. All of this will cost money, and to raise the amount necessary the club is to issue $25,000 5 per cent. bonds.

The committee explained the scheme thoroughly to the officers and Trustees, and had plans of the harbor and of the land to make everything clear. The advantages of an ocean clubhouse were pointed out. It will be easy to reach the new clubhouse either by a boat from the Battery or by way of the Kings County Elevated Railroad and the Coney Island Railroad.

The Trustees were all heartily in favor of making the change, and will make a report to that effect at the annual meeting of the club, which is to be held on Monday, Feb. 8.

Seawanhaka Club's Nominations.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, next Tuesday evening. Officers and standing committees for the year 1897 will be elected and reports for the year 1896 submitted at this meeting. The following candidates have been nominated and posted in the clubhouse by the Board of Trustees, in pursuance of the by-laws:

For Trustees—To succeed Charles H. Leland, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Henry Stanton, resigned from the board, and in place of William Foulke, Walter C. Hubbard, Walter C. Kerr, and Auguste P. Montant, whose terms of office expire, but who are eligible for re-election: D. Leroy Dresser, Frederic De P. Foster, Bayard F. Foulke, Henry W. Hayden, Henry Marquand, Leon F. d'Oremieulx, Charles A. Post, Gordon Wendell.

For Commodore—Henry Clark Rouse, schooner, Iroquois; Vice Commodore—S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, sloop Indolent; Rear Commodore—Henry A. Van Llew, steamer Aquillo; Secretary—Charles J. Stevens; Treasurer—Walter C. Hubbard; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Valentine Mott, M. D.; Fleet Chaplain—George R. Vandewater, D. D.

For Race Committee—Oliver E. Cromwell, D. Leroy Dresser, Walter C. Kerr, Charles A. Sherman, C. W. Wetmore; Committee on Lectures and Entertainments—Clarence Goadby, Herbert L. Satterlee; Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, W. P. Stephens; Law Committee—F. Kingsbury Curtis, Alfred Ely, F. De P. Foster.

New York Yacht Club Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Yacht Club yesterday posted the ticket to be submitted for election at the annual meeting which is to be held Feb. 11. The ticket is as follows:

For Commodore—J. Pierpont Morgan, steamer Corsair; Vice Commodore—L. Cass Ledyard, schooner Montauk; Rear Admiral—August Belmont, sloop Mineola; Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; Treasurer—F. W. J. Hurst; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—M. J. Asch.

For Regatta Committee—J. C. Barron, T. C. Zerega, W. B. Hopkins.

Committee on Admissions—E. M. Brown, C. O. Iselin, L. C. Ledyard, W. B. Duncan, Jr., James A. Wright.

House Committee—E. E. Chase, F. M. Cronise, F. H. Davies, C. L. F. Robinson, Albert Grymes.

Library Committee—Fordham Morris, A. H. Clark, A. W. H. Ellis.

Committee on Flag Stations—W. H. Thomas, Bay Ridge, No. 1; F. K. Benedict, New York, Twenty-sixth Street, No. 2; F. A. Schemerhorn, Whitestone, No. 3; L. V. Clark, New London, No. 4; Tarrant Putnam, Shelter Island, No. 5; Frederick Sands, Newport, No. 6; Frederick Grinnell, Vineyard Haven, No. 7; J. P. Duncan, Atlantic Highlands, No. 8; A. L. Barber, Ardsley-on-Hudson, No. 9; E. P. Ladew, Glen Cove, No. 10.

The Nominating Committee is C. Oliver Iselin, G. L. Rives, S. L. Husted, H. F. Lippitt, F. G. Bourne, E. E. Chase, J. G. Beresford, Charles Griswold, W. B. Duncan, Oswald Sanderson.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—Local cyclists are again enabled to enjoy the exhilarating exercise of wheeling in cold weather. The asphalt is clear of snow and ice. Yesterday was an ideal day for the pastime, and during the afternoon many riders were out.

—A. G. Spalding & Brother have adopted a new type of hub for their new model bicycles. It is of the medium barrel pattern, turned from solid bar stock, with removable ball races, and so constructed as to admit of the use of a straight tangent spoke in both front and rear wheels.

—The stockholders of the National Cycle Board of Trade have been informed by President Coleman that the annual meeting will be held at 271 Broadway on the 20th inst. Following the usual custom, this meeting will be adjourned to the week of the cycle show in the Grand Central Palace, Feb. 10 being the day on which it will doubtless be held. The election of thirteen Directors, new members, and officers for the ensuing year will take place upon this occasion.

Military and Athletic Carnival.

Capt. Charles Selter, with whom the entries for the coming military, athletic, and bicycle carnival closed yesterday, will announce the lists to-day. A large number of nominations have been made, insuring the success of the affair, which is given in aid of the movement to endow hospital beds for the National Guard of Greater New York. The tournament will be held in Madison Square Garden, and will last through next week. William B. Curtis will serve as referee of the athletic competitions and Amos G. Batchelder of the cycling events. The judges in the latter contests will be Major Avery D. Andrews, Dr. S. J. O'Neill, Yorkville Wheelmen; Frederick Wilmer, Nassau Boat Club; M. L. Bridgeman, Kings County Wheelmen; Frank P. Share, Long Island Wheelmen; James Miller, Riverside Wheelmen; Elliott Burris and Frank P. Prial, New York Athletic Club, and Samuel Zucker, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

For a Carnival of Sports.

Many college athletes are entering the lists for the carnival of sports which the New Jersey Athletic Club will promote in Madison Square Garden early in February. The number of entries promises to be very large. Chauncey F. Hamilton, champion pole vaulter of the New Jersey Athletic Club, will try for the indoor record, which was made by H. H. Baxter some years ago. Mr. Baxter won the Amateur Athletic Union championship. Hamilton also feels confident he will make a record that will stand for some time to come.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Rossman Wins the Live Oak Handicap —A Lumpy Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The going on the track to-day was lumpy, but faster than for several days. Rossman, the favorite, won the $1,000 Live Oak Handicap very cleverly. Only one other first choice won during the day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. F. M. B., 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 1, won by a length; Anna Mayes, 109, (Dorsey,) 4 to 5, second by a neck; Judith C., 106, (Coley,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:34½. Miss Mills, Wild Tartar, Will Elliott, Dejure, Mr. Kelly, Text, and Queenie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Our Bishop, 97 pounds, (Wilhite,) 7 to 5, won by a neck; Provident, 92, (Dorsey,) 4 to 1, second by a length; Candy, 100, (C. Reiff,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:34½. Ila, Farmer Leigh, Sam Anderson, Lady Britannic, and Clymena also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and twenty yards. Partner, 98 pounds, (Dean,) 5 to 2, won by two lengths; Terra Archer, 102, (F. Morris,) 12 to 1, second by a length; Master Fred, 100, (Morse,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Van Brunt, Otho, Alva, Plutus, Newhouse, and Earl Montrose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Live Oak Handicap, $1,000; one mile and a furlong. Rossman, 103, (Everett,) 8 to 5, won by four lengths; Loudon, 101, (Dorsey,) 6 to 1, second by a length; Judge Steadman, 91, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1, third. Time—2:00¼. Paul Pry and Scribe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Brother Fred, 106, (Morse,) 5 to 1, won by a length; Squire Gillam, 100, (Clerico,) 15 to 1, second by three lengths; Woodlawn, 104, (Walker,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:21. Mauritius, Laura Davis, Brown Berry, Harmony, Hondu, and Mist also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Meddler, 105, (Scott,) 11 to 5, won by a length; Rouble, 109, (C. Reiff,) even, second by two lengths; Sir John, 107, (Clerico,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:18. The Sculptor, Hillsboro, Hanobelle, Woodlake, and Partisan also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The racing at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; maiden two-year-olds. The Sinner, 103 pounds, (Price,) 3 to 1, won by five lengths; Racina, 105, (Jones,) even, second, by a length; Modestia, 105, (Clawson,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:03¼. Cogent, Harold Lindsay, The Tourist, Decapo, Tryst, Moreno, Play Boy, Senator Baker, Jezebel, and Rightside also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Moylan, 101 pounds, (Jones,) even, won by half a length; Yemen, 101, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Coda, 90, (Thompson,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Schnitz, Walter J., Une Que Amo, Irma, and Toano also ran. The latter finished second, but was disqualified.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Libertine, 115 pounds, (Macklin,) 11 to 10, won by three-quarters of a length; Installator, 105, (Thorpe,) 9 to 2, second by two lengths; Lobengula, 102, (Jones,) 18 to 5, third. Times—1:48½. Cabrillo, Grady, Doctor G., and Doyle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; over five hurdles; handicap. Hello, 134 pounds, (Murphy,) 3 to 1, won by a length; Mr. Reel, 125, (Maynard,) 6 to 1, second by three lengths; Governor Budd, 145, (Hennessy,) 3 to 2, third. Time—2:20½. Malo Diablo, Candor, Idaho Chief, and Fred Gardner also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Frank K., 108 pounds, (W. Martin,) 4 to 1, won by one and a half lengths; Monte Fonse, 112, (Thorpe,) 12 to 1, second by two and a half lengths; Geyhurst, 97, (Slaughter,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:42½. Veragua, Joe K., Rey Del Tierra, Captain Skedance, Camella, and Viking also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Sport McAllister, 115 pounds, (Doggett,) 6 to 1, won by one and a half lengths; Arapahoe, 105, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, second by half a length; Slick, 100, (Slaughter,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Blue Bell, Fortunate, Nonchalance, imp. Santabella, Adolph Spreckles, Pat Murphy, and imp. Sain also ran.

ENTRIES FOR THE SUBURBAN.

Forty-three Horses Nominated for the Big Spring Handicap.

Several stake events to be run at the race course of the Coney Island Jockey Club closed last Sunday. The nominations are as follows:

June Meeting, 1897, stakes for three-year-olds and upward.—Suburban 43, June Handicap 35, Grass Inaugural 31. Stakes for three-year-olds—Swift 48, Spindrift 38. Stakes for two-year-olds—Great Trial 95, Zephyr 52, Spring 49, June 43, Vernal 55, Daisy 44, Pansy 42.

Autumn Meeting, 1897.—Flight, for two-year-olds and upward, 17; September, for three-year-olds, 22, and Flatbush 14. Great Eastern 38, and Autumn 68, for two-year-olds.

The Futurity for 1899 has received 723 nominations.

The nominations for the Suburban, one and one-quarter miles, which is to be run on Thursday, June 22, are as follows:

Requital, 4; Halma, 5; Ben Brush, 4; Ben Holladay, 4; Berclair, 4; Dorian, 6; Blazerock, 4; Dr. Robb, 4; Buck Massie, 5; The Swain, 5; Roundsman, 4; The Winner, 4; Orestes, 3; Maurice, 5; Handspring, 4; Ogden, 3; Ben Eder, 4; Sir Walter, 7; Rookwood, 4; Counter Tenor, 5; Peep O'Day, 4; King Arthur II., 5; Semper Ego, 4; Volley, 4; Jefferson, 4; Howard Mann, 4; Arbuckle, 3; Havoc, 5; Hastings, 4; Clifford, 7; First Mate, 4; Loki, 4; Dr. Rice, 7; Meadowthorpe, 3; Herald, 7; Frank Harris, 4; Lake Shore, 6; Pearl Song, 6; Belmar, 5; Algol, 3; Dutch Skater, 6; Mingo II., 4; Typhoon II., 8.

To Protect Amateur Boxing.

The Horton boxing law has created much talk recently, and an amendment has been prepared at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to be presented in case the law should be attacked in the Legislature. The amendment pertains to amateurs, and reads:

"Provided, however, that any domestic incorporated athletic association may hold in its own building leased or owned and occupied by it for the purposes of its incorporation, sparring exhibitions or tournaments between amateurs with gloves of not less than seven ounces each in weight, for not more than two prizes or trophies in each class of each tournament or exhibition, such prizes or trophies not to be in money, and shall not exceed the value of $35 each. In each contest the number of rounds shall not be more than four, and each round shall not be of more than three minutes' duration."

Yale Hockey Games Arranged.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Manager John Hall of the Yale Hockey Club announces that he has arranged some fine games for the coming term. The first match contest ever played with Princeton will take place in New York on Feb. 22, and about the same time a game with Columbia will be played in New York. About March 1 Yale will play the crack Queen's Hockey Club of Canada in New York. Games with all the leading New York clubs will be played in the coming month.

Clark Won at Racquets.

D. C. Clark defeated O. W. Bird at racquets yesterday in the fourth match for the members' handicap. The game was played at the Racquet and Tennis Club. Each player received two aces from scratch, and therefore met on even terms. Bird did well in the first two sets, and then Clark settled down to business, and won the next three. The scores:

D. C. Clark	10	3	15	15	15—58
O. W. Bird	16	15	2	2	11—46

Relay Race for Juniors.

At a recent meeting of the Interscholastic Committee, who are arranging the events for the indoor games at Madison Square Garden, it was decided to add to the programme a relay race for juniors under sixteen years of age, each runner to cover one lap of the Madison Square Garden track, 176 yards. The committee also decided upon the medals for prizes, and they will be practically of the same design as those used at the National Interscholastic games held in this city last June. The team prizes will be designed in silver, mounted on oak panels.

A Visit from Melrose Men.

The Melrose Athletic Club has decided to send a team of four whist players, two billiard players, two pool players, and a bowling team of five to meet the Knickerbocker Athletic Club teams on Jan. 15. Edward E. Babb, who has arranged the details for the Melrose Club, writes that there will be twenty-five in the party from near Boston.

Sagamores Beaten at Ice Polo.

The first game in the Metropolitan Ice Polo League was played last evening at the Ice Palace, the New York Polo Club and the Sagamores of Tremont being the opposing teams. The home team won easily by 3 goals to 1, the Sagamores being saved from a whitewash through the fouls of their opponents. The line-up follows:

N. Y. P. C.	Position.	Sagamores.
Lake	Goal	G. Earl
Wood	Half back	H. Earl
Canoll	First rush	Pickett
B. Phillips	Second rush	Kearns
Koehler	Drive	Liller
Maloney	Centre	Bowe

Referee—P. J. Byrnes.
Goals—Conoll, Koehler, and Phillips.

The game consisted of two fifteen-minute halves. The goals were all made in the first half.

Nilson Defeats Litt.

John Nilson, the holder of the half, one, and five mile championships, met William Litt, the New Jersey champion, in the first of a series of three races at the Ice Palace last evening. The distance was two miles, and Nilson won easily in 6:10. Litt's time was 6:17 4-5. Nilson hails from Minneapolis. He will meet Litt again to-night in a three-mile race, and on Friday night in a contest at five miles.

Donoghue Again Defeats Mosher.

Joseph Donoghue, who has several times this season proved his superiority as a speed skater over Howard Mosher, again defeated him last evening in a three-mile race at the St. Nicholas Rink. Donoghue won by two and one-quarter laps, Mosher quitting. The winner's time was 8:36 4-5. The first mile was covered in 3:00 4-5, and the second in 5:51.

INVALID DECREE OF DIVORCE.

Judge Van Valen's Decision in the Marsh Case at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 6.—A divorce obtained in Oklahoma was to-day practically declared invalid by Judge Van Valen, in the case of Anna Marsh against A. L. Marsh. Marsh is an expert stenographer and telegraph operator. For a long time he was in ex-Gov. Flower's private office in New York. He was a deacon in the Christian Reformed Church of Hackensack.

In November, 1895, he went to Oklahoma and obtained a decree of divorce. The church officials opposed this action on his part, and he was dropped from the church. After remaining in Oklahoma the required length of time and obtaining his decree, he returned to Hackensack.

Mrs. Marsh desired to contest the case here, and applied to Poormaster Harrison, alleging her husband had failed to support her and she was likely to become a charge upon the town. The case came up originally before Justice P. H. Cumming. Justice Cumming ordered Marsh to pay his wife $5 a week. The Justice refused to consider the papers alleged to be the Oklahoma divorce decree, on the ground that the papers were incomplete.

The case was then tried before Judge Van Valen, and his decision was rendered to-day. Justice Cumming's contention that the papers were incomplete is upheld, but the Court goes on to say that from the evidence before it Marsh at no time ceased to be a resident of Hackensack, N. J., and the courts of Oklahoma had no jurisdiction. Marsh is adjudged a disorderly person and required to support his wife.

ALTGELD PARDONS CRIMINALS.

The Notorious John McGrath Liberated by the Illinois Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—Gov. Altgeld to-day commuted the sentences of Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft, convicted of receiving deposits up to the time their bank in Chicago was placed in the hands of a receiver, from one year in the penitentiary to sixty days in jail. Executive clemency was recommended by Judge Brentano, the trial Judge, and ex-State Attorney Kern.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Gov. Altgeld capped the climax of an unusual pardon record yesterday by granting freedom to nineteen convicts, one of whom is John McGrath, for a decade the leader of the Henry Street gang and an arch enemy of the police.

Five other Cook County criminals were turned loose by the retiring Governor, but not all of them together will be received in the city with so much fear and horror as the noted McGrath. Of much interest to the police also is the commutation of the sentence of Mamie Starr, a life prisoner at Joliet, sentenced from Chicago in 1890 for poisoning her employers. The sentence in her case was commuted to twelve years, and, allowing for percentage off, she will soon be free.

Two other pardons were granted because, since the conviction of the subject, their innocence has been thoroughly established. These pardons were granted to Kathryn Kelchner, convicted of murder in Kane County in October, 1892, and sentenced to twenty-five years in Joliet; William M. Sebert, convicted of murder in Kane County in October, 1892, and sentenced to twenty-five years in Joliet.

New York Biscuit Company Directory.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Biscuit Company, held to-day on call of the President, the resignation of William H. Moore of Diamond Match fame, as President and Director of the company, was received and accepted. Henry J. Evans was elected President, and Clarence Buckingham was elected a Director to fill the vacancy thus created. J. W. Hazen was elected Vice President and Frank O. Lowden was chosen general counsel of the company.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6.—The Nova Scotia Legislature has been summoned to meet Jan. 27.

SISTERVILLE, West Va. Jan. 6.—The boiler of the Fisher Oil Company, on the Davis-Howell farm, exploded to-day, and two men were killed outright and two seriously injured.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 6.—The will of Augustus D. Manson gives the Bangor Public Library $10,000 for a building and the Children's Home and the Home for Aged Women $5,000 each.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 6.—Deeds were signed yesterday making Commodore Gerry of New York the owner of the Henry H. Cook estate, one of the finest in Newport. The price paid was $200,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—An open competitive civil service examination for the position of Chief Clerk of the State Board of Charities will be held at Albany Feb. 3. The salary of the position will be from $1,200 to $1,500.

GARLAND, Penn., Jan. 6.—A collision between a local freight train and a work train on the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley and Pittsburg Railway at this place, this afternoon, resulted in the wrecking of both engines and ten cars. No one was injured.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—In a fit of jealous rage Charles Acker this morning stabbed Jennie Hallenbeck, a servant in the family of ex-Supervisor Samuel Meyers, at East Taghkanick, in the neck, and she died shortly afterward. Acker was lodged in jail.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Michael Jaeger, twenty-eight years old, of 349 Fifteenth Avenue, son of a Philadelphia broker, shot himself dead here this morning. His young wife had left him, and he believed that she was in the house in front of which he took his life.

MARION, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Twenty-four piano dealers of the United States are organizing a company to manufacture their own pianos. Eight of the dealers are Ohio men. Henry Ackerman of Marion is at the head of the company. Almost all the stock is subscribed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Two lives were lost as the result of a collision in the Chesapeake Bay this morning. The Merchants and Miners' steamer Howard, from Boston and Norfolk, crashed into the tug Job T. Wilson, and sunk her. The engineer, James Chilrus, fifty-four years old, and Charles C. Chappell, aged seventeen, son of the Captain of the tug, were drowned. The Captain and the other four members of the crew clung to the mudscows which were in tow of the tug, until rescued.

THE GLOBE FIRE REPORT

SELDEN R. HOPKINS WRITES TO JAMES E. PIERCE ABOUT IT.

Explanation of the Various Sets of Books Used—Mr. Hopkins Says Mr. Pierce's Examiners Did Not See All of Them.

Selden R. Hopkins, as Special Examiner for the Insurance Department of the State of Ohio, has written a letter to James F. Pierce, Superintendent of Insurance, at Albany, concerning the examination of and report upon the affairs of the Globe Fire Insurance Company made recently.

The letter in full is as follows:

"59 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 6.

"Hon. James F. Pierce, Superintendent of Insurance, Albany, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: My attention has been called to the opinion you have expressed concerning the examination recently made of the Globe Fire Insurance Company by the Insurance Department of Ohio, and also to the opinion you have expressed concerning the examination of that company recently made by employes of your department. I have also noticed in the public press what purports to be an interview with Mr. McCabe, an Examiner of your department.

"As I am responsible to the Superintendent of Insurance of Ohio for the examination made by me of the Globe Fire Insurance Company, and for the credibility of my report thereon, I am forced to take cognizance of your remarks concerning this examination, and also the remarks of your Examiner relating to the same subject.

"In my report to Superintendent Matthews I stated that I found two separate and distinct sets of books in the office of the Globe Fire Insurance Company, in which the transactions of that company were recorded. One of these sets of books was ostensibly the books of the company, and another set was claimed by the President of the company and his assistants to be the private books of the general agent, Frelinghuysen.

"According to the minutes of a meeting held by the Board of Directors of the Globe Company on April 17, 1896, I discovered that a resolution had been passed by said board declaring that all books of the general agent should be considered as the property of the company, and should at all times be open for inspection by the officers of the company. I was informed by President Jameson, by Mr. Frelinghuysen, and by the chief clerk of Messrs. Jameson and Frelinghuysen, Mr. Candee, that the Examiners of your department were not shown the books of the general agent, and that they never even asked to be permitted to see them. I was also told that your Examiners did not ask to see any of the canceled policies. I was informed also that the only data they had was that given in reports rendered to the company by the general agent, in the policy registers, and in the books which were represented to them, as they were represented to me, to be the books of the company, but which do not include any of the books kept by the general agent, and therefore your Examiners saw, practically, none of the books of original entry.

"From the examination made of these so-called company books, I discovered that they did not contain the details, nor did they furnish information concerning the sources from which the revenues of the company were derived, nor do they furnish information concerning the expenses of the company in conducting its business.

"My contention is, and I can hardly conceive how any State Examiner can otherwise contend, that an examination of the books of this company, without including the books of the general agent, which, as can readily be seen, must contain more than nine-tenths of all the details connected with the receipts and disbursements of the company, and without access to the cash account, bank account, vouchers, and other data exhibiting the business of the general agent, would not be an examination of the affairs and business of this company.

"There is also kept in the offices of the Globe Company, or in rooms so closely connected therewith that they may be said to be identical, another set of books of Messrs. Jameson & Frelinghuysen, insurance brokers. These books, I was informed by the Secretary of the Globe Company, are kept by a brother of Mr. E. C. Jameson, the President of the Globe Company. When I asked to see the books of the general agent, I was told that I might as well ask to see the books of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, as they were quite as nearly related to the books of the company as those of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

"I shall be glad of an opportunity to demonstrate to your department that your examiners did not see all the books of the Globe Fire Insurance Company at the time they made their examination, and if you will have the pleasure to direct that they go with me to the offices of this company, they shall have evidence of this fact to their entire satisfaction.

"Very respectfully yours,

"S. R. HOPKINS,

"Special Examiner for Insurance Department of Ohio."

STEVENS WILL SING IN COURT.

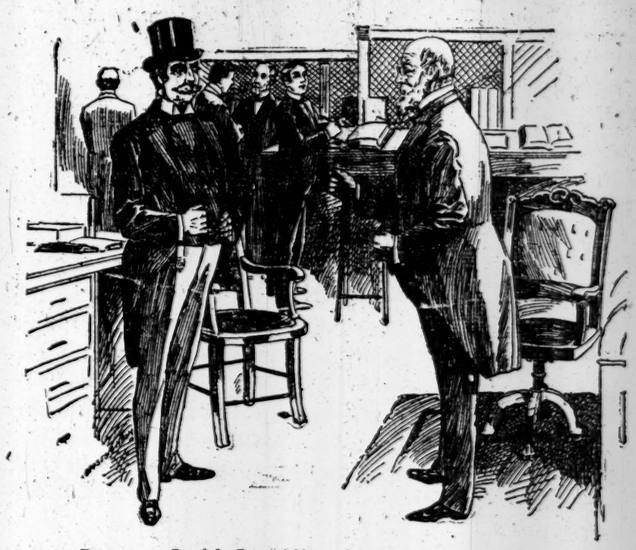
Will Try to Show He Is Worthy of Appearing in a Louisville Theatre.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—Raymond Stevens, a tenor singer, who has been on the vaudeville and legitimate stage for ten years, and was last season with the "1492" company, will sing in Magistrate McCann's court to-morrow morning in support of his suit against Manager Sackett of the Bijou Theatre.

Stevens was under contract for twelve performances at the Bijou last week, but after his first performance he was dismissed by Manager Sackett, who held that he did not amuse. Stevens contended that he was not a song and dance or knockabout artist, and that his summary dismissal tended to injure his reputation as a singer. He accordingly filed suit, and will demand a jury, before whom he will try to show that he has a voice worthy of the standard maintained at the Bijou Theatre.

Edgar Cook Prison Clerk.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Edgar Cook is acting financial clerk in Sing Sing Prison, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the removal by Controller Palmer yesterday of E. P. Corwin. The latter lives in Nyack, and his accounts are alleged to have been discovered to be $3,500 short.



BROKER. I wish I could get hold of something that would help this distress I feel after eating.

MERCHANT. I think I have here the very thing you want. I keep a supply for my own use and for just such cases as yours.

BROKER. What is it?

MERCHANT. A Ripans Tabule. Swallow it with a mouthful of water, or without if you can.

Next morning the Broker reported himself as under a double obligation. Not only had he got relief himself, but a brother broker, to whom he exhibited his supply bought at the corner drug store, had suffered from trouble of the same sort and in his case also it was found that ONE GIVES RELIEF.

WORCESTER SALT SPECIAL.

One Hundred and Sixty Cars Bearing over Five Million Pounds.

SILVER SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—One hundred and sixty cars loaded with 5,450,000 pounds of salt left here to-day, consigned to New England firms. The train was the Worcester Salt Special, bearing a consignment of orders to New England, which had been given contingent upon President McKinley's election.

The vast shipment made up the finest freight train ever put together. The cars were handsomely decorated with vari-colored banners. The train will go over the Erie Railroad to Jersey City and thence by the Consolidated Road to Boston.

A large crowd gathered about the train, and as it started there was great cheering. The first section has attached a private car for representatives of the press and officials of the Worcester Salt Company.

The shipment contains 14,222 barrels packed with salt in bags and bulk, and 10,774 sacks not in barrels. If the barrels in the trains were placed standing one on the top of the other, the most elevated barrel would be over six miles high.

TWO INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

Henry E. Vaughn and George Holt, Insurance Adjusters, Score a Point.

Judge Hurd of the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the indictments against Henry E. Vaughn and George Holt, the alleged fraudulent insurance adjusters.

He said not only is there no evidence against the defendants, but there is no evidence of any crime having been committed. The Judge says in his decision that the dismissal of the indictments is without prejudice to a submission of the case to the Grand Jury now in session.

The dismissal is considered a rebuke to the District Attorney's office.

Iron and Steel Works to Resume.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 6.—The south steel mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company will be put in operation to-morrow, after an idleness of four months. Fifteen hundred employes will get work by the resumption.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Larchmont Gas Company, to operate in the towns of New Rochelle and Mamaroneck, Westchester County; copital stock, $100,000. Directors—William Carpenter of New York City, Francis Crawley of Mount Vernon, Ralph Woodward of New Rochelle, George G. Ramsdell of Wayne, Penn., and Morris W. Strand of Villa Nova, Penn.

—Otis Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture paper and wooden boxes; capital, $2,000. Directors—T. Dwight Williams of Brooklyn, J. Day Otis, Eleanor C. Otis, and Frank H. Otis of East Orange, N. J., and Robert M Baird of New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Medical Director H. M. Wells will be retired Jan. 20.

—The President has accepted the resignation of First Lieut. Frederick Wooley, Tenth Infantry.

—Assistant Naval Constructor E. Snow will be transferred from the Mare Island Yard to the Union Iron Works Feb. 1.

—Assistant Naval Constructor T. F. Ruhm will be transferred from Union Iron Works, San Francisco, March 15, to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, is ordered to visit the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., to inspect ten-inch disappearing carriage castings.

—First Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, is ordered to Baltimore on official business pertaining to the manufacture of twelve-inch mortar carriages.

KILLED A BIG WILDCAT

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF TWO BOYS IN THE CATSKILLS.

Driven into a Cave by a Snowstorm, They Encounter a Wild Beast, Which One of Them Succeeds in Killing.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Two boys, James Potter and Adolph Cornell, one fourteen and the other sixteen years of age, had an experience with a wildcat a night or two ago that they will remember probably as long as they live. Both of the young lads reside near the little village of Woodstock, in the Catskill Mountains, distant about twelve miles from this city.

It was in the afternoon on the day in question that they decided they would go skating on a small pond which lay some three miles distant from their homes to the west, in a sheltered valley between two high mountains. Accordingly they set to work getting their skates in readiness for the sport by cleaning off the rust which had accumulated on them since they were used last season. While engaged in this task the eldest of the boys bethought himself that it would be a good idea to take along a hatchet which he owned, with which to cut some small oak trees which might be brought home and used during the Winter for firewood, as no oaks grew much nearer their homes. Hastening out to the old woodshed behind the house he soon secured the needed hatchet, and, joining his smaller companion, the two, after bidding their mothers good-bye, set out on their walk to the pond.

"Be sure and get back home in time for tea, Adolph," called his mother, to which the boy responded, "Never fear, ma, we'll be back inside of a couple of hours, I guess."

Late Starting for Home.

The lads arrived at the pond within a short time, and before strapping on their skates they hewed a number of small oak trees, lopped off the branches, and then piled the trunks at one side of the pond, in readiness to be taken home with them when they went. Then, putting on their old-fashioned skates, they circled about over the smooth ice of the pond, chasing each other from end to end of the ice and making the quiet valley ring with the merry laughter and shouts of the pair of light-hearted youngsters. Time sped on, and almost before the boys were aware of it, darkness was beginning to fall over the peaceful valley. A chill wind had sprung up, and when the boys were unstrapping their skates, snow began to fall.

"Hurry up, Jimmie," admonished Adolph, "or we'll not be able to find our way home if a heavy snowstorm sets in."

"Pooh," returned the younger boy; "I'd like to see us get lost in these mountains. I've never heard of any one getting lost around here."

Slinging their skate straps over their shoulders, the boys started on their way home, deciding to take their way up the valley, where they thought they would find an easier path by taking an old wood track that led over the mountain in the direction of their homes. Before they started they had decided to let the trees which they had cut down remain lying by the pond until the next day, when they could come after them, as, if they carried them home with them, their heavy loads would necessarily make their progress slow. On they trudged up the now almost dark valley, the fast-falling snow coming down in masses of feathery whiteness, and almost blinding them, so that they could see but a foot or two ahead of them.

"I'm awfully tired, Adolph," complained young Potter. "Where do we turn off on the old wood road?"

"I guess we're near the place," answered his companion, "but I ain't quite sure where it is. Let's try and see if the road isn't here."

And suiting the action to the word the boy, followed by his companion, plunged up the steep incline of the mountain and began a tedious climb up toward its summit. Soon the lads were compelled to stop for rest, but the cold was so intense that their rest was not of long duration, and again they climbed on until, uttering a sobbing cry, the smaller boy said, "Really, Adolph, I just can't walk another step. My feet are almost froze."

"Come on, Jimmie," urged his companion; "I know it's awful cold, but if we stop now we'll surely freeze," and taking the boy by the arm he slowly and laboriously pulled him along up the steep ascent.

"I do believe there's a cave ahead of us," said Adolph, when they had reached a point about half way up the hill. Investigation proved his guess to be right, and reaching it, both boys decided they would crawl into it and try and rest for a little while, getting warm before they again ventured out in the fierce storm.

So narrow was the entrance of the cave, and so low down to the ground was it, that the youths were obliged to lie down flat in the snow and wriggle through the small opening like snakes. The cave was found to be warm, indeed somewhat close, and the boys, going in about three feet from the entrance, sat down on the rocky floor, and, under the influence of the welcome warmth afforded them by their shelter, they soon became drowsy. All was silence in the cave, the only sounds heard being the sighing of the wind as it whistled through the boughs of the leafless trees on the mountain side, and swept past the narrow entrance of the cave, piling up the snow before it, thereby adding warmth to those inside of its protecting shelter.

A Wildcat Appears.

Both boys had fallen into a slight doze, but were awakened suddenly by a cry, or rather a shriek, that seemed like the cry of a lost soul. "What's that!" they exclaimed almost in unison. No reply was made, the echo answering back their frightened query. Shudderingly the boys drew close together, and in a reassuring manner the eldest boy put his arm protectingly about the other's neck. The little fellow was sobbing silently. His grief and fright were great. Again the cry was heard. This time it seemed to be nearer to them than when it was heard before. "Let's pray," said Adolph, and, with their hands stretched out imploringly, the Lord's prayer was said by both of them. As amen was said, Adolph peered into the deep recesses of the cave, and while he gazed he seemed to see a luminous something, that stared at him like a brilliant eye from out of the intense blackness. Still he gazed, and suddenly he beheld two luminous spots, where, apparently, there had been but one before.

"Goodness!" he ejaculated. "I believe those spots are the eyes of some wild animal!"

"Hush! Be quiet, Jimmie," he whispered to his boy friend. "Don't make any noise and maybe the animal, whatever it is, won't find us."

Trembling with excitement, both of the lads shook like aspen leaves. Nearer and nearer they beheld the two glaring eyes approach, and soon they were able to make out the dim and shadowy outlines of a large yellowish-colored animal.

"It's a wildcat, I'm sure of it," said Potter, and, uttering a single little moan, he sunk back against the rocky wall of the cave in a dead faint, leaving his older companion to face the danger alone.

A Fight with the Animal.

When within several feet of the lads, the big wildcat—for such it was—gathered itself for a spring at its victims, at the same time uttering the most blood-curdling yowls of rage. Powerless from his awful fright, Adolph was unable to move. As the cat was about to leap into the air toward the boys he suddenly bethought himself of his hatchet, which he had carried in his belt when he left the pond. He felt for it, and was overjoyed to find it was still there. Seizing it from his belt he raised it aloft, but before he could get in readiness to use it the wildcat had sprung at him, and, striking him, he was hurled over and across the senseless boy beside him. The sharp claws of the wildcat were dug into the fleshy part of his thigh, and in a moment more he would have killed him. He shrieked with fear. The hot and fetid breath of the huge cat fanned his face. With an almost superhuman effort the boy managed to partially raise himself, and aiming in the dark at the spot where he beheld the two glaring eyes of the cat, brought the hachet down with fearful force, by great good luck cleaving the animal's skull clean through. Then, exhausted and frightened, he fainted.

The Boys Rescued.

But a few minutes later the boys were found by their fathers, who, in company with a number of neighbors, had become alarmed lest they should get lost in the awful snowstorm, and had started in search of them. No answer had been received to their oft-shouted cries, and finally one of the party, remembering of the existence of the old cave on the mountain side, they visited it, thinking the boys might have sought refuge there, as they had, and there they found them. After they had been taken home the two lads soon recovered, and were able to tell their story of killing the big wildcat.

The cat the men had conveyed to Woodstock and there exhibited as a trophy of Adolph Cornell, whom they declared was just as brave as his grandfather had been years ago, when he fought a huge black bear in the Catskills, near Woodstock, and succeeded in killing him with his hunting knife, alone and unaided. The skin will be sold to a fur dealer in Kingston, and, as it is in excellent condition and is a large one, it will no doubt bring a considerable amount of money. This money the father of Adolph declares will be put in the bank for his son. Neither of the boys has evinced any desire to go skating again since their terrible adventure in the cave with the fierce wildcat.

A SHOPLIFTER'S TRICK.

Well-Dressed Female Thieves Pose as Friends of Shoppers.

While inspecting some choice tapestries in one of the large stores in West Twenty-third Street one day last week, a young woman carelessly placed her hand satchel containing a purse and other valuable articles upon a chair. Becoming deeply interested in certain new patterns displayed, the unsuspicious shopper moved from place to place until she was a dozen or two yards away from the chair containing her belongings. She made a selection after a while and then began a search for the satchel. It had disappeared. Every chair in the tapestry department was searched, but there was no trace of the missing article.

The Superintendent of the floor was appealed to, and he caused a most searching inquiry to be made. Soon one of the female clerks who had been busy with another customer joined the searching party, and recognizing the owner of the satchel, said: "Why, Miss ——, your friend has got your satchel. She picked it up when you went to the other end of the room."

"My friend!" exclaimed the young woman addressed. "There is nobody with me. I came here alone."

"Surely that modest-looking girl in the dark-brown suit was an acquaintance of yours, wasn't she?" inquired the saleswoman, perplexedly. "She looked over your shoulder while you were examining those red tapestries, and appeared very much interested in what you were doing."

"No," said the shopper positively, "I have not met any person with whom I am acquainted this morning, and—"

Here the superintendent made an impatient gesture and exclaimed: "Another of those slick shoplifters, confound them! Miss ——, will you please come with me, and we will look for her on the floor below." They descended to the main floor, and the superintendent, having obtained a description of the satchel, kept his well-trained eyes on the alert as he swiftly made the circuit of the store. Within a few minutes he spotted the suspected thief, and, quietly addressing her, asked her if she was sure that the satchel in her hands belonged to her.

"No, this satchel belongs to a friend of mine," replied the "suspect" with calm dignity.

"That's my satchel," exclaimed the young shopper impulsively, "and I never saw you before."

"Well, take it, but don't make a scene," said the woman in dark brown. "Scenes are so vulgar." And as she passed the satchel to its owner she endeavored to slip quietly away.

The superintendent detained her, however, and would have caused her arrest had not the robbed woman urged him not to do so. "It is too bad that we could not have locked that thief up," complained the superintendent subsequently, "but the young lady to whom the satchel belonged was nervous about publicity and absolutely refused to make a complaint. Being one of our best customers, too, we could not afford to offend her by pushing the matter. The 'friend' dodge is a new phase of the shoplifting trade. Female thieves of good appearance and easy manners manage to attach themselves to individuals or shopping parties in such an unobtrusive way that the shoppers themselves suspect nothing, and the clerks are led to believe that the young person who always keeps so modestly in the background is a family attendant, a governess or something of that sort. Therefore when the 'modest young person' picks up some article that has been carelessly thrown down by a shopper nothing is thought of it by the clerks."

SPURT IN THE SHOE TRADE.

Increased Activity at the Factories and in Export Demand.

Within the past few days there has been an unusual activity in the boot and shoe trade, and the prospects for the new year are much better than leading members of the trade expected they would be. Since last Summer, the uncertainty in the prices of leather has had a restraining effect on boot and shoe manufacturers, but now conditions appear more favorable and new factories are opening in various parts of the country.

In Haverhill, Mass., the manufacturers have been busy for the past fortnight, and the shipments for the week before Christmas broke all records. The total output of boots and shoes from that town in that week aggregated 10,000 cases, against 6,910 cases for the corresponding week of last year. The greater part of the business was confined to the factories making the medium and cheaper grade of goods. Two or three factories that have been idle have started up in Lynn, and the M. D. Cummings factory, in Worcester, will begin operations next week under new management. Several hundred hands will be employed. The weekly pay roll of the S. H. Howe Shoe Company, in Marlborough, Mass., is now between $15,000 and $16,000.

Negotiations have been started by the Board of Trade in Olean, this State, for the establishment of a shoe factory in that town. A new company has been formed for the manufacture of shoes on a large scale in Berwick, Me. In Lynn, Mass., several of the larger factories have lately been working overtime in the endeavor to keep up with their orders. The establishment of Brophy Brothers in that city has been busy evenings, and one day last week 1,920 pairs of shoes were put through the works, the largest day's business that that firm ever did. The most extensive factory in Beverly, Mass., is owned by Woodbury Brothers, and there the average daily production is about 6,000 pairs.

Recent exportations of shoes from this port show a large increase over 1895. In the month of October, 123,677 pairs of shoes were exported, as against 92,551 pairs one year ago, and for the ten months ended Oct. 31 the total value of boot and shoe exports from New York was $1,327,799, compared with $1,000,840 in the same period in 1895.

The exports of shoes from New York for the week ending Dec. 29 were valued at $22,081. Of this exportation, $14,009 worth was for Africa. The United States of Colombia has placed an order with an export house for 20,000 pairs of military shoes, on which American competition has been invited under favorable conditions.

A successful experiment in the shoe trade is the United States Export Association, at 143 Chambers Street, which was formed about a year ago. This association started with about 150 members and now has 200. One of the chief works of the association is the publication once in two months of trade bulletins, which are printed in a variety of different languages and circulated in many countries.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Satisfaction follows a selection of the bargains now offered.

THE SENATE VIEW OF CUBA

LITTLE CHANCE THAT IT WILL BE EXPRESSED SOON.

The Cameron Resolution Ignored for the Past Two Days—The Pennsylvania Senator Fishing or Resting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Two days have passed without effort in the Senate to take up the Cameron resolution on Cuba, and some of the eager friends of Cuba have come to the conclusion that the members of the Senate who determined that there should be intervention of some sort by the United States have jumped to the conclusion that the Pennsylvania Senator has weakened in his enthusiasm, and that the resolution has been abandoned.

Even the Cubans' representatives here are affected by the apparent indifference manifested by Senator Cameron, who is off on a shooting or resting trip to the South, but they are sure that an attempt will be made before long to dispose of the resolution if things have not changed greatly since the first week of the session. At that time the President was informed that a resolution according belligerent rights could undoubtedly be passed by an overwhelming vote. The discovery that the Cuban feeling was so strong led to the resolution offered by Cameron. At first that resolution seemed to be about as strong as had been the feeling for belligerency, but Secretary Olney checked the jingo sentiment by his prompt assertion that the action proposed to be taken by the Senate could only be regarded by the President as an expression of opinion, and that recognition of independence was essentially an Executive function with which the Senate could not properly interfere.

Only the happening of some unexpected thing, a great victory for the Cubans or some terrible atrocity by the Spanish, will now serve to overcome the legislative difficulties in the way of the passage of the Cameron resolution. Senator Hale has prepared the way for a long discussion of the question of power to declare independence by the Congress, and unless the Senate is determined to use up most of the forty-odd days left for this Congress in debate on that question, it is scarcely likely to be favorably acted upon.

One appropriation bill is ready to be taken up, and others will soon demand attention. The Senate must attend to the business of the United States for a part of the time. To spend the rest of this short session in getting a resolution through the Senate simply to be buried in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs would be useless. The Cubans do not need to be told that.

Cuban feeling in the House has quieted greatly under the conservative policy pursued in that body. Some complaint is heard by the few active and noisy Cuban sympathizers because the Speaker does not permit resolutions to be read for information, but sends them to the Foreign Affairs Committee at once. Publicity is all that the movers of these resolutions expect. They do not believe that this Congress will enact any resolution, either to accord belligerency or independence to the Cubans. If any such expression of the Congress is to be made, it will come from the Fifty-fifth Congress, not from the Fifty-fourth. And it is assumed that if the Republican leaders are to be so conservative with a Democratic President, their conservatism will be increased with responsibility.

There is not much doubt that if the Cameron resolution were brought to a vote in the Senate, that it would pass. But the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, is about to be discussed, and if it goes through the House and over to the Senate there is a chance that Senator Morgan will forget all about the Cubans in his desire to defeat the funding bill. That is a domestic affair, but it will prove a topic for very animated debate in the Senate. If the Cuban resolution is not actually killed, it is in the fair way of death in consequence of the necessity for attending to domestic affairs.

Senator Hale's resolution to-day calling on the Secretary of State to furnish to Congress a statement of the authorities and precedents on the subject of recognizing foreign Governments was merely to give the Secretary of State an excuse for sending to Congress the brief on the subject which Assistant Attorney General Whitney prepared during the holidays at Mr. Olney's suggestion. This brief was referred to in dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES at the time, and was thought by many to indicate a special message to Congress on the subject.

GEN. WEYLER'S LATEST EDICT.

Owners and Managers of Estates Must Secure Certificates.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Another edict has been issued by Gen. Weyler under which all owners, managers, and overseers of estates and farms in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas shall, within eight days from the date of the edict appear before the Mayors of the fortified towns nearest to their homes, and prove their ownership of estates or the capacity in which they are employed thereon. Owners of estates will be required to show their receipts for the last taxes paid by them, and statements will have to be made of the number of hands employed on each plantation.

Should the examination by the Mayors result in the finding of the statements made and the documents submitted, including police passports to be correct the persons summoned to appear will be allowed to return to their homes, after having obtained proper certificates and passes. In all cases where the authorities discover any irregularity in the statements, the persons subjected to examination will be obliged to remove at once to the fortified towns nearest their homes. At the expiration of the term of eight days allowed for compliance with the terms of the edict troops will be ordered to conduct all persons found without the credentials issued by the Mayors to the towns and to proceed according to the instructions issued to them.

All foreign residents of the three Provinces named who are employed in agricultural or industrial pursuits, either as owners, managers, or overseers, must prove their nationality and furnish full information regarding the persons employed by them, exhibiting their police documents. All live stock found roaming about the country will be seized by the authorities unless ownership can be proved, and all cattle owners are notified that their stock must be kept confined, and that certificates of ownership must be shown to any official authorized to examine it during the passage of troops through the Provinces.

The trial of the case of Louis Somcillan, the naturalized American citizen, who was arrested some time ago on the charge of being a rebel and conspiring against the Spanish Government, has been set down for Friday next at noon. United States Consul General Lee is of the opinion that the charge brought against Somcillan is too weak and vague to warrant his conviction. Antonio Mesa Dominguez, counsel for Julio Sanguily, the American citizen, who was recently convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life, will appear as counsel for Somcillan.

A largely attended meeting of merchants, planters, and others was held to-night in the Spanish Casino, at which, after a hot discussion, it was resolved to send a long cable dispatch to the Government at Madrid expressing the loyalty of those present at the meeting and their regret at the attacks of the Madrid press upon Gen. Weyler, and requesting the Government to continue Gen. Weyler at the head of the Administration in Cuba as necessary for the pacification of the island.

THE FILIBUSTERING CASES.

United States Warships to Patrol the Coast Hereafter.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 6.—Eight newspaper men appeared before the United States District Attorney this morning in response to subpoenas issued on Tuesday, but they were not called upon to go before the Grand Jury to testify in filibustering cases, as was anticipated. After all had reported, they were excused until Friday morning, when they will have to tell what they know about the last expedition of the steamer Three Friends.

Besides the newspaper men there were present several persons who are supposed to have gone on the vessel on the last trip, and other persons who saw her being loaded at Fernandina before she left on the last trip. All of the witnesses say that they know nothing about the alleged arming and fitting out of the vessel.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin arrived in St. John's bar this morning at 10 o'clock, and came up the river to Jacksonville. The Dolphin is the first of a number of vessels detailed to watch filibustering to arrive. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is en route to the coast of Florida on the same mission as the Dolphin, and will arrive in a few days. The torpedo boats Ericsson and Cushing have also been ordered to Florida to prevent filibustering. These four boats will patrol the Florida coast from the mouth of the St. John's to Tampa.

WEYLER NOT TO BE RECALLED.

A Denial of the Story Published by an Inspired Organ.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—A formal denial of the statement that it is the intention of the Government to supersede Gen. Weyler as Captain General of Cuba is published in the Epoca, an inspired organ, to-day.

Dispatches from Havana give the details of the recent victory achieved by Gen. Luque over the insurgent leader, Maximo Gomez, in the Province of Santa Clara, the advices saying that Gomez left 105 dead on the field at Arroyo Blanco.

The dispatches also assert that there are only a few small bands of rebels now left in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and that these are fast melting away.

Spanish Cabinet Meeting Postponed.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that the postponement of the usual Wednesday meeting of the Cabinet until Friday caused a great deal of uneasiness in the Spanish capital, and gave rise to rumors that a Ministerial crisis was imminent. It is considered more likely, however, that Gen. Weyler has been ordered to send to the Spanish Government good news at any cost before the next meeting of the Cabinet.

Rebel Forces Defeated.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Official news has been received here reporting the fact that Gen. Arolas, while reconnoitering in the vicinity of Cayajabos, in the eastern part of the Pinar del Rio Province, met and completely routed a number of rebel parties, killing seventeen insurgents and taking twelve prisoners. The losses of the troops are not stated. Gen. Arolas also destroyed several rebel camps and a number of huts.

Told of Gomez's Plans.

Gen. Palma of the Cuban Junta received a letter yesterday from Gen. José La Crete by the steamship Orizaba. It was stated in the letter that Gen. Gomez was then expecting to cross the trocha in a day or two and move into the Province of Matanzas.

LOVING CUPS FOR CLERGYMEN.

A Suggestion that a Much-Loved Man in Hartford Receive One.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

The gift of a drinking cup to President McCosh of Princeton was one of the first cases that attracted attention, for usually this form of present was confined to the convivial and especially favored among clubmen and actors. But Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn received one recently, and now the staid old First Church in Hartford has presented a loving cup to the Rev. Dr. George Leon Walker, the pastor emeritus. It will no doubt form a piece of bric-à-brac, for Dr. Walker will hardly put the handled silver bowl to its normal use as a conveyor of champagne or strong punch, to be conveniently passed from lip to lip around a banquet table.

But now that the precedent has been established it would be safe to present a loving cup to Dr. Twichell, that other Hartford clergyman whose social ties are so strong and whose comradeship has allowed the distinction rarely accorded a minister, the abbreviation of the first name, so that he is known best as "Joe" Twichell. We are sure that the Twichell loving cup would be put to its proper use, and that past masters in athletics would hand it to one another and raise it in toasts to Yale. And when the famous Hartford quartet—Senator Hawley, "Mark Twain" Clemens, Charles Dudley Warner, and "Joe" Twichell—meet again next Summer they would find the handled bowl a convenient vehicle for dealing out coolness in the form of shandygaff on sultry evenings.

STEAMER BELGIQUE LOST.

Foundered off the French Coast—Twelve Probably Drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Belgian steamer Belgique, bound from Bayonne for Antwerp, struck a rock in the vicinity of the Island of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, France, and foundered.

Three of her crew were saved, but it is feared the remainder of the ship's company, fifteen in number, were lost.

Milburn Company Misrepresented.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 6.—A report sent out from Albany, N. Y., on Friday to the effect that a receiver had been appointed for the Milburn Wagon Company of this city was wholly without foundation. F. D. Suydam, Secretary of the company, said to-day that the facts in the matter were that the firm had some difficulty with J. D. Leeson & Co. of Albany, in which concern the Milburn Company had an interest. He alleges that in order to forestall action on the part of the Milburn Company, Leeson had a receiver appointed for the Albany concern, which action the Supreme Court at Albany annulled on a petition filed by the Milburn Company. The Milburn Company is known here as being perfectly solvent, and the publication of the dispatch referred to is calculated to misrepresent its financial standing.

Verdict in a Telegraph Suit.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday a jury was instructed to bring a verdict for $39,088.10 in favor of the plaintiff in a suit brought by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company against the "United Lines Telegraph Company" et al. A good many years ago the United Lines mortgaged its property, and the plaintiff ultimately became holders of the mortgage. The Western Union Company resisted the use of its poles for wires of the United Lines. The Western Union wires were therefore rented, and it was to recover money for the payment of this rent that the suit was brought. The total amount of rental sued for was $84,780.30.

New Jersey Athletic Club's Meet.

The New Jersey Athletic Club will hold its annual carnival of sports in Madison Square Garden Feb. 18. Two interesting events will be the ten-mile run, for the National championship, and the two-mile steeplechase championship. An attractive feature will be a championship game of basket ball between teams representing the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Eastern District Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn. Entry blanks can be obtained from J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway.

Fire in West Broadway.

Fire, smoke, and water damaged the contents of the five-story brick building 84 and 86 West Broadway last night, about $1,000. The flames started, and were kept in the premises of the Burham Electrical Company, on the fifth floor. The second and fourth are unoccupied, while the saddlery hardware stock of D. J. Barry & Co., on the first, and the stock of the Simon Reigel Cigar Company, on the third floors, suffered loss by water and smoke.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

144 East 34TH ST.—First-class accommodations, with or without board; single or double; references.

WEST END AV., 779, CORNER 103D ST.—Large second floor front room; handsomely furnished; also other desirable rooms; location, table, and service first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

79 WEST 45TH ST.—Furnished apartments.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen desiring refined quarters. 109 Madison Av., near 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. L., Box 134, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to learn anything. 421 East 9th St.; Doran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class chambermaid and laundress; personal references. 144 East 43d St., care Kelly.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER.—4 East 37th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an English woman; first-class cook in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. Care of Drew, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands all kinds of cooking; make excellent soups; good baker; best city reference from present employer; private family. 156 West 76th St. Call at basement.

COOK.—First-class cook; private family; understands her business thoroughly; unquestionable reference given. M. R., Box 265 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; American family; good place preferred to high pay; city or country reference. 217 West 32d St.; first flat.

COOK.—By thoroughly good woman as cook; understands cooking in all branches; no objection to country; references. Call two days at 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By first-class English cook in private family; good city references. 19 Greenwich Av., near 10th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; can take entire charge kitchen; best city reference; wages, $35. H. S., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. Apply 923 6th Av. Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; city or country; to assist with washing. Present employer, 309 East 65th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family, or kitchenmaid; $35; good references. M. O., Box 8, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private or public; best reference. Reily, 1,284 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; out or home; best of reference; ball and walking costumes. 316 West 31st St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in small family; good laundress; no cards. 284 East 76th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; lived many years in American family; can alter dresses, stylish hairdresser, and good seamstress; good reference. 316 East 33d St. Ring twice. No cards.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. Care of Mrs. Robertson, 253 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first class laundress to go out by day, or cleaning end of week; best city reference. 210 West 47th St., Gilbert's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; five years' city reference, where the lady can be seen. Laundress, Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find position for thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands care of baby from birth. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock Thursday at 23 West 45th St.

NURSE.—As nurse for young children by a respectable German girl, speaking French and little English; best reference. B. J. M., 156 West 36th St.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; English Protestant; thoroughly competent; city or country; highest references; willing and obliging. 753 6th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent and trustworthy infant's nurse that thoroughly understands her duties and all kinds of foods; excellent references; city or country. 1,575 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; will go out by the day as seamstress; understands dressmaking; good reference; terms moderate. L. McPeck, 206 West 20th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class waitress in private family; city reference. M. J., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady will answer inquiries concerning a competent waitress and chambermaid. L., 333 West 86th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class Protestant waitress in private family; no objection to country; best references. 446 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG American Protestant girl desires position with refined family or couple; city or country; is very obliging and very fond of children. Address Orphan, Box 154 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; reliable and sober man, of neat appearance, and tall; several years' excellent recommendations from one family; other good references as to character and ability. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; eleven years' first-class references from last place; very good second man. Louis, 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Single handed; thoroughly qualified English-trained servant of neat appearance; disengaged as soon as engaged. D., Box 44, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his business; care parlor, &c.; willing, obliging; useful; best, long personal references. Piednoel, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By smart English couple as butler and cook; very competent in all branches of the business; wages $60. Couple, Times Agency, 240 East 79th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best city references; where parlor maid is kept. George, Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent English man; city or country; willing and obliging; excellent valet, &c.; unexceptional personal references. A. F., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER (single-handed).—By young man; single; city or country; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; good valet, &c.; highest personal references. Thomas, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. R. T., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—By English couple; excellent personal references; understands all duties thoroughly; city or country. English, Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By French-Swiss; competent; understands a good service; sober and clean; first-class references. Arthur, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER, PARLORMAID, or CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant (French couple; recommended and experienced. Leon, 763 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman as good butler, and understands general housework; in private family; good references. 118 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—As butler or butler and valet; English; age thirty; excellent references. W. B., 154 East 39th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By expert English butler and valet; twenty years' experience; age thirty-eight; moderate wages. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended. F. B., 247 East 33d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man; (Swede;) can give four years' personal reference. J. A. C., 224 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; is North German; age, 38; first-class city reference, North German, Box 148 Times Office.

BUTLER.—French; understands his duties; sober and honest; city reference. N., 390 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class steady, sober, reliable all around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. T. C., 270 West 34th St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable trustworthy man; city or country; thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's stable and all requirements; good safe city stylish driver; useful, willing, and respectful to orders; good city reference. M. M., 949 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; nine years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged on account family turning out horses; thoroughly understands his business in every way, as written and personal reference will certify. Address P. D., 128 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man as coachman; understands his business; city or country; fifteen years' personal reference from best families. E. Clark, 130 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man in private family; country preferred; best city reference. 162 West 25th St., harness store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Ten years' experience on private places; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, vegetable gardens, lawns; single; English; good references. R. H. C., Tarrytown, N. Y.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young colored man to do waiting in private boarding house, or to do laundry work; best city reference. R. Y., 230 West 28th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER.—First-class; alterations, jobbing; stores and offices fitted reasonably. T. Murphy, 434 W. 27th St.

FOOTMAN.—By a Scotchman; 24; one year here; willing to be instructed; present employer can be seen. 149 Lenox Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—A thoroughly competent chambermaid; must have city reference. Apply at 58 West 37th St., between 10 and 12 to-day

WANTED—Competent cook; one who can take full charge of kitchen, with references. Call before 1 P. M., 265 West 73d St.

WANTED—Competent chambermaid and waitress. Call before 1 P. M., 265 West 73d St., near West End Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BUTLER.—First-class English butler; must have city references. Apply 66 West 39th St. from 10:30 till 12:30.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,

ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.

NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. American plan.

Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.

Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.

Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars. CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.

S. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH ST.

A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.

E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18TH ST. AND 4TH AV.

American and European plans. Select and popular family hotel. Rates greatly reduced.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL

HAMILTON BERMUDA

OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY

MEAD & BROOKS Managers

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW YORK GERMAN-AMERICAN NON-SECTARIAN Orphan Dowry Society.—Temple of Humanity, 178 East 72d St.—"Blessed be those who enter; blessed be those who depart." The undersigned cordially invites all those interested in his new society to come and inspect this temple, where everybody can worship God according to their own religion. Eyes have never seen what is to be seen at the Temple of Humanity. Open Wednesday, January 6; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 9th, from 2 P. M. until 8 P. M.; Sunday, January 10, from 2 P. M. until 10 P. M. Welcome all. LAZARUS MORGENTHAU.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and

THE ALBANY CENTENNIAL

EXERCISES COMMEMORATING THE FOUNDING OF THE CAPITAL.

Thousands of People Participate and Distinguished Men Make Addresses —Letters from the President and President-elect.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The centennial of the establishment of the State capital at Albany was appropriately celebrated to-day.

The anniversary exercises were in charge of a State commission appointed by the Governor and a committee of 100 of Albany's leading citizens.

The State commission consisted of Mayor John Boyd Thacher, William Jay, W. B. Van Rensselaer, Senator Myer Nussbaum, and Speaker O'Grady.

The day parade and attendant exercises of the centenary celebration began this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Gov. Black, Mayor Thacher, and the Citizens' Committee met in the Executive Chamber and proceeded to the State Street entrance of the Capitol, where they were met by a military escort.

Carriages had been provided for the members of the Legislature and other distinguished guests, and, led by the Governor, the route to Harmanus Bleecker Hall was taken up. The exercises at the hall were most impressive in character. Speaker O'Grady acted as temporary Chairman, and the invocation was pronounced by the Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Catholic Bishop of Albany.

President Cleveland Writes.

Mr. O'Grady then presented Gov. Black, resigning the gavel to his charge as presiding officer. Letters of regret were read from ex-Gov. Morton, who had been named to deliver the opening address, and also from President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley. The President's letter was as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.

Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Sir: I sincerely regret that the many official duties do not permit me to join my friends in Albany on the 6th inst., as a participant in their centennial celebration. The years spent in your city while I discharged all such official duties, left on my mind the clear conviction that no mistake was made when Albany was fixed upon as the seat of Government for the great State of New York, to be always thereafter associated with its glory and its prestige. During my stay among the good people of Albany I gathered many delightful remembrances. You may be sure, therefore, that, though absent, I shall on the day of your celebration remember with gratification my proposed participation in the exercises at this particular capital, and pleasurably recall the discharge of important and laborious public duties made more easy by the great hospitality of its people. Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

McKinley's Tribute.

Mr. McKinley, in his letter of regret, said: "While I yield to nobody in affection and admiration for my own State, yet I, with the people of the entire nation, look with peculiar pride upon New York as the great 'Empire State' of the Union. It is indeed an empire in the immensity of its wealth and resources, its world-wide commerce, the grandeur of its achievements, the broad cosmopolitanism and yet intense patriotism of its citizens, its enlightened and beneficent public spirit, and in all those elements that go to make up a great, highly-civilized, happy, liberty-loving, and prosperous people. Fortunate it is that the stranger from across the seas, entering the great Republic at its eastern gate, should be confronted by such evidence of new world civilization. New York can well be proud of the historic position she occupies in the constellation of States. To be the capital of such a State is a high and proud distinction. Albany has the right to rejoice in the centennial of her establishment as the executive and legislative seat of government of the great State of New York. I congratulate both city and people, and send the joyful greetings of a citizen of a sister State, which shares in your pride in the past, in your exultation in the present, and in your hopes for the future."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas G. Alvord of Syracuse delivered the opening address. The historical address of the day was made by Chauncey M. Depew. His remarks were well received by an appreciative audience of over 5,000 people, who crowded Harmanus Bleecker Hall.

Mr. Depew's oration is printed on Page 10.

William H. McElroy read a commemorative poem.

The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany, brought the exercises to a close with the benediction.

CAB STRIKE BROKEN.

The Company Had a Full Quota of Men Yesterday.

Despite the claims of the striking cab drivers of the New York Cab Company that they would win their fight, the company had a full quota of men working yesterday. The protection of the police was not withdrawn from the stables, however, and a few policemen went out in cabs. There were a number of petty interferences with the working cab drivers.

William Kitschell, a striker, was found Tuesday night cutting the harness on the company's horses in front of Sherry's. He was put under bonds for his good behavior for six months in Yorkville Police Court.

Early yesterday morning as Edward Sullivan, a non-union cabman, was driving from the Fencers' Club with two passengers, Michael Rourke, a coachman employed by Dr. Rice, 81 Irving Place, drove up near him and struck him over the head with a whip. In Jefferson Market yesterday Rourke was fined $10 for disorderly conduct.

John Neigh, 328 West Fortieth Street; Charles McEnroe, 264 Sixth Avenue, and George Pleasants, 265 West Forty-seventh Street, said to be strikers, were arrested yesterday afternoon for assaulting William Rinker, a non-union driver. Rinker drove his cab past the Liberty Dawn Association, the strikers' association, at Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. He was pulled from his seat and preparations were made to demolish the cab and tear up the harness. A policeman came up in time to save the driver from anything more than a few bruises. The men will be arraigned in Yorkville Police Court this morning. Peter Keogh of 112 Second Street was arrested last night for assaulting George W. Preston, one of the new drivers. Keogh, according to Preston, jumped upon the seat of the cab at Forty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue last night and assaulted him with a whip. Keogh was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

The Mount Vernon Church Trouble.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Trustees elected by the Willard Hall faction of the members of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of this city met in the church this evening and received formal charges against the Rev. E. C. Sommers, the pastor of the church. The charges were to the effect that the pastor had failed to recognize the regularly elected and lawful Board of Trustees, and that he was stirring up strife in the congregation. Not a single member of the faction which supports the pastor was present. The Trustees called a congregation meeting for Wednesday next to hear the charges.

Awoke with Clothes Afire.

The cries of a man in distress were heard last night by Policeman John Hennessey, on patrol on Nassau Street, near Pine, who ran into a new building on the northwest corner, and there found David Powell, the night watchman, with his clothing in flames. Hennessey tore off the watchman's burning clothing. Powell was burned about the legs and arms, but not seriously. He had made his rounds of the building, and feeling cold had sat down in front of the boiler and fallen asleep. He sat too close, and his clothes were on fire when he awoke.

FOR A MILITIA HOSPITAL.

Troop "C" and Pupils of Durland's Academy Hold a Tournament

A grand mounted military tournament was held last night at Durland's Academy, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by Troop C, assisted by pupils of the academy, for the benefit of a National Guardsmen's hospital.

The programme commenced with a regulation troop drill, performed by two platoons, under command of Capt. Clayton. It consisted of the regular file, platoon turns, sabre drills, and vaulting in couples, with crossed stirrups. This was followed by tandem riding and driving by Mr. and Mrs. J. I. D. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ballin, Misses E. Lane, C. E. Zahn, M. Mourling, Mrs. E. Keys, and L. Parisette, C. Stoerzer, and A. Salter, under command of Baron Vietinghoff. The evolutions and movements were beautifully executed, and were loudly applauded. A platoon of Troop C, in parade uniform, commanded by Lieut. Claus, then exhibited trotting evolutions, and was followed by a Jeu de Barre, or the play of the ribbon, by representatives of three National Guard organizations, judged by Col. H. A. Stoerzer and W. A. McGibbon. William Collier, W. Eckerson, and D. Colman took part. The decision was awarded to William Collier. Next came mounted athletics and bareback riding, Capt. Clayton commanding, with the assistance of Lieuts. Tuttle and Hetrick. Exhibitions were given of wrestling and vaulting on horseback, mounting and dismounting at gallop, and hurdle jumping. Prof. F. Lund and S. R. Parry engaged in a fencing combat, the former using a sword and the latter a bayonet; S. R. Parry won. Jumping, in which horses were ridden by W. A. McGibbon, C. G. Bennett, Mr. Marshall, W. Collier, W. S. Elliott, closed the tournament.

The tournament was largely attended. Among the occupants of the boxes were Gen. Howard Carroll, wife, two sons, and Mrs. Sprague; George C. Clausen, wife, daughters, and friends; Charles C. Clausen, J. R. Hegeman, C. Hupfel, H. W. Schmidt and family, R. F. Jennings, J. Advance Bush, wife, and daughters; Senator and Mrs. Charles Stadler and daughters, Gen. Fitz C. Eckert and wife, John H. Starin, Walter J. Peck, Gen. Healy, Otto Schulter, R. F. Amend and wife, William Zinzer, and Brig. Gen. McAleer.

ANOTHER FAYERWEATHER SUIT

An Allegation that a Codicil of the Merchant's Will Was Burned.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by John B. Reynolds, as executor of the will of Mrs. Lucy Fayerweather, against Henry B. Vaughan, William M. Evarts, Joseph H. Choate, and others, to compel them to establish the fourth codicil of the will of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, the leather merchant. It is alleged that when Mr. Fayerweather died, on Nov. 15, 1890, he left an estate valued at $5,000,000, and that his widow, Lucy, was a legatee under the will of her husband.

It is further alleged that on July 16, 1892, Mrs. Lucy Fayerweather died, and made her sister, Annie A. Reynolds, sole residuary legatee under her will. Among the assets of the residue of Mrs. Fayerweather's estate were the distributive share in the estate of her husband and the premises at 11 East Fifty-seventh Street and 149 East Fifty-seventh Street, valued at $1,500,000. It is now claimed that the fourth codicil of the late Mr. Fayerweather's will, which left certain shares of his estate to his widow, and which she in turn bequeathed to her sister, Mrs. Reynolds, was destroyed and burned by the defendant Vaughan in the furnace of the Fayerweather residence, 11 East Fifty-seventh Street, on Dec. 15, 1890, the day Mr. Fayerweather died, and the suit just instituted is brought against Vaughan, Joseph H. Choate, William M. Evarts, and others, who were present at the execution of the codicil. The object in making Mr. Choate and Mr. Evarts defendants is to prove the existence and destruction of the fourth codicil.

NEW KING'S BRIDGE CHURCH.

Plans of the St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Congregation.

The Congregation of St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church of King's Bridge expect to erect a new church, to cost about $22,000, this Spring. This church, of which the Rev. B. H. Burch is pastor, has a long and interesting history. Many old residents of King's Bridge will remember the dedication of what is now called the old church, twenty years ago, and more are familiar with the embarrassments which have attended the church work through this period. The location chosen was central, but passing railroads interfered with the services and impeded the church's growth. Now the rapid growth of the population and the modifications wrought by public improvements have led to plans for a change.

During 1895 the old property was sold, bringing a net sum of about $5,000. A trust fund of $1,000 had already been turned over to the society by the trustees, to whom the proceeds of an old church at Moshula, near South Yonkers, had been committed, for the purpose of erecting a parsonage at King's Bridge. With this sum in hand, the trustees of the church purchased a plot 100 feet square, on Marble Hill, overlooking the valley of the Harlem. These lots cost $8,800. The Building Committee is made up of Joseph O. Downes, Chairman; Henry J. Sills and Anthony Smyth, from the Church Extension Board; and of William H. Wellwood, John Law, and William Stark of the church. Alexander Walsh has been selected as architect. The plans include a church and chapel, with a parsonage adjoining. The materials will be stone and frame. The limitations of the cost are $22,000, toward which it is agreed that at least $8,000 shall be secured by subscription.

STRANGE DOG ON THE STAGE.

Its Appearance "In Gay New York" Unbalanced the Performers.

At the end of the performance of "In Gay New York" Friday night, Theodore Moss gave an informal New Year's supper on the stage to members of the company. Merriment ran high, and as a result many of the members were tardy at rehearsal, and some did not attend. Gloomy thoughts of threatened fines dampened the spirits of the company until Mr. Moss promised to settle any fines. The resultant good humor caused a great deal of by-play at Saturday's matinée. The company, however, managed to retain an outward appearance of tranquillity until Grace Spencer changed the dog which comes on the stage in the second act. She borrowed the particular pet of Wallack's Theatre, the property of the stage doorman, a short, squat animal, which bears a strong resemblance to a pig. The members of the company were not acquainted with the dog, and its peculiar antics and appearance caused an outbreak of merriment that could not be concealed. Even Mr. Moss laughed.

Robbery of a Flat.

While Mrs. Theodore Muller of 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street was out to her store yesterday afternoon her flat on the top floor above was entered and ransacked by thieves, who, it is thought, dropped from the roof onto the fire-escape and entered the Muller apartments through the kitchen window. Something evidently frightened the thieves before they got through, for all they took was $80 in money, two silver-plated watches, a tiger ring, and a check for $8.50.

For the Inaugural Ceremonies.

The committee in charge of the civic portion of the parade connected with the inaugural ceremonies next March wants to hear of any and all civic organizations which intend or desire to participate. Blank forms will be furnished all such, containing certain questions, the answers to which will greatly facilitate the reception and assignment of the visitors. Communications should be addressed to B. H. Warner, Chairman Civic Committee, Inauguration Ceremonies, Washington, D. C.

DOINGS OF PAPER MEN.

Annual Meeting of Manufacturers in This City Next Month.

Some interesting facts are likely to be laid before the American Paper Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting, which has been called for Feb. 23, in this city. There have been changes in the paper trade situation within the past few months, and questions of lessening the cost of production, regulating prices, and the introduction of novelties in the paper manufacturing business will doubtless receive consideration.

The Reception Committee for this annual meeting is composed of W. H. Parsons, Chairman; Col. Augustus G. Paine, Frank Squier, William A. Russell, Wellington Smith, G. W. Wheelwright, William T. Barker, E. C. Rogers, Garrett Schenck, Thomas Duncan, George C. Sherman, Chester W. Lyman, James N. Mohr, Col. J. C. Morgan, Arthur C. Hastings, Col. J. W. French, and Charles D. Mead. A banquet will form one feature of the annual meeting, and A. Pagenstecher is the Chairman of the Banquet Committee.

Here are some of the new enterprises now developing in the paper trade. The Jacoby Paper Mill, in Middletown, Ohio, will soon begin the manufacture of paper bicycle saddles; Mr. Rolland of France and Mr. Broussard of Quebec have located a site for a paper mill near the town of Welsh, Louisiana, in which the rice-straw product of that State is to be used in the manufacture of cigarette paper; an old mill at Carthage, this State, is undergoing a remodeling with a view to converting it into a large plant for the production of tissue paper. James A. Outterson, formerly Superintendent of the Newton Falls Paper Company, has a proprietary interest in this new scheme, which will furnish employment for a large number of hands.

A large brick mill, for the manufacture of paper will be erected in the Spring in Charles River Village, Mass. The main building will be 120 feet long and 60 feet wide. J. P. Lewis & Co. of Beaver Falls, in this State, have under construction a new paper mill for the production of a heavy paper board. This new factory will give work to about twenty-five additional men. The movement in Canada for an export duty on wood pulp is said to be increasing in strength every day. An increase in the price of Canadian spruce is also threatened.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Project to Establish a Tobacco Monopoly—Coinage and Revenue.

The Government of the Argentine Republic is said to be contemplating the presentation of a bill in Congress for the establishment of a tobacco monopoly. The proposal is not popular in Buenos Ayres and other cities.

The Government will place $2,480,000 of nickel coins in circulation, in substitution of small paper notes. For this purpose the Government purchased 63,300 kilos of nickel, the proportion of nickel being one to three parts of bronze. The total cost of the metal purchased amounts to $93,684, and 6,800,000 twenty-cent pieces, 8,700,000 ten-cent pieces, and 500,000 five-cent pieces are being coined out of the 63,300 kilos of nickel. The total number of coins will thus amount to $2,480,000. The total cost of this issue only amounts to $140,527.

The Government of Mendoza has granted a concession for providing that city with electric light and power, making use of the fall of the river. Electric cars are also to be run in the city. The concession is to run for ninety-nine years, after which period the whole of the plant will become the property of the local Government.

President Uriburu has again showed the strong side of his character, and treated the public to a rather rare luxury—a veto on a bill passed during the session by both houses of Congress, for giving to a private company a monopoly for "cleaning" all the vessels entering port, and the port itself. It was a genuine "job" of the "crisis of progress" stamp, and the President has gained further popularity by putting his foot on it.

The revenue office recently laid before the Finance Minister a project tending to facilitate the shipment of cereals. It provides that the Custom Houses and port inspections, where cereals are shipped in coasting vessels, shall act as branches of the Custom House of the place to which the grain is consigned. The only thing necessary will be a petition from the master of the coasting craft, with a dollar stamp.

The Argentine Chamber of Deputies has agreed to an internal tax of 6 cents a kilogram upon sugar, and a bounty of 12 cents a kilo upon all sugar exported.

GOLF AT KNOLLWOOD.

Negotiations Concluded for the Purchase of Its Grounds.

When the Knollwood Country Club of Elmsford, Westchester County, opens in the Spring for another golf season the grounds will be in the ownership of the members. The final meeting of the committee recently appointed to arrange plans for the purchase was held Monday night, at the residence of Nathaniel C. Raynal, 263 Madison Avenue. The other members of the committee are Tracy Dows, E. H. Clark, C. V. V. Sewell, and J. Borden Harriman. They decided to purchase the property on these conditions: To pay the owner of the land, Augustus T. Gillender $20,000 in cash and give a mortgage for $55,000, at 4 per cent., for ten years. This was accepted by Mr. Gillender. To raise the money the club will issue 500 bonds of the par value of $100 each, secured by a second mortgage on the property. Only 300 of these bonds will be sold at present. When they are subscribed for, the $20,000 cash will be paid down and $10,000 will be used for improvements and additions to the clubhouse. Of these bonds, 170 have already been taken, leaving only $13,000 to be raised to consummate the purchase.

At the same time a meeting of the club was held, and the following committee appointed to revise the constitution: Lawrence C. Van Etten, Charles I. Berg, and H. E. James. Nathaniel C. Reynal was elected a member of the Board of Governors. The others are John J. Archbold, Charles J. Gould, Augustus T. Gillender, L. E. Van Etten, George B. Newton, P. Gibert Thebaud, Worthington Whitehouse, and Frank A. Walthew.

The Knollwood Club is at present only an associate member of the United States Golf Association, but it has applied to be made an allied member, and will probably be so elected at the Executive Committee meeting this month. Only allied members are eligible for the annual championship meetings, and the Knollwood Club intends to enter the field as a competitor. Its course has eighteen holes.

Platt Controls in Richmond.

The Republican General Committee of Richmond County held a midnight session Tuesday night at Tompkinsville, and organized for the year. In the contest between the Platt and anti-Platt factions the former gained the victory. There were several contests in districts, and a contest for Chairmanship between Frank H. Teehuzen of Castleton and Abram Cole, Supervisor from Westfield, which resulted in the re-election of Mr. Teehuzen by a vote of 55 to 23. Charles A. Jones of Middleton was elected Vice Chairman and Thomas "Al" Brandiff Secretary without opposition.

Father Monteverde's Will.

The will of the Rev. Father Dominic Monteverde, who was pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Brooklyn, was probated in the Surrogate's Court yesterday afternoon. Father Monteverde died in Baltimore last Friday, and his funeral took place Tuesday. He left $12,000 in personal property to Bishop Charles E. McDonnell.

Vice Consul Springer's Vacation.

Joseph A. Springer, Vice Consul of the United States at Havana, arrived in this city yesterday on a leave of absence. He came on the steamer Orizaba.

Mr. Springer said that his position and his relations with the Spanish Government in Cuba prevented his talking about conditions in that country.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BOY STOLE JEWELRY.

Stephen Miller Took Jewels He Was Left to Watch.

Stephen Miller, a prepossessing boy of fourteen, is locked up in the workhouse in Brooklyn, for the theft of $1,200 in diamonds and jewelry, and $90 in cash, the property of Samuel Neill and his wife, whose home is at 358 Snedeker Avenue.

Stephen was employed last Thanksgiving Day to work about the place. He told the Neills that he had no home. He looked so honest that they trusted him implicitly.

For some time past, Mr. Neill has bet on the races, and has made money at it. He and his wife invested much of their surplus cash in jewelry. Last Thursday Mrs. Neill came to this city to spend New Year's Eve. Before leaving the house she gathered up most of her valuables and placed them under a pillow in her bedroom and instructed Stephen to watch the bedroom and not to leave the house. Early in the evening Mr. Neill came home. He gave Stephen his watch for safe keeping and went down town.

Mr. Neill came home after midnight, but Stephen was not there. The boy, jewelry, and money had disappeared. Mrs. Neill returned next morning.

The theft was reported to Capt. Baldwin of the Liberty Avenue Station, who sent out two detectives, and shortly afterward Stephen was brought in. He confessed to the theft of the articles, but told so many conflicting stories as to where he had hidden them that the police are perplexed. The Neills have ransacked their house and stable even to the extent of ripping up the flooring, but they have not found the jewelry.

Last Monday Stephen dropped a hint that the treasure had been buried in the vacant lots of the block bounded by Vesta and Newport Avenues, just where he could not say. Excavations have been made, but without success. An effort will be made to-day to force the boy to confess the location of the buried treasure.

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

An Independent Anti-Machine Organization in Brooklyn.

About fifty Democrats of the Twenty-third Ward met at 8 Brooklyn Avenue, in Brooklyn, last evening and organized an independent Democratic club, to be known as the Twenty-third Ward Club.

The call for the meeting was signed by Edward Whitehouse, Thomas J. Kenna, Thomas Connor, M. P. Adelinger, W. L. Howard, and Samuel Whitehouse.

Thomas Connor presided at the meeting. He stated briefly that a great many Democrats of Brooklyn had become disheartened at the present condition of the party in Kings County and that it was intended to make an effort to break away from machine politics in the future, and carry out a wholesome and straightforward policy.

Samuel Whitehouse, the principal speaker, said that the meeting had been called simply for discussion and for outlining the future policy. He said:

"What we want is a Democratic organization in which every one will be represented, and in which the leaders of the several district associations shall have a voice and be consulted, which is not now the case. We are tired of this underhand politics. We want everything fair and above board. We are opposed to the rule of one man, or of a few men. It is not Democratic. We propose to make a change in the existing methods."

Mr. Whitehouse further stated that as the County and Executive Committees will cease to exist after next Monday, it is desirable to have a full enrollment in each election district, and be ready when the reorganization of the party comes.

Another meeting, for the election of officers, will be held in two weeks.

BOWDOIN ALUMNI DINE.

A Pleasant Evening with No Set Toasts—Letters of Regret.

The Bowdoin Alumni Association held its twenty-seventh annual dinner last night in the Savoy Hotel, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Covers were laid for about twenty-five. J. H. Goodenow, who was earlier in the evening re-elected President of the association, presided, and the guests of the evening were: William De Witt Hyde, President of the college; Francis M. Hatch, F. W. Hawthorne, A. S. Ridley, and Herbert F. Gunnison. They made short addresses, as did George H. Putnam, William J. Curtis, and Dr. Frederich H. Dillingham. There were no set toasts.

Letters of regret were read from Speaker Reed, Senator Frye, and Chief Justice Fuller, all of whom are alumni of the college. A letter of regret was also received from Isaac McLellan of Greenpoint, L. I., a graduate of the class of '26, the second oldest living alumnus of the college, who, while regretting his inability to be with "the boys," sent a few verses which he had written for the occasion.

At a business meeting preceding the dinner the following officers were elected: President—J. H. Goodenow; Vice Presidents—Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, A. F. Litty, Dr. W. B. Chase, and George E. Moulton; Corresponding Secretary—L. A. Rogers, and Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. F. H. Dillingham.

Small Collision on the Elevated.

A rear-end collision occurred on the Third Avenue branch of the elevated road at the Thirty-fourth Street Station last night at 6:35 o'clock. Nobody was seriously injured, though some of the passengers were slightly bruised. Kate Cannon, a laundress, of 162 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, suffered a nervous shock and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The accident was caused by one northbound train running into the train ahead, which was just leaving the station.

Mr. Dennett's Condition.

Arthur F. Dennett, who was taken to the Bellevue Hospital partially demented a few days ago, and who afterward became violent, passed a comparatively quiet day yesterday. A partial examination of his condition was made by Commissioners Fitch and Wildman, who think it may be necessary for the patient to go to a private sanitarium for treatment.

A Quick Trip from Bermuda.

The steamship Trinidad, Capt. Fraser, from Bermuda, which arrived yesterday, made the trip in forty-four and one-half hours, one of the quickest voyages on record from that island.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Sewing Table Beauties.

In appearance: Decorative bits. Carved and inlaid and mounted on slender bandy or tapering legs, like cabinets.

In use: Convenient arrangements of little drawers, partitioned for spools and sewing implements, and of cupboards large enough to hold one's fancy work.

They rank with the most delightful of useful articles, and all now marked below cost.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDUARY ESTATE.—In a suit brought by Willoughby Weston, as trustee, against Cornelia P. Goodrich and others, for the construction of the will of William G. Breeze, who died in 1861, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment below given in favor of the plaintiff. The testator devised to his wife absolutely one-third of his residuary estate, and gave two-thirds of such residue to trustees for the use of his daughter during her life, and after her death, if she should die without issue surviving at the time of her death, and leaving his wife surviving, for the use of his wife for life; remainder to "my relatives who would be entitled to my personal property under the statute of distribution of the State of New York, in case of my dying intestate." The question was whether by this provision for the distribution of his estate upon the death of his daughter, without issue, his wife, being already dead, the testator meant that the estate should be distributed among those persons who were then his next of kin, or whether his next of kin living at the time of his death were intended to be his beneficiaries. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion of the court, holds that the persons the testator had in mind were those who would be his next of kin upon his death. Justices Patterson and Ingraham concur with the Presiding Justice, but Justice O'Brien dissents, holding that the fair construction of the will was that the "relatives" therein mentioned were those answering to the description of next of kin at the termination of the life estate, and Justice Williams concurs in this view.

***

PREFERENCE WHEN A PARTY DIES PENDING AN ACTION.—Cecila A. Colton, who was one of several plaintiffs in a suit begun in 1888 against the Manhattan Railway Company, died in 1891, and Charles H. Colton, as executor, was substituted. On appeal by defendants from judgment recovered by plaintiffs, as abutting owners, for damages, the Court of Appeals has denied a motion for a preference of the case on the calendar, holding that to entitle to such preference upon the ground that a party to the action has died since its commencement, and the pendency of the action prevents a settlement of decedent's estate, such party must have been the sole plaintiff or the sole defendant in the action.

***

THE FIRE ESCAPE NOT A BALCONY.—Dorothea Mayer, who was tenant of apartments owned by Christian Laux, and who had his permission to use, in common with the tenant of the adjoining flat, the balcony of the fire escape opening from her apartments for the purpose of drying clothes, stepped upon this balcony, upon a trap floor forming a part of the flooring. The hinges, which had become rusted and insecure, broke, and she received severe injuries, for which she sued the landlord in the Supreme Court for damages. Justice Bischoff, before whom the trial was had, at Special Term, has given judgment dismissing the action, holding that as this balcony was not a common passageway, nor necessarily within the defendant's control for repairs—except as a fire escape—nor as a balcony for the domestic uses of the plaintiff, and as such he was under no duty to repair it.

***

INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.—The indictments against Fire Insurance Adjusters Vaughan and Holt, who were charged with having returned fraudulent proofs of loss, were yesterday dismissed by Judge Hurd, in the County Court of Kings County, upon the ground that the evidence taken before the Grand Jury was insufficient, even if it were all assumed to be true, to warrant the finding of an indictment and putting the defendants to their trial. Judge Hurd says in his opinion that a most careful reading of the minutes of the Grand Jury convinces him that not only was there no evidence connecting the defendants with the crime charged in the indictment, but that there was no evidence at all of any crime having been committed. The Court bases its conclusion as to the power to set aside the indictments for the reason assigned, mainly upon Section 671 of the Criminal Code, providing for the dismissal of an indictment in furtherance of justice.

***

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The rule that pedestrians must look up and down the track on approaching a railroad crossing was commented upon in a somewhat singular instance by Justice Loughlin, in the Supreme Court, in Niagara County, in denying a motion for a new trial in the case of Frederick Manley against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The plaintiff, whose leg was amputated in consequence of his being struck by a train in the City of Niagara Falls, and who was otherwise injured, recovered a judgment for $9,000 damages. Upon approaching the crossing, the plaintiff stopped to look and listen at a point where the track was visible to the west about 105 feet. He saw the flagman enter his shanty, and then looked to the west and saw no train in that direction; then looked to the east, and stepped on the track, when a train from the west bore down upon him so rapidly that he was unable to escape injury. The Court held that a finding that he was free from contributory negligence was justified, and held further that when, so far as a pedestrian knows, a train is as likely to come upon him from one direction as another, the courts cannot adjudge him guilty of negligence for failing to look in a particular direction at a particular moment.

A Mortgage for Twenty Millions.

A mortgage was filed yesterday with Register Sohmer, the sum involved being $20,000,000. It is given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company by the Commercial Cable Company, pledging all its telegraph properties, rights, privileges, and franchises, including those of the Postal Telegraph Company. The mortgage is to secure an issue of 500 4 per cent. gold bonds and debentures stock, which aggregate the sum of the mortgage.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"His Own Flesh and Blood," a modern problem play, will follow "Der Rabenvater" at the Irving Place Theatre.

—The fiftieth anniversary festival concert of the German Liederkranz of New York will be given this evening at Carnegie Hall. The soloists will include Lillian Blauvelt, Helene Bartenwerfer, and Rafael Joseffy.

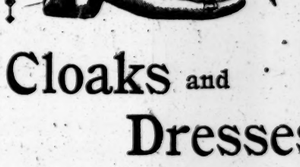
—A change was made in the cast of "Kismet," at Wallack's Theatre, last night by the substitution of Thomas Daley for Fred A. Tracey, in the rôle of the Muezzim. Miss D'Arville is having good success with her new opera, which is attracting crowded houses.

—Margaret Mather announces that she will pay $5,000 for a play suited to her personality and abilities. The play, which will not be produced until the Autumn of 1898, must be in four acts, with an American plot if possible. A costume play will have preference over a modern play equally good.

—Theodore Moss is having plans drawn for the complete refurbishing and redecorating of Wallack's Theatre next Summer. Mr. Moss intends to have the lines of the house changed so that a complete view can be had of the stage from all parts of the auditorium. The old immense chandelier will be taken away and neat electric lights substituted throughout the theatre.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR



Cloaks and Dresses

At Reduced Prices.

Not a lot made up for a "Bargain Sale," but first class goods at unusually low prices to close balance of winter stock. All sizes to 18 years.

60-62 West 23d St.

SAW THE "DEVIL" BURNED.

A Performance at the Salvation Army Headquarters.

Visitors to the Salvation Army Headquarters last night saw the "devil" dismembered and dissected by Major Winchell, and also saw him burned to a crisp, from his cloven hoof to his horn-topped head. Incidentally they also heard the Major's physiological lecture on the several parts of the "devil's" anatomy.

His heart was called deceit, his wings were labeled as the ungodly amusement of prizefighting, his tail was composed of a pack of cards fastened end to end, his internal organs were composed of a string of whisky bottles and tobacco pipes. Each part or portion represented some supposed evil against which the army is waging war.

As a finality the lights were turned out and red fires ignited, and in the midst of the flame appeared the "devil," who was quickly consumed and then vanished.

The performance was preceded by a parade of the army through the streets in the vicinity of the hall with the usual music.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Clark, 40 East Fifty-third Street, gave a private dance to a large number of young people in honor of their daughter, Miss Katherine Clark, at Dodworth's last evening. Miss Clark was prettily gowned in white silk, trimmed with lace, and wore a corsage bouquet of white Bride roses. An elaborate supper was served at midnight.

—Miss Laura Hard, daughter of Mrs. Anson W. Hard, made her début into society yesterday afternoon at the first of four Wednesday receptions and teas to be given by her mother at her residence, 49 Park Avenue. The débutante was prettily attired in pale blue silk, and wore white roses in her corsage. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Julia Post Brown and Miss Christine Biddle.

—A dinner was given in honor of British Consul-General Percy Sanderson by the Graduates of British Schools and Universities' Association of this city at the Holland House last evening. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan presided. Toasts were responded to by Mr. Sanderson, Dr. J. A. Irwin, Stewart Wortley, R. S. Hughes, G. Mann, David A. Munro, Campbell Thompson, Noel Douglas, G. Fauvel Gouraud, and Jocelyn Johnstone.

—The second meeting of the Fortnightly Music Club was held at the residence of Mrs. Jules Reynal, 263 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Henry C. Tinker, Mrs. George G. De Witt, Miss Kemp, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, William Fahnestock, and Miss Avice Bokall. An interesting musical programme was interpreted by Mrs. Adele Baldwin, contralto; J. H. McKinley, tenor; David Mannes, violinist; Howard Brockway, pianist, and Miss Toedt, soprano, with Victor Harris as accompanyist. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. William W. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chaplin Tinker, Gen. and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Myles Standish, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwynde, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George Haven, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. L. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mr., and Mrs. Henry Valentine, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch.

Some of those present were Miss Marion Groves, Miss Grace Hubbell, Miss Adele Katté, Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss Fannie Foote, Miss Cora Van Norden, Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Florence Bryant, Miss Margie Hurlbert, the Misses Lefferts, Miss Edith Jay, the Misses Dupignac, Miss Charlotte Gruner, Miss Mollie Hays, Miss Nettie Woerishoffer, Miss Plummer, Miss Louise Peck, Miss Anna Riker, Miss Florence Baker, Miss Lionie De Barry, Miss Fay of Boston, the Misses Trenholm, Frank Palmer, Charles Riker, Arthur K. Wood, Carl Woodruff, the Messrs. Betts, Albert Strange, N. M. Flower, L. Martin, the Messrs. Kirkland, Frederick Woodruff, John S. Williams, Jr., Pierre de Russy, Harry Wilmerding, the Messrs. Stout, Francis Spies, Warner Van Norden, William R. Grace, Jr., Sidney L. Smith, Eugene Southack, Minturn Collins, Homer Bates, Jr., F. R. Lefferts, Jr., Harry Brookfield, Heath Barton, Norman Peck, Robert Gillespie, Irving Brokaw, Howard Brokaw, Arthur Peck, Dudley Dupignac, Albert W. Pease, and Chesley T. Richardson, Jr.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Mrs. Amelia E. Barr will speak to 400 homeless men to-night at the Bowery Mission.

—Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Dr. Irving S. Balcolm of 957 High Bridge Road a School Inspector for the Thirty-fourth District.

—The subject of the lecture of the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris at Temple Israel of Harlem to-morrow evening will be "God in History."

—At the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, to-night, addresses will be made and officers elected.

—Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge, Mass., will address the Patria Club meeting at the Waldorf to-night on "Charles Lee, a Soldier of Fortune."

—At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day an amendment to the by-laws to increase the membership from 1,000 to 1,250 will be voted on.

—The New York City Woman's Suffrage League will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening at 4 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake will preside.

—Ethel Nonnamaker, a nine-year-old daughter of George Nonnamaker of Haverstraw, who was accidentally shot last Saturday, died in the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday.

—The graduating exercises and exhibition of work by the pupils of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School of 225 and 227 East Ninth Street, will be held on Saturday night.

—At the Union Week Prayer Service at the Union Methodist Church, Forty-eighth

Thursday
January 7-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
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GOV. BLACK'S MESSAGE

The Legislative Requirements of the State Pointed Out by the New Chief Executive.

NEED OF A PLAN FOR ADJUSTING LABOR TROUBLES.

Denunciation of the Methods by Which the People's Money Has Been Squandered on the Capitol.

STATE OF NEW YORK:
Executive Chamber,
ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1897.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The message of the Governor is a Constitutional requirement, and the facts and recommendations herein submitted are in compliance therewith.

The finances of the State are satisfactory, in spite of the hard times. The total valuation of property is $4,368,712,903. The State tax for the fiscal year is $11,751,837.71, and the total funded debt was on Sept. 30, $2,320,680. The revenues received during the last year from corporations, inheritance tax, and the Raines liquor-tax law were $8,030,228.66, the liquor law alone yielding $3,564,014.98. Notwithstanding this prosperous condition, every reasonable endeavor should be made to put the rate of taxation lower. The large expenses now practically fixed, including charities, the school system, the canals, the Capitol, and aggregating nearly $13,000,000 a year, render a satisfactory rate impossible, but the present depression and the uncertainties of the future demand the most exact scrutiny compatible with the magnitude and importance of our enterprises. The plan of appropriations, it seems to me, could be improved. That now followed permits money to be voted at any time during the session of the Legislature, with no recommendation or backing except one or more members whose activity and desires may be strong enough to work it through the two houses. This method may, and I understand does, result in appropriations for special purposes which are covered by general appropriations made later. In my judgment, the wisdom of an expenditure should have some other demonstration than the zeal of a member for his own projects or locality. Appropriations for the National Government are made upon estimates provided by the different departments, thus providing the sanction and, to some extent, the responsibility of those departments for the required outlay. A department should know its own needs, and all matters properly within it should be cared for upon its estimate, accompanied by a report showing their necessity. This method would, in some measure, fix the responsibility, and would be, if not a safeguard, at least a check.

Condition of the Prisons.

Few subjects are of more importance than the treatment of criminals. Imprisonment is not alone for punishment, but for the safety of society and the reformation of the criminal. The last purpose can be accomplished only by the steady employment of the convict. Idleness imprisoned would result always in degradation, and the hope of reformation would be destroyed. Even if the welfare of the criminal were out of the question, society itself can not afford the blemish that would be put upon it by enforcing a degradation deeper than that resulting from imprisonment. Work must be provided and at once. The constitutional provision respecting prison-made goods increases the difficulty of providing it. There are nearly 20,000 persons in our hospitals and charitable institutions. The needs of these inmates should be met as far as practicable by the work of the criminal class, and if necessary in order to increase the opportunity for labor, the use of machinery should be dispensed with; for the saving of money is no part of the problem until the product of the criminal class falls below the reasonable wants of all the inmates of the State institutions. It is purely a question of State policy which broadens into a question of safety and morals. This subject might be relieved by a system of industrial training, which, in addition to the product made, would afford an occupation upon which the convict when released might rely.

The employment of short-term convicts in the making of improvement of roads may not be impracticable; and the consideration of a plan having that end in view may now well occupy your attention. The suggestions made in the report of the State Prisons Commission have been carefully prepared, and I commend those suggestions. The subject is urgent, and its consideration should not be postponed. Its difficulty will be constantly increased by delay, for without employment the retrogression of our criminals will be marked and inevitable.

Banking Interests.

The past year has been marked by many disastrous business failures, and yet out of 215 banks of deposit and discount only two have failed and four have gone into voluntary liquidation. This record, made in a year of unprecedented stress, when the resources of the banks themselves have fallen off over thirty millions of dollars, demonstrates their stability. Our savings banks are and have long been a source of pride and encouragement. They are the depositaries of the savings of the thrifty and industrious. Their history marks with greater accuracy than any other sign the tendency of affairs among the comparatively poor. Their gain for years has been wonderful and steady, but the increase in deposits for the past year of over forty-six millions of dollars, raising the total to the marvelous sum of seven hundred and fifteen millions, shows that the pluck and energy of the working class are too strong to be overcome by an adverse current. The administration of these banks must be careful and wise and their investments safe.

The building and loan associations, of which more than four hundred are now in existence, with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, may be productive of substantial gain. They are entitled to just and considerate legislation, but nothing should be omitted to make their management economical and sound.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance indicates that all companies doing business in this State, with one or two exceptions, are sound. If any legislation could lessen the number of weak companies it should be passed, for a company that is not likely to fulfill its contracts should not be allowed to make them.

IMPORTANT LABOR PROBLEMS.

Need of a Plan Like the University Extension for Adjusting Differences Between Employer and Employe.

Every year the so-called labor question grows more important, and the need of its proper solution is more imperative. The Board of Mediation and Arbitration, the Factory Inspector, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are of considerable value. Their work is in the right direction, but they are still far short of the requirements which the growing and enormous interests of the laboring people in this country have created. There is no natural antagonism between labor and capital. They are the same. Capital is nothing but labor turned into money. A man who quarrels with the accumulations of his neighbor discourages the thrift and economy of which he himself ought to be an example. He makes war upon the very condition which he hopes some time to attain. Those who create and foster discontent in the mind of the laborer are not his friends. The largest opportunities possible to the laboring man should be provided. The largest wages consistent with the rights of the employer should be paid, and different persons performing the same work, even though some of them be women, should receive the same compensation. These results are more likely to occur through reason and mutual acquaintance than through rebellion. Tolerance is the first requisite of amicable relations, and this will arise when the employer and the laborer understand each other. Some plan should be devised which would afford to each such information of the other as will form a basis for the friendly adjustment of differences between them. No such plan now exists here, and the result is the appalling loss of wages and property which is so often seen when the rights of the employer and laborer clash.

University Extension.

The plan known as the university extension has been tried in England, and is said by many to have produced satisfactory results. It is the investigation by careful, intelligent, and conscientious men into the affairs of the laboring people and their relations to their employers. Its tendency and purpose is to give and to get information, and by seeing both sides, prevent the conflict which a view of only one might produce. The work of the Commission of Mediation and Arbitration does not meet the need described. It is designed rather to settle disputes than to prevent them, and while it may be effective in producing such settlement, the damage has already been done.

Whether or not the scheme of the University Extension is feasible, it at least affords a suggestion along lines which must at some time be pursued. I commend this subject to the Legislature for that careful consideration which the great need of all our people in this direction demands for it.

The National Guard.

The National Guard of the State, including the naval militia, consists of about 14,000 men. The naval militia has come to be an important arm of the service, but the equipment for practical training is inadequate. I suggest that you consider the subject of building a State cruiser upon which the naval militia might receive such actual training as is provided the guard in the camp at Peekskill. The discipline and efficiency of the National Guard are high, and actuated by a desire to maintain this condition, I suggest to the Legislature the wisdom of putting this body upon a footing where its chief executive officer is not likely to be changed at every political election. This officer ought not to be subject to political control, and the frequent changes alluded to must have a disheartening effect upon the members of the National Guard and impair its high standard of service. This suggestion, if agreeable to the Constitution, might well extend to the whole of the Governor's staff, for it is certain that the National Guard would be served quite as well by officers with a more permanent tenure, and it is equally certain that the lustre shed upon the Governor by his staff might be dispensed with without loss of his dignity or danger to the State.

Railroad Legislation.

The railroad companies of the State have, with every other industry, felt the blight of the last year. Their condition, however, is still fairly prosperous. But little legislation is necessary upon this subject, but the frequency of accidents at railroad crossings has rendered necessary some means to prevent them. The method of reaching this result is not clear. The serious menace that surounds all travelers where highways and railroads cross upon the same plane, would justify an inquiry by the Legislature, through a commission or otherwise, as to the proper disposition of this question.

Agriculture.

No class does more work for small pay than farmers. No class renders greater service to the community at large or more completely meets the requirements of substantial citizenship. Their interests and occupation underlie the prosperity of the whole people. Any just legislation should be favored which would lighten the unusually hard condition under which they have suffered for the past few years. The establishment of a commission of agriculture was in the interest of the farmer and its work has been well done, but I understand that inadequate appropriations have prevented that accomplishment along certain lines which might be reasonably assisted. The proper application of the oleomargarine law and punishment for its violation may be cited as one particular in which lack of money has prevented the best results. The hard times now upon us should cause a careful scrutiny of every expense, but times cannot be hard enough to justify withholding appropriations which are necessary to maintain the law and to protect the rights of every class.

Public Highways.

The means of obtaining good roads has been discussed for several years, and is worthy of the most careful attention. The roads of this State are not what they ought to be. Their rough and neglected condition in many instances has been the cause of severe but just condemnation. Many States with a comparatively small percentage of the wealth and population of New York, far surpass us in the construction and maintenance of roads. The need for improvement is apparent, and the initial steps cannot be taken too soon to place our highways in a condition suitable to our wealth and population, and to remove a long-continued and merited reproach.

STATE CAPITOL ABUSES.

Sharp Criticism of the Methods by Which the People's Money Has Been Squandered.

The subject of the State Capitol may well be approached with reluctance. It is about thirty years since the building was started, and over $22,000,000 has been appropriated and spent or sunk. It has dragged itself through nearly a third of a century, always clamoring for money, until the people have nearly despaired of its completion, and have come to regard it as an affliction from which time affords but little hope of relief. If an individual or a corporation had managed an undertaking as this has been managed, they would have been discredited years ago. We have now reached a point where the parts first constructed are in need of repairs, while other parts of the same building are unfinished. Other structures of enormous size and expense and of unequaled magnificance have been constructed in many places, begun years after the Capitol was commenced and completed long ago. This building ought to be finished at once. The work should be done by contract, and sufficient money appropriated to pay for it. The State needs the structure for its uses, but it needs still more to escape the scandal of a building of enormous cost and unparalleled extravagance undergoing at the same time the process of construction at one end and decay at the other.

The improvements to be made on the canals under the "Nine-Million-Dollar act" are likely to be justified by the result. They will retain the advantages secured to us by nature and previous expenditures. The progress so far appears satisfactory, and the work should be prosecuted with the utmost energy in order that the money provided may not be consumed in the usual experience of commissions and examining boards and supernumeraries under different titles, and also that the benefits contemplated may be speedily enjoyed.

Care of the Insane.

The insane have been transfered to the care of the State under the act of 1890. New York is the first State to establish a broad and comprehensive system which yields the greatest benefits at the least cost. The system is now complete, and its operation shows that the central supervision of expenditures makes a large annual saving over the old system of local administration. It places the welfare of the State above the interest of localities. The policy of recent Legislatures should be continued. The annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy is commended for its statement of those matters which cannot be reviewed at length here. An important addition is the Pathological Institute, which harmonizes the scientific work of the several hospitals and increases their efficiency. The increase in the number of insane is less than in former years, due probably to the revision by the Legislature of the insanity laws. This is said not to have worked detrimentally, for every proper case has been received and treated. The transfer of New York County to the State system with a lack of accommodation for the insane and the necessity for disproportionate construction during the ensuing year, creates an unusual condition which should be provided for.

The care of these unfortunate persons should be upon the broadest and most humane lines which the most enlightened minds can devise. The institutions of this State for the care of the insane are, I believe, conducted with patience and skill, and some which I have visited I know to be worthy of the highest praise. Economy, desirable in every direction, should in this be tempered with generosity.

Public Schools.

The magnitude of our school system is partially expressed in its cost during the past year, which has been over $24,000,000. More than 27,000 teachers have been employed, and more than 1,283,000 pupils instructed. The attendance during the past year has increased, probably as an effect of the compulsory school law, but there are still over 368,000 children who do not attend school. The number last stated is too large for the safety of the State. Their education should, in some way, be cared for. Facilities should be provided for those who are willing to attend, and compulsory institutions established for those who are not. A reformatory is not a proper place for a child not in need if reformation, but under the present law such reformatory seems to be the only place provided. A system of truant schools might be considered for those whose attendance is compulsory, and for those whose failure to attend is due solely to absence of opportunity the Legislature should strive to provide some means of attendance.

EXCISE REQUIREMENTS.

The Governor Commends the Present Law, but Says that Amendments Are Needed at Once.

The operation of the present excise law has been in many respects satisfactory. The revenue received from it from May 1 to Nov. 20 was $11,000,083, more than twice as much as the receipts for licenses during the entire year of 1895. It has caused a large decrease in the number of saloons, and the expense of running the Excise Department is less than that of running the old Excise Boards. The law can, however, be improved, and that improvement should be among the first duties of this Legislature. Some of the amendments needed are obvious to those living where the law has been applied, and others are apparent to those who have given the subject careful study. Neither class of amendments can be recited with any profit here, but all changes should have in view the protection of those who have in good faith attempted to obey the law and the prevention of those who, by subterfuge or direct violation, have attempted to evade it.

Civil Service.

Civil service has been much discussed, generally exaggerated, and has provided capital to many who would otherwise be bankrupt. The value of practical civil service is beyond question. Its importance was recognized by the last Constitutional Convention, and its place is now fixed in the fundamental law of the State. But the work of the Legislature is necessary to render effective the provisions of the Constitution. This work should be done promptly and in good faith, not with reference to ideas so delicate as to be worthless in actual practice, but with a view solely to the elevation of every public office. Beauty is not always a test of efficiency, and machinery that works disastrously is worse than that that will not work at all. Every mechanism must be adapted to the end desired, and, in my judgment, civil service will work better with less starch. A scheme is not necessarily effective or high-toned because it lacks common sense, and they are not necessarily hostile who think that common sense would improve it. An examination for a public place should be suitable to the kind of service required, and sufficient margin should be given those making appointments so that the most competent help can be selected. Experience, character, tact, and even muscle may be of more importance in some cases than the fraction of 1 per cent. in an examination in geography. The discretion of the appointing power should not be entirely subordinated to the marking system. If an examination has disclosed the fact that a certain number of men are qualified to fill a given position, the place would be more likely to be properly filled if the appointing officer could select from the whole number so qualified than if he was limited to a quarter of that number. Furthermore, it would reduce the chances of injustice to an applicant whose qualifications, on the whole, were superior to those of his competitor who had outranked him on paper. Civil service is intended to secure for the public at a reasonable cost unquestioned integrity and approved skill, enlarged by continuous service, and not to exploit any particular idea. The intention should be carried out by the Legislature and will meet with prompt executive approval.

Neglect of the Forests.

A question too long neglected is the preservation of our forests. The State, either through indifference or false economy, has been stripped of its most valuable timber lands, allowed its water supply to be seriously impaired, and the most wonderful sanitarium in the world to be defaced and partially destroyed. Every element of economy and foresight is outraged by this course. Private individuals have taken advantage of the State's neglect until of the entire Adirondack region, consisting of more than 3,500,000 acres, the State owns 841,000, less than a quarter, and of the proposed Adirondack park of 2,800,000 acres, it owns even a smaller percentage, about 661,000 acres. Of this proposed park more than 880,000 acres are held as private preserves, and more than 1,250,000 acres by lumbermen and others, so that of the proposed total are of 2,800,000 acres, more than 2,000,000 are owned by private individuals. More than 1,250,000 of the 2,000,000 so owned are now subject to fire and axe, and the devastation wrought yearly is appalling and disgraceful. More than 450,000,000 feet of wood and timber are cut and more than 100,000 acres stripped every year. This work of devastation is progressing fast. The banks of the lakes and rivers and all sections accessible from either are ravaged at such a pace that but few years more can elapse before that region, in many respects the most wonderful and valuable in the world, will be practically destroyed. The parts acquired or claimed by individuals are the best. A traveler through any desirable portion of that country is sure to be met with the charge of trespassing, for the cases are rare in which the title of the State to a desirable tract is acknowledged.

Must Be Rectified.

Some time this deplorable condition must be rectified. Every year the loss to the State grows larger, in all cases difficult, and in some cases impossible, of recovery. The land is steadily and rapidly increasing in value. The bogus title burrows farther out of sight the longer it is let alone. Witnesses die, and the only thing sure to increase is the encroachment of individuals upon the domain of the State. The enlargement of the canals will require more water, and the demand in every direction is increasing while the supply is steadily falling off. A subject of such magnitude should not be postponed nor conducted with the halting method, which is too apt to distinguish public enterprises in which large appropriations afford convenient resting places in which office holders may grow old. Not long ago the State appropriated $1,000,000 to preserve the beauties of Niagara Falls. That subject is without significance compared to the Adirondack forests. Every consideration of health, pleasure, economy, and safety urge the speedy consideration of this subject, and such consideration should include appropriations adequate to ascertain the nature of the titles adverse to the State, and to recover where the titles are insufficient, and to purchase where they are valid. Any other course would be false and unwise economy.

Greater New York.

No legislation passed this session will involve greater responsibilities or be more far-reaching in its effect than that relating to the communities to be embraced in the City of New York. This subject does not concern us alone, for the extent of its influence it is not safe to predict. Conditions have arisen more than once in which an entire National policy has depended upon this State. When questions of such moment become thus dependent, the position of the City of New York is commanding and may be decisive. Every move upon this subject should result from the utmost caution and study. I have entire confidence in the wisdom of the commission in whose hands the work has thus far rested, and whatever the Legislature may do to complete or supplement that work will, I trust, be done under a sense of the profoundest responsibility.

Biennial Session.

In many States the Legislature convenes once in two years, and wherever that practice prevails I understand there is no disposition to return to the yearly meeting. This is a large State, and its interests are enormous and diverse, but these do not justify or even excuse the large number of confusing, expensive, and unnecessary laws passed at every session. They serve no proper purpose whatever, and their tendency is to unsettle and mislead, even if they contain nothing more objectionable. The legitimate needs of this State can be provided for in a shorter time than is generally consumed, and the chief hope arising from protracted sessions and the passage of unnecessary laws is that the people may in their next Constitution conclude to correct both with biennial sessions.

I should be glad if no act should be passed not of pronounced utility or to meet some urgent public need. This would make possible an early adjournment, for which the people are always grateful.

FRANK S. BLACK.

BRIC-A-BRAC NOT DUTIABLE.

Sample of Puzzling Questions Presented to Customs Officials.

To bring gloom to the office of Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the Ninth Division, mention the Kang-he dynasty. The Colonel has proper reverence for the glorious and illustrious son of Shun-che and the father of Yung-Ching, but there has been exasperating trouble to Custom House officials and experts over ceramics produced in China during Kang-he's remarkable reign.

Kang-he's dynasty was from 1661 to 1721, and in this period the ceramic art flourished. The United States law says that such bric-à-brac shall be duty free if it antedates 1700, so that some Kang-he porcelain must pay duty. The Custom House officials have to determine if specimens produced were made during the first four decades of Kang-he's reign or the last two. All they can rely on is expert testimony.

Thomas B. Clarke, the Fifth Avenue art dealer, imported recently a quantity of Chinese porcelain. It came to this city by way of Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the invoice were noted specimens of the Kang-he period, and dating before 1700. Collector Kilbreth had to convene a special court to decide on the question of duties. Several sessions were had—the first one yesterday. At this were present the Collector, Col. Phelps, Mr. Clarke, and Thomas Ward, special expert from the Second Division of the Appraiser's Department. Much evidence was taken, and as the gist of it warranted the belief that the articles in question were made before 1700, the Collector decided that no duty should be collected on them.

BONDHOLDERS ARE INDIGNANT.

Will Insist on Having Their Securities Exchanged in Arizona.

The refusal of the officials of Arizona Territory to exchange Territorial bonds for Pima County bonds to the amount of $300,000, as was provided for by contract when the county bonds were sold, and which exchange was subsequently expressly authorized and provided for by an act of Congress, has aroused the indignation of some of the holders of such county bonds, including Mrs. Elizabeth B. Voorhees of this city and James Utter of Oak Hill, N. Y.

These holders, through their agent, now in Arizona, have given notice to the Loan Commission of that Territory that unless the exchange of bonds is made forthwith they will apply to the Supreme Court of the Territory for a mandamus to compel the exchange.

At the office of Messrs. W. N. Coler & Co., 34 Nassau Street, who have acted for the bondholders in the matter, it was said yesterday that the firm was surprised that the exchange of bonds had not been made, as they knew of no possible reason for the refusal, unless it was that some timid official of the Territory was afraid to act without the direct sanction of the court, and that this may have caused that agent to take the step contemplated.

There was certainly no serious legal trouble, it was declared, and holders of such Pima County bonds had nothing to fear, beyond a short delay. In the meantime the county bonds were drawing 7 per cent. interest, whereas the Territorial bonds will only draw 5 per cent.

TWO CONVICTS ESCAPE.

Short-Term Men in Queens County Penitentiary Walk Away.

Michael Hogan and James Brennan, two prisoners serving six months sentences in the Queens County Jail, at Long Island City, had the privileges of the jailyard and corridor, and yesterday they took advantage of the privileges to make their escape from the jail. The corridors of the jail, the main entrance of which is on Jackson Avenue, are accessible from the street by any one who cares to go in.

Hogan was sentenced from Jamaica for intoxication, and Brennan came from Flushing for assault. They were what is known as "short-term" men, and it was for that reason that they were allowed the privileges they had. As soon as it became known that Brennan and Hogan had disappeared, Sheriff Doht sent his deputies after them. They were not captured.

Gas Company Says It Was Swindled.

Alten S. Miller, Chief Engineer of the East River Gas Company, appeared in the East Avenue Police Court, Long Island City, yesterday against John Langley, a saloon keeper of 146 Jackson Avenue, and charged him with having swindled the company. It was alleged that Langley disconnected the meter in his four-story house on Jackson Avenue, but obtained a supply of gas by making a direct connection with the gas main. The case went over for a week.

NO SUNDAY STREET SHOW

CHIEF CONLIN THINKS A PARADE WITH POMP UNLAWFUL.

The Question Comes Up in Connection with a Proposed Reception at a Railroad Depot of a Body of United States Troops.

Chief Conlin thinks the proposed parade with music to escort Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, from the Grand Central Railroad Station to its quarters next Sunday is a violation of the Sunday law. The point was brought to his attention by W. W. Atterbury, Secretary of the Sabbath Committee.

There will be no imposing and spectacular demonstration upon the arrival of Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, at the Grand Central Station Sunday morning to take part in the National Guard military, bicycle, and athletic tournament at the Madison Square Garden next week.

The reception announced for the famous troop, the bands of music, and the triumphal march, with its attendant escorts, must be abandoned. The New York Sabbath Committee has pointed out to Chief Conlin that such demonstrations are violations of the Sunday law. The Chief has declared the committee appears to be right, and Troop F will quietly go to its quarters in the Garden without a single note of music and with its escort missing.

When Gen. Miles, commanding the army, gave permission for the troop to participate in the tournament, there was great joy in the hearts of the promoters of the affair. To honor their arrival Sunday morning, it is said, an elaborate programme was planned. They were to be met at the Grand Central Station by Troop C, the crack troop of the State, Capt. David Wilson's Second Battery, and a detail from the Thirteenth Infantry, stationed at Governor's Island. Music there was to be galore, the Twenty-first United States Infantry Band, from Plattsburg; the band from Governors Island, and buglers from every place.

The line of march was to have been from the Grand Central Station across Forty-second Street, to Fifth Avenue, down the avenue to Twenty-sixth Street, and then across to the Garden. All this march was to be made with the bands playing, banners waving, and people cheering.

W. W. Atterbury, Secretary of the Sabbath Committee, 31 Bible House, called upon Chief Conlin at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon about the proposed march. The object of the committee, briefly stated, is to see that Sunday shall be a day of rest; more as a civil than a religious institution. He simply recalled to the Chief that such a parade was contrary to the law. The meeting was brief, and after it Mr. Atterbury left apparently satisfied.

Chief Conlin, when seen later in the afternoon, said: "Mr. Atterbury called upon me early this afternoon and called my attention to the fact that the proposed demonstration at the Grand Central Station Sunday morning was a clear violation of the Sunday law. The matter had not been brought to my attention before, because usually matters pertaining to military parades are without our jurisdiction. About the parade, Section 1,941 of the Consolidation act provides that all processions or parades on Sunday in any street or public thoroughfare in this city, funeral processions excepted, are forbidden. In no case does it allow music, fireworks, discharge of cannon or firearms, or other disturbing noise except in a military funeral, and then only when escorting the body. The Penal Code also forbids the same thing.

"As there is no provision in the Military Code allowing such a thing, I am afraid the reception will have to be dropped. However, I have submitted the matter to the Corporation Counsel for his further advice. As we have plenty of time, the whole affair can, of course, be settled satisfactorily by Sunday.

"While the law forbids any reception, it, I am inclined to think, cannot prevent a troop of the United States Army, marching under orders, from passing through the city to their quarters."

Col. William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, and at present Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, said there had been other cases where troops were prevented marching through the city. When the Seventh Regiment, under the command of Col. Ryder, wished to start for Washington on Sunday, some years ago, it was compelled to break ranks going through the streets, and was not allowed to reassemble until the ferries were reached.

The Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Secretary of the Sabbath Association, when seen last night, spoke frankly of the action of his committee. "In the first place, this committee is not composed of cranks, enthusiasts, or fanatics. It knows full well that a great city cannot be conducted on the lines of a country town. But it believes Sunday should be a day of rest. People who do not wish to rest need not, but they have no right to disturb those who do wish to rest. That is the whole secret of the affair.

"The demonstration would be, in our opinion, a flagrant violation of the law that broke up the interminable Sunday procession of twenty years ago. I simply pointed out the situation to Chief Conlin, and I have no doubt he will arrange the matter so the soldiers will get in town and to their barracks without infringing the law in any particular." Mr. Atterbury, when asked whether the law, in his judgment, permits the United States troops to march through the streets, said that so far as he knew, they could march in a body so long as they had no band. Mr. Atterbury said a letter calling attention to the violation, had been sent to Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East, of the United States Army.

TO IMPROVE CUSTOMS WORK.

Changes Chief Comstock Will Recommend in Frontier Service.

Chief John M. Comstock of the Division of Customs of the Treasury Department was at the Custom House yesterday. He has just returned from a personal examination of frontier stations of the Canadian service.

The trip was taken in order to secure data for the report which he will make to Secretary Carlisle. The report will embody recommendations which, if adopted, will simplify and improve the frontier Customs Service.

Chief Comstock is also to send to the Secretary a report on the drawbacks system. The report, which is almost completed, was made to Collector Kilbreth. The main recommendation will be in regard to the shipment of goods on which drawback is claimed in the case of unexpected shipment by a vessel other than the first designated, and the inspector will be required to trace the goods instead of perfunctorily reporting: "Not on the vessel."

Other recommendations will have in view the simplification and efficiency of the present system. Chief Comstock returned to Washington last night.

Chapman Refuses a Present.

Some one sent Capt. Chapman $50 in a letter on New Year's Day. The letter was unsigned, and read simply: "The compliments of the season and wishing you a happy new year." The Captain sent the money to the Police Commissioners and asked them what he should do with it. The matter was considered yesterday at the regular meeting of the Board. It was agreed then that the money should be returned to the Captain, telling him the board was glad he had brought the matter to its attention. There was also a suggestion that he should turn the money over to the Police Pension Fund.

COURT AIDS STARVING MAN.

Judge Steers Suspends Sentence and Gives a Prisoner $10.

Police Judge Steers, in the Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, played the part of a Good Samaritan yesterday, and not only suspended sentence against a man who was charged with stealing, but gave him $10 because he said he had stolen because he was starving.

The prisoner, Thomas Anderson of 465 Van Sicklen Avenue, was arrested for stealing sixteen loaves of bread from John Wilson, a baker, at Washington Avenue and Fulton Street. Anderson said he had been out of employment for a long time and that his funds were exhausted ten days ago. Since that time, he had been living on stolen bread.

Judge Steers investigated Anderson's story and found it to be substantially true. The baker not only refused to press the charge, but gave Anderson a large supply of provisions and promised to find work for him.

BEGGAR AND PHILOLOGIST.

Frick When Arrested Declared He Was Writing a Book.

Anton Frick, a white-haired, tottering old man, stood before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged with begging.

For several months he had stood at the foot of the elevated stairs at Grand Street and the Bowery soliciting alms. A policeman noticed him acting in an offensive manner when refused alms by a passenger on Tuesday, and placed him under arrest.

When arraigned in court, the old man astounded Magistrate Deuel by asking that he be not sent away from his library.

"Your library!" said the Magistrate. "Where is it?"

"I have no permanent home," said he, "but my library is at 108 Bowery, where I am writing an exhaustive book on philology."

"Are you a philologist?" queried the Magistrate.

"I claim that honor, your Highness," said Frick, bowing.

"Well, I am afraid you will have to continue your studies in the workhouse," said the Magistrate.

MARKETMEN ACCUSED.

Allegations that Some Sell Light-Weight Quantities.

Some time ago a number of stall holders in Washington Market complained to the Controller that some dealers in the market were cheating customers by selling with light weights. Yesterday Controller Fitch began a series of hearings on the matter in his office.

Abraham Seckel made charges against William Banker, one of the marketmen. Seckel said that on Dec. 23 he bought a turkey from Banker which was supposed to weigh 8½ pounds, but which was a quarter of a pound light. Seckel was not present. Marketman Banker said the scales had begun to catch recently, and weighed sometimes in his favor and sometimes against him. George E. Harker, who was present, charged the Alexander Brothers of Washington Market with having sold him a turkey that was three ounces light, and a goose that was two ounces light. The hearing was adjourned because witnesses who were summoned did not attend. The Controller said that he regarded the cheating of poor people with light weight as a very serious matter, and if it was going on he proposed to get to the bottom of it. If witnesses do not attend at future hearings, the Controller may take steps to make them do so.

BURNED IN THE SOUND.

The Schooner M. L. Bonnell Destroyed and the Crew Saved.

The Sound steamboats Pilgrim and Maine on their way to this port yesterday morning passed a burning three-masted schooner off the Norwalk Islands.

They ran near the vessel, and the Maine sent out a boat to the burning craft. The crew discovered that it was the M. L. Bonnell and that her men had left her.

A dispatch was received by J. W. Parker of J. W. Parker & Co., 66 New Street, yesterday afternoon, stating that the schooner had been burned to the water's edge off South Norwalk, and that the crew of nine men had arrived ashore safely.

The Bonnell was of 297 tons and was built at St. John, N. B., seven years ago. Her cargo consisted of 68,000 gallons of oil and a miscellaneous lot. She had cleared for New Zealand over a week ago, but owing to fog and bad weather had not got out into the Sound till a day or two ago.

The fire is supposed to have started from one of three stoves that were kept heated in the cabin and forecastle.

The Bonnell was cleared by Roderick W. Cameron & Co. of 26 South William Street. The vessel was valued at $12,000 and was partially insured.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD.

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday—President's Optimistic Report.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company was held at the company's offices, in Sands Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

Ernest Thalmann, Edward Lauterbach, Leonard Lewisohn, Simon Rothschild, Jacob Scholle, Henry Sidenberg, Simon Uhlmann, George W. Wingate, Elisha Dyer, Jr., William Halls, Jr., and Emil Schaefer of the old board were elected Directors, and Henry W. Putnam was elected to the place of Elbert Snedeker.

The annual report of President Uhlmann says that, although the past four years have shown a deficiency and the road has four years' unpaid taxes to meet, there is yet a good outlook for the future prosperity of the system.

The number of passengers carried in 1896 was 32,608,587, against 40,068,719 for 1895, and 33,560,462 for 1894. The President ascribes the falling off in receipts to the hard times of last year and the competition of the surface roads. He says that no expense was spared to keep the system in full repair. He recommends an increase of the train service, and the maintenance of the existing rate of wages.

President Uhlmann treats the question of through traffic over Brooklyn Bridge as of the greatest importance. He says the growth of Brooklyn has been greatly retarded by the congested condition of the bridge during rush hours.

A long schedule showing the exact financial condition of the company concludes the report, and this schedule shows that additional loans of $195,000 have been made in 1896, bringing the total indebtedness of the company from this source to $605,000. There is also due to the operating fund $163,171.95, and, with a surplus of $10,601.66 for the year 1895 and a deficiency of $163,384.26 for 1896, this makes the total deficit since the operation of the road $182,782.60.

The Board of Directors next Monday will elect officers for the coming year.

Y. M. C. A. Anniversary and Election.

The annual election of four Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York will be held at the general office, 40 East Twenty-third Street, next Monday between the hours of 5 and 6 and 8 and 10 P. M. The forty-fourth anniversary of the association will be held in connection with the ninth anniversary of the Twenty-third Street Branch, in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, on the evening of Jan. 25.

CONVICT LABOR PROBLEM

GEN. LATHROP'S PLANS FOR WORK IN THE STATE PRISONS.

A Large Number of Articles Needed by the Public Institutions Can Be Manufactured — Proposed Reorganization of the Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, transmitted to the State Prison Commission a letter bearing on the prison-labor problem. In his letter the Superintendent says:

"Replying to yours of the 4tfh ult., assigning industries to the State Prison, I have to say that this department is ready to receive requisitions and promptly execute them for the following articles, so assigned, viz.:

"Men's clothing, including vests, trousers, suits, coats, blouses, overalls, pants, uniforms, ulsters, and overcoats.

"Women's clothing, including cloaks, dresses, skirts, women's vests, wrappers, aprons, hoods, waists, and handkerchiefs.

"Underwear, hosiery, boots, shoes, and slippers, hats and caps, gloves and mittens, shirts, collars, and cuffs, baskets, brooms and whisks, brushes, hair, cloth, stove, horse, and scrub; dusters, (counter,) pieced tinware, including tin pails, tin dippers, tin pans, and a general line of small pieced ware. Furniture, including odd chairs, tables, stands, rockers, bookcases, desk chairs, sideboards, side tables, hatracks, ward chairs for hospitals, brass and iron bedsteads, dining tables, (other than extension,) and other special articles of furniture to be made from pattern or design. Also, towels and napkins.

"The matter of canning tomatoes, corn, and fruit will be taken up when the season arrives.

"Replying to your communication of the 19th ult. I have to say:

Looms to be Erected.

"First—That I have ordered a sample hand loom and expect to start building during the present week, with convict labor, at Auburn Prison, a sufficient number of hand looms to manufacture all the cloth, including both woolen and cotton, to supply the several institutions as they may require. I shall also build at once looms of sufficient capacity to weave blankets, and shall, in the course of the next three months, be prepared to submit samples for next year's supply for the State hospitals and other institutions. The manufacture of mats and matting is being investigated, and we expect to be prepared to furnish these items by April 1 next.

"Second—I have made provision for the continuance at Auburn Prison of the manufacture of iron hollow ware for the institutions of the State, and I am prepared to supply iron stove hollow ware very promptly. This line of manufacture consists of pots, kettles, spiders, mash kettles, and, in plumbers' iron ware, of hoppers, traps, boiler stands, &c.

Other Occupations Investigated.

"Third—The lands at Dannemora Prison will receive my attention when the season of tilling shall have arrived.

"Fourth—I have already started, both at Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons, the breaking of stone for road building, and expect to have at least 100 men at each prison so employed before the 10th of January.

"Fifth—A new scheme of classification has been in process of preparation for several weeks, and I expect to soon have it completed and in operation.

"Sixth—I have already formed a class in carving and in free-hand drawing at Auburn Prison, and will develop along this line as fast as is practicable.

"I have given very careful attention to the provisions of the Constitution to which you call my attention, and agree with you that the present scheme of convict employment evidently has, as a primary object, the furnishing of labor rather than a large return of profit. As to the furnishing of employment to convicts in the manufacture of shoes by hand for State pensioners and asylums, I had in mind at the time my testimony was given before your commission that the whole population of the State institutions should be included under this designation, and I have no doubt now that, if we shall receive the requisitions for all the shoes so required, we shall be able to employ the number of men so stated.

"In addition to the articles named in your communication, the manufacture of which you have assigned to the prisons, I beg to say that we are, upon assignment by you, prepared to furnish promptly upon receipt of requisitions from the institutions and political divisions of the State the following articles, viz.:

"Mattresses, hair and excelsior, cotton and husk; cuspidors, tin and iron; letter presses, letter press stands, cell buckets, iron enameled election board tables, voting booths, and ballot boxes.

Work That Could Be Done.

"I would further suggest for your consideration an investigation as to the feasibility of the manufacturing of following articles in the State prisons, viz.:

"For the Public Works Department—Canal and garden wheelbarrows, stone paving blocks, iron soil pipes and fittings, coal chisels, plumbers' brasswork, including valves, ferrules, cocks, &c.

"There are plants for such above work partially equipped now in the prisons, and I shall be glad to furnish your commission any information in my power to enable you to determine whether it would be practicable for the State to maintain an organization for the manufacture of these goods. I have investigated the manufacture of barrels and pails, and am of the opinion that the very limited number of these articles now purchased by the State institutions would not warrant the expense of the organization necessary to carry on this line of manufacture.

"I shall be glad to receive from the State Commission of Prisons any suggestions that it may from time to time choose to send me, and shall heartily co-operate in every way to furnish employment for the convict population, and carry out the provisions of the law."

Senator Wilcox, the Chairman of the Senate Prisons Committee, said to-day that it could not be predicted just what prison legislation would be proposed at this session.

"It will depend very largely upon what the Prison Commission does with the prison labor problem, which it is considering at present," said the Senator. Continuing, he said: "There has been some talk of reorganizing the commission. Many think that eight, the present number of members, is too large, and that three, or five at the most, would be a sufficient number. I think very likely that this will be a good thing to do, as the present number in the commission appears to be unwieldy."

Money for Indigent Veterans.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., J

MR. DEPEW'S ORATION

The History of This State Reviewed in an Address at the Capital Centennial.

NEW YORK FOREMOST IN THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

Citizens of the Commonwealth Who Have Left Their Impress Upon National Institutions and Character.

Gentlemen: One Summer morning at Athens I stood upon the Acropolis. Before me were the temples of her religion, the seats of her famed Court of Justice, and the field where her popular Assembly deliberated and enacted laws. Memory swiftly reviewed the inspiring past. Names which have survived the centuries and made immortal Grecian art, letters, eloquence, and arms were materialized by the imagination. Then again I was in the Forum at Rome. Around me once more were the rehabilitated ruins and the reincarnated heroes, statesmen, orators of the golden age. From the rostrum on which Cicero by his appeals to the populace had delayed the destruction of the Republic, and Marc Antony by his eulogium over the dead body of Caesar had changed the course of empire and the history of the world, I saw before me the Senate house from which issued the decrees that conquered kingdoms, devastated provinces, slaughtered millions of human beings, and concentrated in the Eternal City the government of the world. It at once became an acute speculation whether it is religion, with its creeds and dogmas, or literature, or art, or material development, or military achivement, or government which most interests and absorbs the attention of mankind.

Measure of Civilization.

"The noblest study of mankind is man," and how he is governed or governs himself. Upon the institutions adopted by the nations depend all the other elements which I have recited. It is the government of the people which determines the measure of their civilization, the expansion of their liberties, the genius of their art, the liberality of their letters, and the toleration of their religion. Power captures both reason and imagination, whether it is concentrated in an autocrat or distributed among oligarchies or aristocracies or finds its seat among the people. It is the life of national existence. The story of its development, its use, and its abuse is the history of the past. We contemplate it to-day not in its tragedies enacted by conquerors and armies, not in sacked cities and devastated provinces, not in subdued and humiliated nations, but in the wise, peaceful, and beneficent development of government for the people and by the people.

We cannot look back over an eventful past like that suggested by the dead republics of ancient times or the living governments of the older countries of Europe. The span of one hundred years is but a day of history. That day, like one of the decisive battles which has changed the course of empire, may be more fruitful and suggestive than a thousand years of Cathay.

IMPERIAL NEW YORK.

Possibilities of Power in the Topography of the Country and Character of the Settlers.

Each of the thirteen colonies has pride and applause because of the contributions it has made to the formation of the Republic of the United States. We cannot dispute, nor detract from, the just merits of any of our sister States, but this is our hour, our privilege, our time to place New York in her entitled imperial position at the beginning, which she still holds at the close, of the century. New York is the only one of the colonies which could have successfully sustained a separate and independent existence. Nature had made her the seat of empire. The possibilities of power are both in the topography of a country and the characteristics of its inhabitants. The Hudson River, running in its majestic course as a highway for commerce from the Atlantic to the Mohawk, presented the easy and natural route for settlement and trade. From the head waters of the Mohawk the streams run northward to Lake Ontario, and the valley extends west to Lake Erie. With short and easy portages the Indian with his birch-bark canoe could have gone from New York to the Pacific coast. The canoe is succeeded by the laboring oar, the oar by the canalboat and the horse, the canalboat by the steam engine, and then, in the development of transportation, the iron rail finds its easy grades beside the water courses and follows their banks. Thus our State from the beginning has held the key to the settlement of the continent and the gates for the inflow of population and importation and for the carriage to market and export of the product of the great majority of the acres of our vast National territory.

Federation of the Iroquois.

One of the picturesque episodes, lost almost in the by-ways of history, is the brief annals we possess of the federation of the Iroquois. By their location in the Valley of the Mohawk they demonstrated in their rude and savage way that the course of empire lies along the natural highways of commerce and trade. Though having only 5,000 warriors, they exacted tribute from subject tribes over New England as far north as Maine, to the west as far as the Mississippi, and south to the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. Their enemies were divided by mountain ranges and other natural barrjers, which prevented union for common defense, while these rude soldiers of the forest could concentrate down the valleys and streams for the swift punishment of revolt or collection of tribute. These sagacious savages knew nothing of the secret of Roman conquest, but they adopted its tactics in war and its policy in peace. They incorporated the subject tribes and used them to extend the area of their influence. The early chronicler says that the appearance of a single Mohawk among the Indians of Massachusetts would put a tribe to flight. The decision, followed by instant execution, which is the secret of successful force, was illustrated when a Long Island tribe ceded a portion of its lands to the whites without the consent of the Six Nations. The tribal congress at Onondaga determined to stop at once any such encouragement to white encroachments upon Indian territory. A single Mohawk warrior carried the message. He appeared at the village of the Long Island tribe, called together its chiefs, and demanded by whose authority this deed was given. The head of the tribe arose and said it had been done by him. The messenger of power and vengeance at once buried his tomahawk in the brain of the chief, attached his scalp to his girdle, and walked out of the terrified and submissive assembly.

Cosmopolitan State.

New York, thus fortunate in her geographical position, was doubly fortunate in the character of the immigration which she attracted. She became the cosmopolitan State of the Union. The Dutch came and took possession of the territory and administered its government. They gave to its Constitution and laws the spirit of civil and religious liberty which existed in that age only in Holland. They invited all nationalities and all creeds to equal rights with themselves. Persecuted religionists of every Church soon discovered that they could find a hospitable home among the Dutch of New York. The Waldenses settled upon Staten Island, the Walloons and the English upon Long Island, the Catholic Scotch Highlanders who had followed the fortunes of Prince Charlie established their colony in Montgomery County, while the Protestant Irish took up farms in Otsego and the Catholic French along the borders of Canada. The Welsh formed settlements in Oneida and the Huguenots established prosperous communities in Westchester and along the Hudson, and the Germans from the Palatinate gave character and stability to the farms and villages on the Mohawk. Hamilton, the constructive genius of the Republic, was Scotch, as was also Livingston. Schuyler, the modest but able General who had planned the battle of Saratoga, was Dutch, Herkimer, whose brave fight at Oriskany, was one of the most eventful battles of the Revolution, was German. The accomplished and cultured jurist and patriot, Jay, was a French Huguenot. The sturdy and tough old Gov. Clinton, who ruled our State for twenty-one years, was Irish; while Morris was Welsh and Hoffman of Swedish descent.

Glorious Records.

With patriotic ardor and brilliant effort in eloquence, in story and in song, the descendants of the Puritans have celebrated the virtues of their forefathers and made us familiar with the minutest details of the lives and deeds of these early State builders. Bunker Hill and Concord and Lexington are the inspiration of the school books, while Saratoga, the decisive battle of the Revolutionary War, and Oriskany, only second in importance, and White Plains, Stony Point, West Point, and Crown Point, are little known, except to the students of the Revolution. The genius of the father of American literature painted a word picture of the ridiculous side of the founders of New Amsterdam, which has detracted in the mind and imagination of subsequent generations from the merits of these builders of our State and its institutions, and placed them at incalculable disadvantage beside the idealized Pilgrim. You might as well judge Wellington and Waterloo, Marlborough and Blenheim, Nelson and the "Victory," and Chatham and Burke, by the satirical cartoons of Punch, as to form an opinion of the Dutch of New York by "Knickerbocker's History."

The people of Holland had carried on an unexampled struggle for eighty years for independence against the great power of Spain. They had demonstrated, in an age of tyranny and bigotry, the liberalizing force and resistless power of commerce and industry.

Liberty and Education.

The merchants, the manufacturers, and the artisans of their cities had accumulated wealth, broken the power of their feudal lords and cultivated art, literature, and liberty; they had celebrated their victories, not by monuments, but by universities; they had kept alive the spark of liberty and of learning when it was dead everywhere else; they had formed a federal union in 1579, which was the model for the confederation of the American colonies, and in 1580 they had formulated a Declaration of Independence, which was one of the inspirations of the pen of Jefferson. They received with cordiality, and entertained with hospitality, Protestants and Catholics, and the persecuted Jews. They had taught the Puritan the lessons of civil and religious liberty, and the benefits of the common schools. It is the most interesting illustration of the value of the lesson of the eleven years which the Puritans passed in Holland that the Pilgrims, who sailed from Delfthaven to Plymouth and framed in the cabin of the Mayflower that immortal charter which is the foundation stone of our Republic, preached and practiced both civil and religious liberty. It was the Puritans who came afterward direct from England who, against the protests of the Plymouth colony, persecuted Quakers and Baptists and hung witches. Said the Holland Directors to the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, in directing him to grant home and hospitality to the persecuted religionists and those accused of witchcraft who had fled from New England, "let every one remain free as long as he is modest, moderate, his political conduct irreproachable, and as long as he does not offend others or oppose the Government.

Wise Maxims.

"This maxim of moderation has always been the guide of our magistrates in Amsterdam, and the consequence has been that people have flocked from every land to this asylum. Tread, then, in their steps, and we doubt not you will be blessed." The Dutch maxims of government were, "Unity makes right," and "Taxation is only lawful by consent of the people." These principles of our Dutch founders bore abundant fruit in the influence of New York upon the political and Constitutional history of the Republic, in the influence of New York upon the building and expanding of the common school and the universal adoption of the principle of religious toleration.

The commingling of races in our Commonwealth is one of the sources of its imperial position. It has abolished narrowness and provincialism, and created broadness and liberality of character. It has done more than anything else to develop the American type of manhood. The true American is cosmopolitan. He breathes the air of a continent ruled by the flag of his country; he lives under institutions which give the largest liberty and the greatest opportunity for individual effort. He is in touch with the most marvelous material development of any age or any country, and is carried upon the car of progress at a speed which fires the brain, makes sentient the nerves, and gives new impulse to the blood.

Patriotic and Proud.

He cannot help being patriotic and proud, but the sources of his patriotism are so sure and the reasons for his pride so sound that he can be liberal, just, and charitable to all nations, races, and tongues. His sympathy is quick and outspoken for people under other forms of Government who are seeking equality before the law and struggling for civil or religious liberty. He will give moral support and assist to the limit of personal or National safety those who are in rebellion against tyranny and oppression. Antiquity has for him precious lessons, and he studies with keen appreciation, pleasure, and admiration the art and literature, the architecture and monuments, the heroes and historic fields of the Old World. But the superiority of other lands in some feature of civilization only intensifies his love for his own country. As his vision broadens, he sees more clearly that we are "the heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time," in the larger share of freedom and happiness enjoyed by the people of the United States.

BATTLEGROUND OF LIBERTY.

Albany Had a Convention to Urge Freedom Twenty-two Years Before the Revolution.

Our State was pre-eminently the battleground of the Revolution. Here, in Albany, was assembled in 1754, twenty-two years before the Declaration of Independence, a convention presided over by Benjamin Franklin, to promote the union of the colonies for mutual improvement and self defense. In 1764 the Colonial Assembly of New York addressed the other colonies, urging common action against the encroachments of the mother country. It was the beginning of official agitation for an American union and the promotion of purely American interests, and it preceded by a year Patrick Henry's famous resolution and immortal speech in the Virginia House of Delegates. John Morin Scott in May, 1765, voiced the sentiment of the New York Assembly and the popular feeling of the colony with this bold assertion, which is the first intimation of the separation of the colonies from the mother country and their independence as a Nation. He said: "The English Government cannot long act toward a part of its dominions upon principles which are diametrically opposed to its own without losing itself in the slavery it would impose upon the colonies or teaching them to throw it off and assert their freedom." In that speech is the prophecy of nationality and the germ of the Declaration of Independence.

Key to the Situation.

Both Washington on the one side and the British Generals on the other saw that New York was the key to the revolutionary situation. The great campaign of the British Cabinet, planned with so much skill and strategical genius, would, if it had been successful, have discouraged France and crushed Colonial independence. Through the valleys of New York, at once the highways of peaceful and military conquest, the English General was to march his armies and seize and hold these arteries and divide and conquer the patriots. Sir Henry Clinton was to come up the Hudson, and Burgoyne, with his English and German veterans, was to move down through Lake Champlain, while St. Ledger came along the Valley of the Mohawk. But the battle of Saratoga and the sanguinary struggle at Oriskany broke the power of Great Britain upon this continent, won the alliance with France, secured the independence of the colonies, and created the Republic of the United States.

The seat of Government in our State during the period of Dutch and English control was in New Amsterdam, now New York City. The executive and legislative power were vested in a Director General, appointed from Holland, and a Council elected by the people. After the English conquest this was changed to a royal Governor appointed by the King of Great Britain and an elective assembly.

Provisional Congress.

When the revolt against the tyrannical exactions of the mother country assumed organized form, the Committee of Safety, Provisional War Committees, and Committees of Resistance called a provisional congress to be elected by the various counties. This congress, in May, 1776, provided for the election of delegates to a convention "to accept and establish such a Government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the life, liberty, and happiness of the good people of this colony." Our first Constitution was framed and adopted by this body at Kingston on April 20, 1777, and the legislative life of the State of New York began. The Constitution created a Senate and Assembly, and enacted that the Legislature must meet once a year, but failed to name any place. At its first session the Legislature, in 1778, passed an act to regulate elections within the State, and that the Senate and Assembly should meet on the first Monday in July in each year at such place or places as the Governor by proclamation should appoint, reserving to the Legislature the right to adjourn to any place it chose. These provisions were necessary, because our State was a continuous battleground during the whole of the Revolutionary War, and the Legislature of necessity deliberated in light marching order and surrounded by constant peril of capture by the enemy.

Itinerant Legislature.

It met at Kingston and Poughkeepsie in 1777; at Poughkeepsie in 1778; at Albany, Kingston, and Poughkeepsie in 1779; at the same places in 1780; at Albany and Poughkeepsie in 1781; at Poughkeepsie in 1782; at Kingston also in 1782, and in 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1788; at New York in 1787; at Poughkeepsie in 1788; at Albany in 1789. It met alternately afterward at New York and Albany, and in 1797, just 100 years ago, found its permanent home in this city. Its sessions in this city had no other authority, until 1818, than the annual motion "that when the Legislature adjourns, it shall be to meet at Albany." In 1818 an act was passed changing the date for the assembling of the Legislature to the first Tuesday in January, and that its future meetings should be held in "the Capitol in the City of Albany." The first building stood where Agricultural Hall now is, and was used jointly by the city and the State. The next structure, the old "Capitol," so freighted with glorious memories, was completed and occupied in 1809. It was built by the State and the city, the latter being authorized to raise its money by a lottery. The whole scheme was imbedded in laws under the liberal titles permitted by our earlier constitutions of "acts to improve the navigation of the Hudson River between the villages of Troy and Waterford, and for the encouragement of literature."

Cost of the Capitols.

The building was finished in three years at a cost of $110,685.42. Prof. Silliman of Yale College spoke of this building in 1813 as "a large, handsome building exhibiting a good degree of splendor." Horatio Gates Spofford said in 1823 that "in the furniture of the Senate and Assembly Chambers there is a liberal display of public munificence, and the American eagle assumes an imperial splendor." Such were the impressions made on these cultured and keen observers seventy-three years ago by that plain and poorly equipped old house. It marks the growth of taste and luxury that no more could be said of the palatial magnificence and gorgeous appointments of the present Capitol. Its cornerstone was laid in 1871 with imposing ceremonies, and the Legislature moved in on Jan. 7, 1879. This largest and grandest of State Capitols, and one of the greatest structures of its kind in the world, has cost up to 1896, $21,607,116.58, and it will require several more millions for its completion.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Importance of the Water Courses Which Bound the Northern Part of the Country.

Commerce stimulates invention and compels the enlargement of the facilities and the cheapening of transportation. The carrier is both the creator and the distributor of National and individual wealth. Mountain ranges have shut off the limitless, fertile, and attractive territories of the West from the Atlantic seaboard, except where Nature has made a natural highway through the lakes to Buffalo and down the valleys to the Hudson, and through the lakes again down to Oswego and down the streams to the Hudson. The brilliant Gourverneur Morris had seen the ease with which Lakes Erie and Ontario could be connected with the Atlantic through the natural channels. Other statesmen of New York had impressed the work upon the State Legislature and upon Congress, but it was reserved for the practical ability, the popularity, and the indomitable energy of Gov. De Witt Clinton to carry through the projects of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Champlain Canals. The wedding of the waters of Lake Erie with the waters of the bay of New York created that system of northwestern commonwealths in which now resides the political power and the future growth of our Republic. Navigation carried population along the lakes, the canals, and the rivers, and prosperous settlements existed wherever the product of the soil could be carried cheaply to market. The discovery that every mile of railroad constructed in new territory opens to cultivation and for homes one hundred thousand acres of virgin soil caused to be built that system of railways which now numbers in miles quite one-half of the total mileage of all the railways in the world, and the vast internal commerce which it carries far surpasses the combined traffic of the railways of other countries and of the merchant vessels on the ocean.

Steamboats and Railroads.

It was the prospect of a peaceful settlement and development of the vast interior of our country which caused Livingston and Fulton to build the first steamboat upon the Hudson River, which encouraged capital and enterprise to construct the first practical railway between Albany and Schenectady, which stimulated Henry and Morse to subdue the lightning to the service of man in the electric telegraph, which fired the brain of Bell for the speaking telephone and incited the myriad-minded Edison to the utilization of electric power for light, for machinery, and for motors.

Inventions are both revolutions and revelations. For the thousand who are ruined by the revolution produced by invention millions find new opportunities, employment, and wealth in the revelation and utilization of hidden forces and powers. It is because ours is the first of commercial States that so many of these beneficial discoveries which have enabled one man to do the work of a thousand and yet performed the paradox of creating more remunerative occupations for the other nine hundred and ninety-nine have found their suggestion and practical operation within the State of New York.

Broad and Liberal Statutes.

The complex and intricate relations of a great commercial and manufacturing centre have raised the most important legal questions; they have attracted and educated for our State the most brilliant bar; they have taught us to frame and perfect Constitutions which have served as models for other commonwealths, and have enacted a body of broad and liberal statutes. Our Constitution has been adopted by a majority of the new States, and our codifications by a majority of all States. The leaders of our bar have also been the leaders of the National bar. In our time no one disputed the supremacy of Evarts and O'Conor, and they filled the places which had been held by equally famed and distinguished predecessors. The commentaries of Chancellor Kent educated generations of lawyers and jurists before law schools were known, and are the textbooks to-day which lay the foundation for our system of legal teaching.

At a time when the maxim, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," made impossible the freedom of the press, Hamilton's superb defense of journalistic liberty in the reversal of the maxim and the establishment of the principle that the truth justifies publication became the decision of the courts of New York.

The Press the Ruling Force.

It was incorporated into the statutes; it has found, after many years of struggle, a place in the legislation of all the States in our Union and of Great Britain. It has built up that tremendous power of an independent press which is to-day the ruling force in our Republic.

It is common to lament the good old times and the better days of the Republic. It is the result of my study, experience, and observation that the best day is to-day, and to-morrow will be a better. Until 1848 a woman's estate became her husband's after marriage. She could not enter business except with his assent and assistance. Again the liberal genius of commerce demonstrated that it was the handmaid of civilization by emancipating woman and giving her her just rights in the management of her property, and her equal privileges in the opportunities of the times for livelihood, independence, and fortune. We all rejoice today in this enlightened movement, and that the example of our State has been followed by all the other commonwealths and in some countries abroad.

Lotteries Wiped Out.

Sixty years ago the Legislature was constantly passing laws authorizing lotteries to endow colleges, academies, and other seats of learning, for public works, for religious and charitable purposes, and even for the construction or the building which was to be the home of the law-making power of the Commonwearth. Now this most insidious form of gambling and demoralization is not only condemned by public opinion, but its practice is included in the prohibitions of the Penal Code. It took nearly half a century of education and of agitation to wipe from the statute books the inequalities placed by the fathers upon the right of suffrage. Until the Constitution of 1846 the chartering of corporations was regarded as the legitimate spoils of politicians and of parties. It brought no discredit upon the legislator to receive the free gift of stock in the company which he endowed by his vote with unusual and monopolistic powers. But to-day no legislator could thus nor in any other way participate in the benefits of his vote without standing in the criminal dock and ending in the State prison.

Safeguards Against Abuses.

Our statesmen discovered that, while the vast and complicated machinery of transportation, banking, insurance, and many other kinds of business could only be carried on by capital contributed by many individuals, the way to remove temptation and corruption from the Legislature and control the corporations was to enact general laws under which the whole body of citizens had the same right and opportunities to organize for the purposes permitted by law, and when organized should fall under the supervision and power of the State through one of its departments and officers. Supervision and publicity are the great safeguards of the Republic against any abuses which may come from these modern devices of civilization, the corporation and the trust.

Our State took up early the subject of education and treated it in a broad and liberal way through the regents of the university, an original body which has survived a century of beneficent work. They fostered and encouraged colleges, academies, and higher education, while a department of public instruction developed the common school to its present vast and unequaled proportion. The result has been that education is free to every boy and girl in our State, and the opportunities for liberal learning are practically within the reach of all.

SLAVERY AND THE UNION.

Questions of Supreme Importance Which Once Tested the Existence of the Republic.

Two questions of supreme importance, and testing the existence of the Republic, were the power of the National Government to protect itself and maintain the union of the States, and the treatment of the institution of slavery. New York was, practically, a century ago, as now, the port of entry of the country. Most of the revenues were collected within her jurisdiction. The majority of her statesmen, led by Gov. Clinton, believed that in joining the Federal Union and surrendering to the National Government all of the imperial powers of peace and war, of taxation and revenue, she was contributing more than her share and abandoning a position destined to make her the leader, the arbiter, and the master among confederated commonwealths. This vital question of National unity and State sovereignty was fought out here and by our statesmen. In this city most of the papers of The Federalist, that Bible of union and liberty, were written by Alexander Hamilton, and in New York by John Jay, these two contributing three-fourths of the numbers. Hamilton and Clinton, in the convention which was called to ratify the Constitution of the United tSates, led the opposing forces.

Hamilton's Genius.

Hamilton was the most precocious and remarkable genius and the most creative statesman of his age. He had a comprehension of liberty, a talent for building institutions, a genius for government, and a lucidity of statement which won the admiration of his countrymen by speech and pamphlet when he was but eighteen years old. Clinton was dogmatic, obstinate, and courageous. He loved New York with a passionate devotion; he had been its Governor during the struggle for independence and the best period of his life, and he saw only New York. Hamilton's vision embraced the whole United States, and with prophetic insight he discerned the power and greatness of the Republic of the future. When the contest began, he and Jay stood almost alone in the Constitutional Convention. Never before were so clearly demonstrated the power of debate and the supreme force of that eloquence which commands listening Senates. When the debate ended, Hamilton triumphed, and by an overwhelming majority New York surrendered her temporary advantages and became a member of the Federal Union, the Empire State in a consideration of commonwealths having an indestructible nationality. The arguments and ammunition furnished in The Federalist and in this debate served their purpose during the sixty years' battle between the opposing forces of Federal power and independent State action, of union and secession, until the flag of the Republic conferred its equal blessings and commanded loyalty and love from both victors and vanquished upon the field at Appomattox.

Enemies of the Slave Power.

Freedom and slavery existed peacefully together for a quarter of a century. Then for more than another quarter they contested for the possession of the new territory and the dominant power in the Government of the country. Abolitionists and Free Soilers had conducted the agitation for freedom with little result. Abraham Lincoln had sounded the keynote of the conflict in 1856, but it was only a local utterance in a Western State. William H. Seward, Senator from New York, was the father of the new party of liberty. He was the most hated and the most feared of all the enemies of the slave power. He was the leader of the new movement and its candidate for President. The apparently impassable barriers to the free State men were the guarantees of slavery in the Constitution of the United States. In the Fall of 1858, when the country was agitated by this question as never before, Senator Seward made a speech at Rochester. In it he said: "Our country exhibits in full operation two radically different political systems—the one resting on basis of servile or slave labor, the other on a basis of voluntary labor of freemen. These antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding Nation or entirely a free-labor Nation." The "irrepressible conflict," flashed over the country and read by the people the next morning, brought every friend of freedom to his feet with a shout of approval and every slaveholder and friend of slaveholding with a yell of defiance. Though Seward, because of local causes in his own State, failed to reach the Presidency, nevertheless the "irrepressible conflict" which fell from his lips on that eventful night in Rochester bore fruit five years later in Lincoln's immortal proclamation of emancipation.

Independence in Politics.

There always exists in commercial communities a shifting element of independent voters who are bound lightly by party ties. This has caused New York, more than any other State, to change its allegiance so frequently between the two great National organizations. It has given intensity to our partisanship and a ferocity to our factions within the parties unknown in other Commonwealths. The power of the State in the Electoral College and the vast amount of Federal and State patronage to be distributed within its jurisdiction have created political conditions peculiar to ourselves. Five Presidents of the United States have said to me that they could easily solve every question which came before them, but that they had never been able to understand the politics of New York. They have run in both parties, since the formation of the State Government, very much upon the lines represented by Alexander Hamilton on the one side and Aaron Burr on the other—theoretical and practical politics. Martin Van Buren consolidated the power of his party in The Albany Regency, with Edwin Croswell as its editor, and Thurlow Weed organized the forces on the other side, with William H. Seward as the spokesman. With matchless courage and ability The Albany Regency governed the State, and sometimes controlled the country. It fell because it would not, and apparently could not, share its power with the rising ambitions of its party.

Weed a Practical Politician.

Thurlow Weed, on the other hand, appealed to ingenuous, patriotic, and ambitious young men to join him in the fight for the control of the State, and attracted and captured them as they successively came into prominence. For thirty years he was rather the presiding officer of a congress of politicians than the directing mind of a political organization. Seward's philosophic temperament, ripe culture, brilliant eloquence, and comprehensive statesmanship gave inspiration to the young warriors who were following Thurlow Weed in the field of practical politics and won the support of pulpits and colleges for his political organization. With increasing years Weed became suspicious of youth and attached the associations of a lifetime, and the young revolters against the State machine, led by Roscoe Conkling, broke his power.

Reuben E. Fenton, as Governor, by his political sagacity and the State patronage, gathered the fragments of the Weed organization and became master of the Republican Party. Gen. Grant transferred to Senator Conkling the appointments to office, and Fenton made the mistake of fighting for the maintenance of his power outside the party lines.

The Conkling Machine.

Conkling, with an undisputed field, and his great ability, created a machine which for cohesive, concentrated, and autocratic authority never had an equal anywhere in our country. All the aspirations and ambitions of New York submitted for twelve years to an arbitrary rule which, by nod or word or caprice, promoted or excommunicated, recognized or drove into obscurity, rising statesmen and local leaders or lieutenants as they were obedient or distrusted. When Gen. Chester A. Arthur, who had been one of Senator Conkling's chief aides, became President, he declared his independence, and the sudden dissolution and collapse of this strongest and most aggressive combination of power within a party in our history is one of the lessons and romances of American politics. Conkling retired absolutely from public life and fulfilled at the bar the brilliant promise of the earlier years of his professional career.

Any permanent concentration of power in one or a few hands within the Democratic Party has been often prevented by the persistent efforts of the organization in the City of New York to dominate the rest of the State.

Richmond and Seymour.

Dean Richmond, by his talent for leadership and bluff goodfellowship, held warring factions together for many years. But he was frequently defeated and always weakened by the magnetic personality, the lofty eloquence, and unequaled individual popularity of Horatio Seymour. I remember the appearance of this high-bred, aristocratic-looking, and faultlessly dressed man upon the platform at Albany, the wild worship he inspired in the fierce Democracy before him, and his stampeding of Richmond's carefully selected convention, as one of the most thrilling of my recollections of the power of eloquence. The sudden accession to commanding position in the State and country of Samuel J. Tilden late in his life is an absorbing and interesting chapter of American history. At threescore he discovered his opportunity in the Tweed frauds, and rallied to his standard a remarkable body of brilliant young men, most of whom have won great distinction since in both public and business life. He disrupted Tammany at the zenith of its strength, scattered all existing combinations, captured the Governorship and the State, and won so good a claim upon the Presidency as to create a crisis which equally with the civil war strained, tested, and proved the strength, elasticity, and perpetuity of our republic.

NURSERY OF STATESMEN.

Eloquent Tribute to the Great State Council Which Has Added So Much to History.

The Legislature of our State has been the nursery of its statesmen. Most of the long list of men who became eminent in the councils of the Nation rose to prominence in the Senate or Assembly. I cannot allude to the living, but in recalling those who have joined the majority, we can congratulate ourselves upon the position we have held in the National councils and the imperial influence of our State through its representatives. No other Commonwealth can present so many names of equal power. The inspiring roll-call contains the names of Philip Schuyler, Rufus King, Aaron Burr, Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Daniel S. Dickinson, John A. Dix, William H. Seward, and Roscoe Conkling. Of the twenty-three Presidents of the United States, New York has furnished four. She has also given ten Vice Presidents. New York cannot rest with being empire in most things; she must also be original. Two of her United States Senators resigned their places in that august body upon the apparent assumption that any prominent position in this State was more honorable than the best place in the Federal Government. De Witt Clinton to become Mayor of New York, and Theodorus Bailey to accept the Postmastership of our city.

Uncertainty of Politics.

It is our misfortune that since the civil war the attractions and the rewards of the professions and of business in a great commercial State and the uncertainties of politics as a career have kept from public life or tempted from it, as soon as they became prominent, the great majority of the able men who have successively come upon the stage and taken a leading part in the industrial and professional activities of our State.

To one familiar for more than a quarter of a century with the men who have climbed the Capitol Hill and spoken within the Capitol walls this day is crowded with affecting and glorious memories. There is no chord in the lyre of eloquence which has not been touched by a master hand in the discussions of our legislative bodies upon questions affecting the welfare of the State or the good of the country.

I have sat in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States; I have heard famous debates in the House of Commons and the House of Lords; but when the trumpet call to arms for the salvation of the Union came from President Lincoln and New York's Legislature convened that the State might meet the requirements of the hour, and in the subsequent years of the trying struggle, I have listened to efforts in the Senate and Assembly of the old Capitol which took equal rank with the debates of Congress and the speeches in Parliament.

President-Making.

"As goes New York so goes the Union" has been verified in twenty-three cases out of twenty-seven of our Presidential elections. From the little railroad of twenty-six miles built in 1830 has grown a transportation system covering 7,000 miles, and carrying, with the canals, a greater tonnage per year than passes through any other State. From the first bank chartered there have grown within the recollection of men now living banks whose capital and deposits amount to $3,700,000,000, $2,530,000,000 of which represents the deposits in our savings banks, while the money in trust companies amounts to $395,000,000, and in life insurance companies to $690,000,000, insuring 1,000,000 people whose policies represent $3,000,000,000. In the value of farm lands and farm products we lead all the States except Illinois, and in manufactures we are first among the American Commonwealths, there being 66,000 manufacturing establishments in our State, employing 850,000 people, and producing annually $1,700,000,000 worth of goods, or nearly one-third the entire product of the United States.

Educational System.

From Union College, which began its life the year before the fixing of the capital at Albany, have been established over our State colleges and academies; and by the State a common school system which educates every year 1,300,000 pupils at an annual cost of nearly $18,000,000. One hundred years ago New York City had four newspapers, with a circulation of a few thousand—The Advertiser, with Noah Webster as editor; The Packet, and Greenfield's Journal, and The Price Current. Albany had three, Orange and Ulster two, Columbia, Dutchess, and Rensselaer each one, and there were only two west of Albany. The Herald, at Otsego, and The Gazette, at Whitestown. In the span of a century, under the inspiration of the freedom of the press, secured first in our State by judicial decision and legislation, our daily papers number 183, with a circulation of 1,300,000, while our weekly papers number 1,080, with a circulation of about 1,000,000. When this Capitol was founded New York was the fifth State in the Union. Now she is the first in population, in wealth, in her institutions of learning, in her annual expenditures for education, in the number of children in her schools, in manufacture, commerce and trade, and second only in agriculture.

Historical Pictures.

The Art Gallery and Memorial Hall of our State will have upon its walls the historical pictures which will illustrate and condense the beginning, the advance, and the results of our National development and progress. The first canvas will exhibit Fulton's steamboat, cleaving the waters of the Hudson with a speed and power which woke to new life the drowsy repose of the ages from the Palisades to the Helderbergs. From this little craft came the canal and railway expansion and the internal commerce of our country. The second picture will be a battle scene. The red-coated veterans of England, the helmeted grenadiers of Hesse, and the plumed and painted savages on the one side, and the Continental soldier and patriot farmer, with corn shuck in his hat as his uniform, on the other, will represent the fury and the victory of Saratoga, more important in results than any of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. Two companion pieces will be the British evacuating New York as the American Army enters, and Washington bidding a final farewell to his Generals at Fraunce's Tavern, in the same city. The one a recognition of an independent power in the affairs of the Old, and destined to rule, protect, or influence the countries of the New World.

Another Grand Illustration.

The other, that subordination of the military to the civil authority which is the spirit of liberty and the life of a republic, and which had its second and grandest illustration when 2,000,000 soldiers dropped their arms and returned to their several industries at the close of our civil war. A conspicuous panel will display the imposing scene and brilliant surroundings at the inauguration of the first President of the United States at old Federal Hall, in Wall Street, marking the commencement of a Government on this continent which should demonstrate the growing power and limitless possibilities of freedom, which should extend its hospitality to all races and creeds, and whose teaching and example should liberalize the institutions and inspire the peoples of all the nations on the earth. The first cheap, plain, and simple home occupied by our Legislature in this city 100 years ago to-day, will contrast the past with the present beside that most palatial State building in our country, the present State Capitol.

The Legislature which first met here dealt with the affairs of 300,000 people, but you, gentlemen, their successors, after the lapse of a hundred years, sit in the grand halls of this impressive structure and legislate for a Commonwealth of 7,000,000 of inhabitants.

Greater New York Charter.

You will do more. You will prepare the charter which is to govern the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, and the second greatest city in the world. It is a question whose magnitude will attract, and whose problems will interest the public mind, not only in our land, but in every nation where the municipal situation is as yet unsolved. Never since the formation of our State Government has a more interesting or important measure of constructive legislation occupied the attention and commanded the best patriotism and ability of the representatives of the people. It is the gigantic task of providing for the safety, the rights, and the future development of a compact community greater in numbers than the population of the whole country a century ago; a municipality destined to have a constantly increasing influence upon the political, social, material, and literary interest of the State and the Nation.

Taking courage, hope, and inspiration from the superb results of our first century, we enter upon the second confident that under Divine Providence, which has so signally blessed us in the past, the people of this State will prosper and increase in patriotism, in public spirit, in learning and art, in progress and wealth, in the preservation and expansion of the opportunities for all to rise to better conditions and to a broader life and in the fuller enjoyment of the continuing and ever-expanding blessings of civil and religious liberty.

CONDITION OF STATE BANKS.

Resources and Liabilities, According to the Latest Report.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day gave out the following summary, showing the aggregate of resources and liabilities of the 212 State Banks at the close of business on Dec. 9, as exhibited by their reports to his department:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$163,423,157
Liability of Directors as makers	5,960,704
Overdrafts	211,060
Due from trust companies, banks, and brokers	26,554,322
Real estate	8,822,872
Bonds and mortgages	3,077,228
Stocks and bonds	14,731,852
Specie	16,154,721
Legal tenders, National bank notes	19,905,659
Cash items	20,215,229
Other assets	1,634,390
Add for cents	861
Total	$280,691,855

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$31,020,700
Surplus fund	19,400,612
Undivided profits	8,308,268
Due depositors	185,710,087
Due to trust companies, banks, and brokers	21,427,362
Due savings banks	13,086,090
Due the Treasurer of the State	1,120,807
Other liabilities	517,604
Add for cents	325
Total	$280,691,855

Third Avenue Bridge Changes.

Mayor Strong, Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct, and Jordan L. Mott held an informal conference in the Mayor's office yesterday on the proposed changes in the plans for the new Harlem River Bridge at Third Avenue. Mr. Mott said the present intention to build a solid stone structure through four blocks, north of the Harlem, with a marginal street on either side of the structure, would injure his own and other adjoining property, and that the evil could be remedied by building an open steel-work structure instead of the stone structure of the proposed approach. It was suggested that it would be necessary to secure additional legislation for this purpose, and the Mayor was of the opinion that if additional legislation was to be sought it would be well to include, at the same time, a provision for the widening of a section of Third Avenue so as to provide a proper approach for the bridge on the south side of the river. It is probable that a bill will be drawn for presentation to the Legislature, with both these purposes in view.

WOOL TARIFF CONSIDERED

PROGRESS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Experts on Both Sides of the Question Present Their Views—Figures Regarding Raw Wool and Shoddy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The tariff hearings before the Ways and Means Committee were continued to-day, "raw wool" being the schedule under consideration.

John C. Clark of Washington County, Penn., a member of the National Wool Growers' Association, opened the hearing. The necessity for protection, he said, was now apparent, the experiment of free wool having brought bankruptcy and distress upon many engaged in the wool-growing business. The free-wool clause of the Wilson bill he characterized as a crime. Since its passage the price of grazing lands had decreased, and only about half of them were utilized. He would not ask an extreme rate of duty, but simply one which would perpetuate the business and give growers a chance to live. If a rate of this character was given, farm lands would be utilized for wool growing and the American farmers would be able to produce all the wool used in this country. Since the number of sheep had been reduced there had been a surplus of farm lands for which there was no use.

Extent of Foreign Purchases.

William Lawrence of Ohio, President of the National Wool Growers' Association, hoped that the next Congress would give the wool growers

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

CUBAN COMPLICATIONS RECEIVE ATTENTION IN THE SENATE.

Passage by the House of Loud's Bill Amending the Postal Laws with Respect to "Sample Copy" Privileges.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There were not more than a dozen Senators in the chamber to-day when the Chaplain offered his opening prayer, and the galleries were almost deserted.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the cost of construction of armor plate was presented and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

An adverse report from the Committee on Foreign Relations on the claim of John S. Waller, United States Consul at Madagascar, for damages by reason of his arrest and imprisonment, was presented and indefinitely postponed.

Pertinent to Cuban Complications.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) and agreed to, calling on the Secretary of State for a statement concerning the action of the President or of the Secretary of State touching the recognition of any foreign people or power as an independent government, and the corresponding action of other branches of the United States Government.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) in relation to the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, to perpetual imprisonment in chains, was taken up, and Mr. Call addressed the Senate. His opening remarks were directed, however, to the case of Charles Govin, and to the report thereon from Consul General Lee, which was presented to the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Call discredited the statements of the Spanish officers as to Govin having died of wounds received in battle, and asserted, on the authority of a person whose name he declined to give, but who was a person of character, that Govin—a citizen of the United States, and who was in Cuba as a newspaper reporter—had been arrested, tied to a tree, and cut in pieces with machetes by a squad of cavalry as it rode past. The statement, he said, had been dictated by a person who stood high in the consideration of all who knew him, who had received official recognition by the American people in the shape of official promotion, and who had been, or would be, a member of the legislative branch of the Government.

Reverting to the case of Sanguilly, Mr. Call read from a statement to the effect that Sanguilly, also an American citizen, had been guilty of no offense whatever, and that nothing had been, or would be, proved against him. There had been no evidence of any complicity of Sanguilly with the insurgents, or of any purpose to join them.

These cases, Mr. Call said, were types of what was occurring to hundreds of American citizens in Cuba. "What matters it," said he, "that they were natives of Cuba? What matters it that they reside in the Island of Cuba? That is their right. The prisons of Cabanas and Morro Castle are full of them. These prisons are stained with the blood of American citizens. It only required careful investigation of the facts by the Senate in order that the cover may be taken off this scene of butchery."

Not Afraid of War.

Referring to the objections coming from commercial bodies that interference might lead to war, Mr. Call asked whether the god of business was to be allowed to suppress the demands of humanity. Lack of public spirit, he asserted, was worse than the danger of war. There could be no prosperity in a country where there was no sense of patriotism and no National honor.

As to the suggestion that European powers would interfere on behalf of Spain, Mr. Call declared that there was no danger of any such combination. European statesmen would be restrained by a consideration of the effect which such a course would have on the masses of their own people. It was very easy to perceive that the sympathies of mankind, and the sentiments of all Christian people, would be with the American Republic in such a struggle. But there was no advocacy of war in his propositions. There was no disrespect in them to the Spanish Government, whose methods in Cuba had marked the long period of Spanish decadence.

But there could be no respect for a Government which failed to protect the lives and liberties of its citizens. The spectacle was one that belittled the people and the Government of the United States in the consideration of the nations of the world. The people of Florida, Mr. Call said, were closely connected with the people of Cuba, and there was a constant intercourse between them. Many of those Cubans were men of a high order of intelligence, and had been men of large wealth. He was informed that there were but few native Cubans who were not engaged in the rebellion. Sanguilly happened to be one of those who were not. Sanguilly appealed to the United States to release him, and let him return to the protection of the United States. Mr. Call hoped that the question would not be postponed, not buried; but that the joint resolution demanding the immediate discharge of Sanguilly would be passed without undue delay.

At the close of Mr. Call's speech, which occupied over an hour, the resolution demanding Sanguilly's immediate release was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations—Mr. Call stating that it had been prepared by an American in Havana, a man of high character.

After a short executive session the doors were again opened and legislative business was resumed.

Legislative Business Resumed.

The Senate bill to amend the act repealing the timber culture laws was taken up and passed, Mr. Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) who reported it from the Committee on Public Lands, explaining its provisions and stating that it applied only to the lands of the great Sioux reservation.

The House bill to provide for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the United States Army, was taken from the calendar, amended in some slight particulars, and passed.

The Senate joint resolution requesting the Government of Great Britain to pardon Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick as an act of magnanimity—which was reported adversely last session—was taken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

Oklahoma Homesteads.

At 2 P. M. the unfinished business was taken up, being the House bill providing for free homesteads on the public lands in Oklahoma Territory.

The bill as it passed the House applies only to public lands in Oklahoma. As reported back from the Committee on Indian Affairs it applies to all public lands acquired from the various Indian tribes. Another committee amendment provides that "all sums of money so released which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States."

Mr. Pettigrew explained the bill at much length, urging that it was in line with the public policy of developing the settlement of new Western States. In the course of the discussion letters were read from the Interior Department and from the Government Land Office, stating that the bill, if restricted to Oklahoma, would result in a loss to the Government of over $15,000,000, and if applied to all lands acquired from Indians would result in a loss of over $35,000,000.

At the close of Mr. Pettigrew's speech he read from the platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties clauses approving the bill, and he was asked by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) "Which platform does the Senator admire most?" [Laughter.]

"I admire the Democratic platform far the most," Mr. Pettigrew replied, "but Senators from New England do not seem to be willing to stand on any platform."

An argument in support of the bill was made by Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) who urged that the free homestead policy of the Government should not be changed as to those Indian lands, to the disadvantage of the people seeking homes there. The lands, he said, would either have to be opened to homestead settlers or be given over to the dominion of the cattle kings.

The bill went over without action, remaining as the unfinished business, and at 4 P. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

POSTAL LAW AMENDED.

Passage of Loud's Measure Restricting "Sample Copy" Privileges.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Rising to a question of personal privilege, Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) offered resolutions calling upon the heads of departments to explain why they had not responded to a resolution introduced by himself in the House on the 20th of May last, and adopted June 5, asking certain information regarding the operation of the civil service law.

The resolutions were adopted without division.

Postal Law Amendment.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) in the chair, to further discuss the Loud bill to amend the Postal laws, by excluding from second-class matter "sample copies" and serial novel publications.

Mr. Milliken (Rep., Me.,) and Mr. Wanger (Rep., Penn.,) opposed the bill.

The bill was further opposed by Messrs. Tracy (Rep., Mo.,) and Morse (Rep., Mass.,)

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) closed the general debate against the bill. He did not believe that the Post Office Department should be maintained as a money-making institution. The support of the service, with its usual deficit, was a part of the policy of legislation which had appropriated for educational and benevolent objects more millions of dollars than could now readily be computed.

Rights of the Newspapers.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) the author of the bill, was the last speaker. Answering a statement by Mr. Bingham that the gentleman "dared not" infringe upon the rights of the great dailies and weeklies of the country and the periodicals of transmission at second-class rates, despite his (Loud's) assertion in the report accompanying the bill, "that it is the duty of the Government to not alone treat all of its citizens in theory alike, but to do so in fact," Mr. Loud said the speaker had not done him justice. For he knew, said Mr. Loud, that his (Loud's) position was that, if he could, he would require every publication of whatever nature to pay the Government for its transmission through the mails what it cost. But in securing legislation, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania knew as well as any one, it was necessary to concede conditions, and often to do that which was right it was necessary to compromise with the devil. The committee had presented the bill for the consideration of the House, believing it to be wise and just, and if the members believed with the committee, they would vote for it, and take the consequences; if they did not, they would vote against it.

Referring to the assertions that the passage of the bill would cause the suspension of the publication of many worthy and desirable productions, Mr. Loud said that the full effect of its operations would not be felt for four years, working so gradually as not to produce injurious effects without due warning.

Mr. Tracy (Rep., Mo.,) moved to amend the first section of the bill, which amendment Mr. Loud said would totally destroy the effect of the section.

Opponents Criticized.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) criticised the attitude of the opponents of the bill, who, he said, hid themselves behind an assumed damage proposed by the bill to the interests of legitimate magazines and other publications. He asked why, if this assumption were well founded, some gentleman did not point out wherein that class of publications was to be hurt.

Mr. Simpkins (Rep., Mass.,) asked Mr. Loud if the bill in any way tended to interfere with or injure newspapers, and was told that the law relating to them was absolutely untouched. The amendment was withdrawn.

The further discussion of the bill was carried on by general consent with no amendment pending. Its passage was advocated by Messrs. Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) and Blue, (Rep., Kan.,) Wilson, (Rep., Ohio,) and others. Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) opposing the bill, injected the only dramatic feature of the day into the debate. Mr. Moody had stated that in his opinion the country newspapers were being made catspaws of by the big publishers particularly affected by the bill; that their best interests would be served by the passage of the bill, and despite some protests received by him from newspaper publishers in his own district, he should vote for the bill. Mr. Cummings read a telegraphic protest from the Stationers' Trade Association, in session at New York, against the passage of the bill, and commending the list to his friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Moody,) read the names of fifty or sixty firms in Massachusetts.

Mr. Moody—None of whom live in my district.

Cummings Rebukes Moody.

"What?" almost shouted Mr. Cummings to Mr. Moody, who sat immediately in front of him, and to the great amusement of the members who had gathered about him, "have you no State pride? Is State pride so dead within your breast that the manufacturers of the State who do not reside in your own district are compelled to telegraph to a Representative from New York to represent them, when their interests are menaced on the floor of the House?" [Laughter.]

When Mr. Moody could get the floor he replied spiritedly to the criticism implied in Mr. Cummings's question. "I do possess some State pride," he declared, "and desire to represent the State of Massachusetts upon the floor of this House. But I believe that I can best do that by considering first, not the selfish interests of the people of my own district, but those of the whole State and of the whole Union. Believing that this bill is in the interests of the people, as against those of the few who have been fostered by the present law, I shall vote for the bill." [Applause.]

Passage of the Bill.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived the bill was reported to the House without amendment and the question of its engrossment put. A yea and nay vote was taken, resulting: Yeas, 144; nays, 105. Thereupon the bill was passed without a division.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER BUYS LAND.

Millionaire Is Increasing His Holdings in Sleepy Hollow.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 6.—John D. Rockefeller has just made arrangements for the purchase of the property adjoining his beautiful place, at a cost of $50,000. The property lies in Sleepy Hollow, and belonged to Isaac Coutant and George S. Rice. Mr. Rockefeller has paid $1,000 to bind the bargain.

It is believed the Rockefellers will own all of Sleepy Hollow before long. It is thought John D. Rockefeller and his brother, William, will buy all of the properties which lie between their places, and turn the whole into a great park. It is stated that John D. Rockefeller contemplates the erection of a handsome mansion shortly.

School Association Officers.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents to-day elected these officers: Charles B. Howell, Suffolk, President; George G. Royce, St. Lawrence, Vice President; Adelaide L. Harris, Niagara Falls, Second Vice President; Cora A. Davis, Oneida, Secretary; D. D. T. Marshall, Jefferson, Assistant Secretary; F. W. McElroy, Wyoming, Treasurer; Henry W. Sanford, Transportation Agent.

ADVICE TO LEGISLATORS

NOVEL ADDRESS BY SPEAKER BARBOUR AT HARTFORD.

Delivered to the Connecticut House, over Which He Has Been Chosen to Preside—Organization of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—The General Assembly of 1897 was organized to-day, and Lorin A. Cooke of Winsted was inaugurated Governor. The interesting feature of the day at the Capitol was the address made by Joseph L. Barbour in assuming the duties of the Speakership in the House. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I think you will agree with me that the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut has of late years somewhat unduly 'dragged its slow length along.' The burning rays of a midsummer sun have biennially fallen upon languid legislators, who, beginning their duties in January with eager zest, have found them in July a weariness to the flesh. It seems to me that we can avoid the falling upon us of this spirit of heaviness without in the least degree failing to discharge our obligations to the State. The necessary business of our constituents can be transacted as well in four months as in six. All that is requisite is to promptly fix a day, not more than a month hereafter, as the last day for the reception of new business, and, having so fixed it, rigidly adhere to it. In extending and re-extending the limit for new business, the Legislature—judging by an examination of the Journals of previous sessions—'doth make the meat it feeds on.' If it be understood that no elasticity in this matter is under any circumstances this year to be expected, all needful measures will be presented here within the time appointed, and if we devote ourselves assiduously in committees and upon this floor to their consideration, we may finally depart hence in early May, leaving nothing undone that is worth the doing.

Expenses Must Be Restricted.

I need hardly say that this is a year when the State will not suffer if legislation in some directions should be restricted. Your good common sense needs no intimation that it is not in accordance with Yankee thrift to recklessly expend the public moneys at a time when the Controller's report shows a deficit of more than a quarter of a million of dollars, and that it will be well for us, in so far as we have the power, to see to it that our disbursements during the next two years shall be at least no more than our income. If it appears that there are leaks in the reservoir, so that more water flows out than runs in, it will be wiser to stop the waste-holes than to search the hills for fresh sources of supply.

Much proposed legislation, both public and private in its nature, will come before you in the shape of bills for public acts and resolutions, which will demand close individual scrutiny and thoughtful and unbiased consideration. But I have no sympathy with, and, therefore, shall not indulge in any of the solemn admonitions which are often addressed to legislators, mainly through the public press, and occasionally also from the chair, the burden of which is that members should resolutely close their ears whenever they leave the legislative chamber, and not unseal them until they have again regained their seats, lest perchance they should overhear outside these walls some argument for or against a pending measure. I inflict no such homily upon you. This is not a monastery or a house of refuge, and you are not recluses or weaklings, but men chosen by your fellow-townsmen as qualified to act impartially upon such measures as are brought before you. If it be incumbent upon you to close your ears to suggestions from without, it might be well for you to bandage your eyes also, lest you should perchance read one of the many editorials touching proposed legislation which some of your would-be monitors, judging from the past, from time to time will write and publish, with the obvious intent that you shall "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest," and be influenced thereby.

Weak Men Should Resign.

I do not myself appreciate the distinction between fair oral arguments used by private individuals and printed appeals addressed to members through the medium of the press, and often, as I have noticed, by means of "marked copies." I find no fault with either, and I have only spoken of this matter because I have grown somewhat weary of these diatribes, which seem in many instances to be saturated with a lofty self-assurance, as though the author, as he wrote, murmured between the lines, "I am holier than thou," and which are derogatory to the individual legislator and to the fair fame of the State. But if any member shall be so weak that he fears he will be unduly influenced by pressure from without to cast his vote upon any pending measure against his honest convictions, he should forthwith confess his fragility, resign his seat, return to his home, avow to his constituents that they were mistaken in their estimate of his qualifications, and entreat them to elect a stronger man.

Officers of the Houses.

Mr. Barbour was chosen Speaker by a vote of 208 to 28 for C. G. Beckwith of New London. Other officers of the House were elected as follows: Clerk—F. A. Scott, Plymouth; Assistant Clerk—F. E. Healy, Windsor Locks; Chaplain—The Rev. W. A. Richard, Hartford.

The Senate elected these officers: President, pro tempore—Senator W. H. Marigold of Bridgeport; Clerk—Samuel Eddy of North Canaan, (who received 17 votes to 7 for George A. Kellogg of Vernon;) Chaplain—The Rev. H. M. Thompson of Hartford, and a corps of messengers and doorkeepers.

Gov. Cooke's Message.

The Governor's message was read this afternoon to the two houses in joint convention.

In his inaugural address Gov. Cooke says that the people of the State have awakened to a realization to the simple fact that disbursements are in excess of receipts. There is a decrease shown in the cash balance of the State for the past two years of $447,684. The State has been somewhat reckless and careless in its appropriation of the public funds, and the most important problem that the Legislature now has to solve is ways and means to replenish and keep solvent the State treasury. "The reprehensible custom of voting gratuities to the attaches of the General Assembly," says Gov. Cooke, "should cease. These gratuities have amounted to many thousands of dollars."

The Governor recommends that there be some restrictive legislation that will render the administration of the law for the improvement of public roads less expensive. He suggests that the Road Commission shall consist of but one Commissioner, and that the Commissioner be an experienced and practical engineer, and that the Selectmen of the towns have more of the charge and oversight of making improved public roads, advised and directed by the State Commissioner.

The Public Health.

On the subject of public health Gov. Cooke advises that a thorough investigation be instituted by competent expert State authority "for the enlightenment and instruction of towns and municipalities which see clearly the approaching necessity of action but are at a loss to decide on any plan which will meet the difficulty. The Governor also indorses the recommendation of the Secretary of the State Board of Health that additional legislation be had so as to bring into greater uniformity the methods of sanitary administration throughout the State. To accomplish this it is desirable that, first, the tenure of office of city and borough health officers be extended to four years. Second, to require annual and stated reports from health officers of cities and boroughs to the State Board of Health.

With reference to the National Guard the Governor says that its greatest need at present is new arms. The old Peabody rifles, he declares, ought to be at once discarded.

Fisheries and Game.

Alluding to the fisheries and game conditions in Connecticut, Gov. Cooke says that the shad are year by year becoming extinct and the trout in the streams are showing no great increase in numbers or in size. He quotes from the report of the Commission of Fisheries: "Nine millions of young shad were released last October from retaining ponds into the Connecticut River. The young fish were from three to five inches in length, and the Commissioners fully believe that a good proportion of these will return in due time. Trout should not be put into streams and brooks until of sufficient size to protect themselves from destruction by larger fish," and concludes by recommending that the open season for trout fishing be from May 1 to Aug. 1, instead of as at present, from April 1 to July 1.

The Legislature adjourned this afternoon to meet again Jan. 12.

BANK BURGLARS AT RARITAN.

They Blow Open a Safe but Secure Only Fifty Cents.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 6.—Burglars entered the Raritan Dime Savings Bank, at Raritan, this morning, and blew off the outer door of the safe. They escaped, taking nothing but 50 cents, which they found in an outside drawer.

They entered the bank about 2 o'clock, as nearly as can be ascertained. It was almost 3 o'clock this morning when the explosion which wrecked the safe was heard by John Davis, a druggist, whose place of business adjoins the bank, and who was awakeneded by the noise. He gave the alarm and the burglars fled. They obtained nothing from the safe, as they did not have time to open the inner door. Even had they succeeded in doing so, they would have been but slightly rewarded for their trouble, as there was little money in the safe. The bank, having no vault, never left more than a few dollars in the safe over night, the money being taken to this place every evening and deposited in the National bank here.

The burglars are not thought to have been experts, as they bungled the explosion either through inserting too much explosive or else failing to properly muffle the safe. The room was filled with wreckage this morning. The men are supposed to have retired to an outer office before setting off the explosive, or they would have been hurt.

THE PILLARS ARE PINE WOOD.

More Fraud Discovered in the New Jersey State House.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—It has been found that the pillars at the rear of the Speaker's desk in the Assembly Chamber, in the State House, are not, as was supposed, and as the specifications were supposed to have called for, marble. They are simply pine timbers cut to represent pillars and then covered with plaster. The bases are of marble. It is supposed the builder of the State House saved for himself or some one else the difference between the marble and plastered columns.

There are six pillars, each from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. They are about ten feet high. They support the great arch which passes over the heads of the Speaker, three clerks, and the secretary of the Speaker. They are undoubtedly very strong as they stand, but the weight they support is very great, or is supposed to be, unless the arch was also a fraud. The specifications for the finish of the Assembly Chamber called for white marble in the room. The pillars were supposed to have been of the same material. The specifications are not extant. When the famous investigation into State affairs was made a couple of years ago by the Voorhees committee some frauds were unearthed, and an effort was made to find the specifications. It was then learned that they were not on file, and that they had been in the possession of former Gov. Abbett when he retired from office, and had never been returned to the State Department, to which they belonged. Mr. Abbett had been dead some time before the absence of the papers was discovered.

The discovery of the substitution of cheap pillars for the marble ones was made while the chamber was being gotten ready for the session of the Legislature, which begins next week. Some of the plaster had chipped off, and an examination of the pillars showed their character. They have been replastered where they had chipped, and will be allowed to stand until after the session ends, when they will probably be replaced by new ones.

Whether there will be another investigation or not is uncertain. The last one tried hard to get at some facts relative to the construction of the State House, with but indifferent success. However, the Senate and House may decide to make another effort in view of the latest discovery. The radiators, which cut a considerable figure in the last investigation, and which were found to have been very costly, are leaking, but, owing to the way they are set in marble columns, cannot be more than temporarily repaired until after the session, as to get at them properly some of the marble trimmings about them will have to be removed. The Legislature passed a resolution two years ago calling on the Attorney General to bring suit to obtain a restitution of some of the moneys which, from the last investigation it was found, had been filched from the State in building and furnishing the State House. This resolution was never acted upon by the Attorney General, and it is possible it will be taken up by the Legislature at the coming session.

FOR A WOOL EXCHANGE.

Steps Will Be Taken for Its Formation Shortly.

The members of the wool trade have revived the proposition for the establishment of a Wool Exchange, and are now at work perfecting the details for their organization.

When the Wool Exchange building was erected, it was with the expectation that an exchange would be formed, and a handsome room was finished off for its use. The building, which was a matter of private enterprise on the part of a syndicate of wool men, was completed about six months ago, but the exchange itself failed to materialize as expected. The members of the trade said the uncertainty in regard to the tariff and the pending Presidential election were sufficient to deter them in perfecting the organization, and the matter was, consequently, shelved for the time being. Now, however, it has been revived, and the prospects are that it will be carried out within the next few weeks. Conferences are being held almost daily by the leading spirits, and a general meeting of the trade will ultimately be called to act on the plans as arranged by the committee now considering affairs.

When the exchange is finally organized, it is expected it will have a membership of fully 1,000, which will include every prominent house in the business of both raw and manufactured wool. New York is really the great centre of the trade. Statistics show that on Jan. 1, 1896, Boston held about 6,000,000 pounds of wool, while at New York, including Brooklyn and Jersey City, there were 22,000,000 pounds on hand in warehouses.

Among the details to be decided on is that of future sales. The general sentiment is rather against transactions in options, but the demands of the trade are such that it will be almost impossible to prevent them, and hence they are likely to be legalized in some form.

Another detail to be considered is that of auction sales. This will probably be provided for in some way, though there is apparently considerable hesitancy on this point. Provision will certainly be made for the display of samples, and for sales based on the same. It is one of the peculiarities of the business that different lots of wool vary so much from each other that it cannot be traded in on the same basis as cotton or grain until some system of grading is adopted.

Noon Revival at Cooper Union.

The subject of the discourse of the Rev. A. C. Dixon at the noonday revival at Cooper Union yesterday was, "What can be done by faith." The hall was crowded, and during the exercises Ira D. Sankey sang several solos. Sunday meetings were announced to be held at Carliegle Hall and the Academy of Music. At each of these meetings the Rev. Mr. Dixon will speak on the subject of "What must I do to be saved?" The session yesterday concluded with about twenty minutes of prayer. All those who had accepted Christ were asked to stand up. About fifty responded.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY'S DIVIDEND REDUCED.

Board of Managers Fixes the Rate at 5 Per Cent.—Vanderbilt Interests Said to Have Forced the Reduction—The Road's Stock Falls.

The Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company met yesterday to pass on the rate of dividend for 1897. Those present were James Roosevelt, Robert M. Olyphant, William H. Tillinghast, Alfred Van Santvoord, James A. Roosevelt, Alexander E. Orr, James W. Alexander, James R. Taylor, Benjamin Brewster, and Horace G. Young. The absentees were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and John A. Stewart.

Because of knowledge that some in the board favored the declaration of the usual dividend, 7 per cent., while others were intent on a reduction of the rate, the proceedings were keenly interesting to many.

The session lasted one hour and a half, when the announcement was made that the rate of dividend on the stock had been fixed at 5 per cent.

An officer of the company made this statement to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Our rate of dividend since 1889 has been 7 per cent. The belief of the Board of Managers is that it is best in the interest of the company and the stockholders to declare a lower rate. At the end of 1895 we had a surplus of over $7,000,000. I have no knowledge that this has been impaired, but the exact figures will not be known until Jan. 27, when our report to Dec. 31, 1896, will appear.

"This reduced dividend is not to be accepted as evidence of lack of or of waning prosperity. Nor did the managers give any thought to Wall Street and the effect on the quotations for Delaware and Hudson stock when they acted."

The news of the reduced dividend reached Wall Street when it was nervous over assurances that the usual dividend would be declared and reports to the contrary. The stock, which had reached 121¾, fell in a few moments to 120½, and did not rally. The net change was over 6½ from closing quotation of 120 on Tuesday.

A Street explanation of the reduced dividend was that it was forced by the Vanderbilt interests, and that this policy is in accord with that followed in the case of the Canada Southern Railway.

AMERICAN MONEY FOR CHINA.

Capitalists Seeking Opportunities to Invest in the Flowery Kingdom.

The report that Clarence Cary of the firm of Cary & Whitridge is on his way to China on behalf of a syndicate, which will endeavor to obtain concessions for railroad and other operations, was confirmed yesterday by Mr. Cary's partner, Frederick W. Whitridge.

Mr. Cary is accompanied by ex-United States Senator William D. Washburn, whose family is with him. They left Vancouver Dec. 3. Cary & Whitridge are acting for several syndicates who desire an opportunity to employ capital in China, and United States Senator Calvin S. Brice is one of those interested.

When Li Hung Chang was in New York he received many well-known railroad men and capitalists, among them Senator Brice and Warner Miller, and it was then understood that the Viceroy had more than encouraged those who spoke to him of investing American capital to develop the resources of China.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Road.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad was held here to-day. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: R. F. Smith, J. V. Painter, E. R. Perkins, M. A. Hanna, H. C. Ranney, Cleveland; E. A. Ferguson, Cincinnati; J. L. Brooks, Salem, Ohio; George B. Roberts, Philadelphia; H. Darlington, Pittsburg; Charles Lanier, William C. Eggleston, and J. S. Kennedy, New York.

The time of holding the annual meeting was changed to the Thursday following the third Wednesday in May. The total receipts for the year were $1,362,714.31, and the disbursements $1,360,874.46. A total of $28,193.30 worth of property was purchased for the betterment of the road. In the way of equipment 375 new cars were purchased. The total capital of the company is now $11,247,528.62.

A New Railway Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Auburn and Western Railway Company, capital $300,000, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The company will operate a street surface electric road eleven miles long from Auburn to the village of Seneca Falls. The Directors are: Robert Wetherill of Chester, Penn.; William C. Gray, Jr., and Norman H. Becker of Seneca Falls, George B. Longstreet of Auburn, George B. Leonard, William P. Goodelle, W. A. Holden, Hiram W. Plumb, and C. D. Beebe of Syracuse. The company's principal office will be in Auburn.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Electric Railway of Savannah, Ga., has been sold for $210,000 for a syndicate of New York bondholders. The bonded indebtedness is $800,000.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company yesterday the Board of Directors was re-elected. The stockholders authorized an issue of $200,000 twenty-year 4 per cent. bonds, to be dated Oct. 1, 1895, to retire $200,000 Lowell and Lawrence Railroad bonds, due Oct. 1, 1897.

—The Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company's property, which includes the bridge over the Ohio at Louisville and New Albany, ten miles of railroad, passenger, electric, and flat cars, and six motors, is to be sold by Special Commissioner Cassin within three months at an upset price of $1,700,000.

—Isaac E. Gates, Acting Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, said yesterday of a report that "the Huntington interests" have engineers surveying for a railroad from Alvarado to Salina Cruz, on the Pacific coast, for a railroad to do away with the Panama route, that it was news to him, but important if true.

THE M'LAUGHLIN CHARGES.

Police Commissioners, if Counsel So Advise, to Take Action.

The case of Inspector McLaughlin, who, though still under indictment for extortion and also under suspension, is drawing full pay from the Police Department, came up yesterday at the meeting of the Police Commissioners. President Roosevelt advised that Austin G. Fox, who was special counsel in the criminal trial, should examine the charges against the Inspector and inform the Board whether or not they would be justified in placing him on trial. Commissioner Parker thought the Corporation Counsel should attend to that. He thought it was little use in trying the Inspector on the charges on which he was tried in the Criminal Court. He added, however, that the opinion of the Court of Appeals reversing the verdict contained allusions to other corrupt transactions on the part of McLaughlin, which might be looked into.

The matter was laid over until next week, when the Corporation Counsel will be asked to assign Mr. Fox as special counsel.

Postmasters Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters: New York—Mary A. S. Kavanagh, Lawrence. New Jersey — Benjamin L. Williams, West Orange.

TO ENJOIN LIQUOR DEALERS.

Three Saloon Keepers Selling Without Paying Their Taxes.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Plattsburg has three liquor dealers who are, it is alleged, dispensing intoxicants without securing a liquor tax certificate. The matter has been brought before the Grand Jury of the county, but indictments did not follow. Accordingly, in order to protect the State, Excise Commissioner H. H. Lyman has evolved the idea of restraining the trio from trafficking in liquor through the aid of injunctions.

Applications for injunctions against the liquor dealers have been made by attorneys for Commissioner Lyman before Justice Stover, in Amsterdam, and an order to show cause was granted, returnable on Monday, when the matter will be argued. This is the first case of the kind in the State.

WILL NOT KISS THE BIBLE.

Kansas Populists Think It May Spread Disease.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—The custom of kissing the Bible at the inauguration of State officers, which has prevailed in Kansas since the admission of the State into the Union, will not be observed by the Populists next Monday.

C. C. Clemens, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, objected to the custom on the ground that the germs of disease might be carried from one person to another by kissing the Bible, and a resolution to do away with this part of the programme was enacted. The action of the committee has caused much comment, and some of the Populist clergymen condemn it in severe terms, while others approve it.

A CATTLE DEALER'S SUICIDE.

He Left a Card Saying He Could No Longer Endure His Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Frederick Blocker, aged forty-four years, a cattle dealer from Halle, Germany, died at the Episcopal Hospital to-day from a gunshot wound, self-inflicted, yesterday.

Several months ago Blocker came to this country on a business and pleasure trip. He visited Buffalo, Niagara, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities, and purchased forty head of the best stock-breeding horses that he could procure for shipment to his home. He deposited in a New York bank a draft sufficient to meet all the expenses.

He shot himself at the house of a friend, with whom he became acquainted while on the steamer, en route to this country, and with whom he was stopping. A card was found in the man's room, which stated that he could not longer endure his troubles. Twelve hundred and fifty marks (about $310) were found in a trunk belonging to him.

THE POPE INTERFERES.

Orders a Suspension of the Proposed Mandate of Canadian Bishops.

QUEBEC, Jan. 6.—It is stated here that Premier Laurier sent a cablegram to Rome begging the Vatican to direct the Bishops of this Province to suspend the issue of the threatened mandate condemning the Laurier-Greenway Manitoba school settlement until Solicitor General Fitzpatrick's plea in its favor has been heard, and that the Vatican in response cabled the Roman Catholic hierarchy the words "Suspende Omnia," (suspend everything,) and that no further action will be taken for the present.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—The Globe to-day publishes a circular which it says has been sent to Protestant clergymen and leading citizens throughout Ontario. The circular is dated Toronto, Dec. 29, 1896, is headed "Patriotic Vigilance Committee," marked "Confidential," and begins as follows:

"The gravity of the crisis brought upon the country by the result of the elections of June last, and the encouragement thereby given to disloyal elements of our population, have originated the formation of a Patriotic Vigilance Committee by a few citizens determined to maintain by all means in their power the honor and integrity of the British flag in Canada."

Proceeding, it says that "an insidious conspiracy has for several months been at work throughout the Dominion aiming at the overthrow of the authority of our gracious sovereign the Queen, and others, and the annexation of our beloved country to the United States"; that, "behind what is ostensibly a political movement, is plainly to be seen the hand of the Roman Catholic Church, the ever-watchful enemy of Protestant liberty," and that, "although several members of the present Government are known to be thoroughly and sincerely loyal, the fact that the Government of Mr. Laurier owes its majority to the disloyal element does not hold out the hope that they can successfully cope with the crisis in which we are."

The committee therefore calls for the organization in every electoral district of a patriotic vigilance committee to ascertain and record the views of all whom there is reasorable ground for suspecting of being in sympathy with this movement, and to take such steps as may suggest themselves to check their further spread and manifestation.

TUNNELING OUT OF PRISON.

A Plan to Escape from the Arizona Penitentiary Discovered.

YUMA, Arizona, Jan. 6.—Timely discovery alone prevented the carrying out of a carefully planned plot to escape from the Territorial Penitentiary at this place. A tunnel had been dug from beneath the onyx shop to the north wall of the prison inclosure, and was almost completed when discovered. The tunneling required to reach freedom was through thirty feet of hard cement formation and eight feet of stone wall.

A chest used for holding rock from which onyx ornaments are manufactured was placed over the mouth of the tunnel, the bottom of the box having previously been removed. One of the plotters would be locked in this box, and then work began. A hole four or five feet deep and large enough to admit of a man working handily was dug straight down. From there the tunnel was started straight for the north wall of the inclosure, slanting slightly upward so as to strike the open air outside the prison wall at a favorable place. The dirt was removed from the tunnel by means of a flour sack. Whenever the workman under the ground had filled the sack he would tap on the box concealing the mouth of the opening, the lid would be opened, and the sack of dirt removed and concealed in other chests. Several chests were filled in this way, as a large amount of excavating was required to make the tunnel.

The work was carried on so carefully that the digging of the tunnel was carried to completion. The pushing out of a rock would have cleared the passageway to freedom. From thirty to forty men work in the onyx shop, and they were probably all engaged in the desperate enterprise. A rush would have been made for the onyx house, which gained, escape through the tunnel would have been simple.

The plot was discovered by a trusty, who informed the authorities. Some 250 convicts are confined in the penitentiary, among them many exceptionally desperate characters.

Mother and Son Burned.

LIMA, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Frank Enoch, four years old, hid a cigarette in the bosom of his waist yesterday when his mother came upon him unexpectedly. The garment took fire. He rushed from the room and the wind fanned the flames until the clothing was burned from his body. His mother was probably fatally burned in trying to save his life. She finally caught him and pumped water on him, but the flesh was burned so deeply it fell off in large pieces.

RAILROADS OF THE STATE

IN BETTER CONDITION THAN THEY WERE LAST YEAR.

Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners, with Their Recommendations to the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The railroads in this State are, according to the annual report of the State Railroad Commissioners, in better physical condition than they were in 1895, and consequently better prepared to reap the advantages of more prosperous business conditions. The Commissioners' report, which was submitted to the Legislature to-day, covers the year ended June 30, 1896, and for that period it reports an increase of $10,891,237 in the gross earnings of the lines within the State of New York. Stability in rates was an important factor in connection with the increased earnings.

The report says that efficient and intelligent railway management is made manifest throughout the State by the employment of the best-known safety appliances. Only in two instances during the year was the board compelled to direct either suspension of operations or the making of necessary repairs. A decreased percentage of accidents to passenger trains is noted. Of the 179,315,449 passengers carried on the steam roads of this State during the year under review, only three persons were killed from causes beyond their own control.

Abolition of Grade Crossings.

With regard to pending legislation the board suggests that the abolition of grade crossings is the most important matter requiring consideration. "With the enactment of such a grade-crossing law as has been recommended by this board," say the Commissioners, "will be begun a new era in railroad construction which will be more enduring in its character, less liable to accident in the operation of the roads, permissive of even faster time than is now made by the Empire State Express, and more economical in maintenance." On the subject of freight and passenger charges the report says that while the public cannot expect any corporation to do business at a loss, it has a right to demand that the railroads shall furnish adequate facilities and shall not impose exorbitant tariffs.

The objects aimed

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surp'us $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

New York City
3 1/2%
Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
MATURING 1915 TO 1927.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDERIC J. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

A SATISFACTORY ASSOCIATE WITH $500,000.00 CASH, IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR A CONSERVATIVE AND WELL-SECURED LOAN, IS WANTED BY GENTLEMAN PREPARED TO FURNISH EQUAL AMOUNT AND MAKE LOAN, JOINTLY, OF $1,000,000.00. THE LOAN WILL CONTROL CERTAIN INTERESTS OFFERING VERY LARGE CONTINGENT PROFITS, TO BE SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN THE LENDERS. FULL DETAILS ONLY TO PROPERLY ACCREDITED PRINCIPALS. ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX 708, NEW YORK CITY.

Equitable Gas Stock.
American Surety Stock.
Madison Square Garden 2nds.
Cen. & So. American Telegraph Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow, but generally firm, one stock (Delaware and Hudson) having a sensational break. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Delaware and Hudson stock sold yesterday morning at 121¾. At the close of the day the quotation was 113½. This break came almost wholly in the final hour of business. A reduction of the company's dividend from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent. caused the decline.

***

The reduction came as a surprise. Wall Street has had much gossip lately touching this proposed dividend action, and there were, a fortnight ago, well authenticated reports from inside sources that the rate would probably be lowered, because recent earnings have been disappointing. On this account the price of Delaware and Hudson stock showed weakness, running down from around 125 to about 116.

***

But, of a sudden, Wall Street swung over to new confidence in a continuance of the 7 per cent. rate, and a substantial rally was brought about. As dividend day approached this confidence became more and more pronounced. On Tuesday, at the close of business, sales were made at 120, and the Street was full of predictions that the stock was in for a sharp spurt upward on the regular dividend's sure payment. This sentiment was reflected at the opening of business yesterday morning by a jump to 121¾. Every oracle in the Stock Exchange district proclaimed that the 7 per cent. rate was to be maintained. Thus, when finally official news showed the cut to 5 per cent. the whole Street was amazed, and lines of stock held in speculative accounts were thrown overboard.

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Yet, save in Lackawanna, where there was a natural sympathetic decline, comparatively insignificant, the general market in no way reflected the sensational drop. A great majority of the net changes for the day are advances, though chiefly fractional.

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As to the wisdom of the Delaware and Hudson action there can be but one fair opinion—and that depends on the sensible and honest proposition that dividends should not be paid when they are not earned. Deviation from this principle is dangerous. No tinge of stock jobbery attaches to straightforward action like this by the Delaware and Hudson directory.

It will be a hapy day for investors when more of our biggest corporations can persuade themselves to be similarly resolute in their conservatism.

***

What investors will profitably bear in mind is that the contraction in dividend payments—in this instance especially—reflects disappointing results of the past. Future profits, coming prosperity, will govern future disbursements. Out of those new profits there will not be past deficits to make good.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ½ and the 4s, 1925, ¼, for both registered and coupon. There were sales of $40,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120¼@120¼.

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In State securities, $15,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 80.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¾	St. L. S. W.	½
Canadian Southern	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Chicago Gas	½	St. P. & Duluth	1
Consolidated Gas	1½	Standard R. & T.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Long Island	4	U. S. Rubber	½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Nor. Pac. pf.	¾		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Manhattan	¾
Del. & Hudson	6½	Nor. Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	1	Union Pacific	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. & O. 1st, Series A	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1	P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	1
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st	2	Scioto V. & M. 4s	4
Det., M. & Mtg.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	1½
		Wabash 2d	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $112,134,653; balances, $9,399,074; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $717,620.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firmer. Posted rates ½c higher, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par @2½c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-3c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—$1 premium.

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The local money market continues featureless and without change. In all departments borrowers are practically dictating their own terms both as to time and rate.

The abundance of money in all parts of the country was well illustrated yesterday by news from Detroit telling of a reduction by the banks there in the rate of interest on bank balances and certificates of deposit. When it is considered that Detroit is an important centre of that section of the country where financial institutions have been failing with distressing regularity, it will be seen that these failures have not been due to any mere stringency in the money markets.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1⅛, to 97½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 58½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50½; St. Paul, ½, to 76¾; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 95, and Atchison ⅛, to 14⅝. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 13⅞. Erie sold at 15⅝; do, first preferred, 35, and Pennsylvania at 53¼. British consols advanced 3-16, to 111 9-16 for money and to 111 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost on balance £4,000. Indian Council bills were allotted at a decline of 3-32d per rupee. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 52½c, and exchange on London at 25f.

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Gradually the London market for Americans shows improvement. There is no such discrimination against our stocks as has been alluded to by some of the foreign journals.

But the European buying of American investment securities is evidence enough of that. London, in purchasing our bonds and neglecting our stocks, is only following the example of capitalists at home. In our own market the buying of investment issues is at present much more marked than that of the speculative securities. And London, doing the same thing, is not showing prejudice against American investments.

WHILE THE PUBLIC WAITS.

Mr. B. G. Talbert, the board representative of John H. Davis & Co., points out an interesting feature of the present state of Stock Exchange business which may not be generally recognized.

"There has been of late," said Mr. Talbert, "a great deal of talk about the professional character of Stock Exchange trading and the absence of a public interest in the speculative markets. In connection with this, there is one factor not generally considered, and, I think, not recognized, except by members who are on the floor daily.

"In the past few years the falling prices of securities and the generally depressed condition of business have gradually decreased public interest in the market. The operations of outsiders have become smaller and smaller, and the business of houses that formerly did a purely commission business has consequently diminished. These houses, from a lack of commission orders and a dropping off of customers, have become traders.

"Putting the number of these houses at a low estimate—say 200—it will readily be seen what an enormous influence this factor wields. If each house traded in only 100 shares of stock a day, that would mean 20,000 shares. And in a limited market like we have been experiencing lately this is a considerable power.

"It is just this element that is practically in control of the market now. It is the combination of these small operators that makes the 'traders' market,' which we have seen lately. And these former commission houses jealously watch the firms whose orders are known to come from outsiders, and anticipate their every movement.

"As to the resumption of the public's interest in the speculative market, that must necessarily come slowly. What Wall Street calls the 'public' is made up of manufacturers and business men of all classes and all parts of the country. For several years these men have been contending with poor business in their respective lines. Their incomes have been diminished. They have lost money.

"Under such conditions, any participation in speculation by the public must necessarily depend on a business and trade revival. The public must make money on its own business before it ventures in the stock market—before it can afford to venture in. I think we shall have to wait for Spring before we see a real outside interest in the market. When the public does begin to operate, however, it will not only exert the influence of its own speculation, but it will remove from the ranks of traders those men who are really commission brokers, and who are now on the professional side only through force of circumstances."

WILL THERE BE A STATEMENT?

An official statement from the Sugar Trust is not improbable, intended to advise the owners of its securities as to what have been the conditions and circumstances leading up to the present fight between the trust and Arbuckle Brothers. In this statement—if it finally be made—will probably be set forth interesting facts not hitherto made public.

The controllers of the trust declare that they are confident of the full support by shareholders of the policy which has been adopted. They have not sought war, they say, and in undertaking to defend their property interests they have prepared, they claim, for a campaign aggressive beyond anything known in sugar trade history.

A STEADY GAIN EXPECTED.

Mr. J. V. Farwell of Chicago summarizes his views of the commercial situation as follows:

"We believe that, merchandise now being lower than ever, and most merchants having reduced their liabilities to the smallest possible amount, the feeling will be one of confidence in themselves. On account of this vacuum which now exists, there certainly must be a steadily increasing demand for merchandise, especially from the wheat districts, where the crops have been good and the price high. By the time the new Administration comes in in March it seems to us there ought to be a great increase in confidence. We look for a steady gain, increasing all through the year, and by the time 1897 is over, all will find that they have a good share of the general prosperity in their own business."

SOME BOSTON NOTIONS.

The Boston Herald is in an irreverent mood. It remarks in its financial review:

The manipulators of General Electric stock are talking a boom for that specialty. The New Haven Railroad contract is said to amount to $250,000, and to be one of several. Gossip says the General Electric Company may control the General Electric Railroad of Chicago, and that the General Electric syndicate in the East may fight the Yerkes crowd at Chicago.

It is queried whether the General Electric Company is going to return to the practices of bygone years in competing for business through contract of corporations; practices which brought much paper prosperity and carried the concern to the borders of bankruptcy. By the bye, who comprise the General Electric syndicate?

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And from the same source is this comment:

It is understood that the new President of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, Mr. John R. Bartlett, will make affidavit to the court that expert examination reveals to him that the company is absolutely solvent, with large cash assets in excess of liabilities; that the company has not sold or disposed of the stock of the Bay State Company of New Jersey; that for the first time in the history of the company its equities in the Boston companies are absolutely preserved, and that the earnings are such that it will not only be able in a short time to pay interest on the incomes, but dividends on the stock.

To what extent Mr. Bartlett's testimony may be considered ex parte is an interesting question. If it is desired that a clear bill of health be given the concern, let Mr. Stephen Little go over the accounts and let him discover, among other things, what nobody else seems able to discover or willing to tell, how much capital stock is outstanding and what was realized therefor.

CHICAGO LOCAL STOCKS.

There is no denying that the new year starts out with extreme depression in the local security markets, but there should be a change in the near future, provided Congress does not create depression by some untoward action. Otherwise the situation appears more healthy.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HOW CINCINNATI BANKS FEEL.

Bankers make no comment upon it, but the brokers say that money in bank is a little closer. These continued bank disturbances in the Northwest, while having no direct influence upon the local market, are not satisfactory, and restrict business very materially here. It was more difficult for the brokers to negotiate their good collateral call loans under 2½ per cent. than it has been for some time, though with private capital a few loans were placed at 3 per cent. It is not difficult to negotiate collateral time loans, however, at previous rates, 4@5 per cent., indicating the belief that money will not remain close very long. Discounting was disappointingly light. Quite a number of bankers had calculated upon a decidedly good borrowing demand for money, and it is now thought there may be other surprises in store, and that is that the number of disastrous failures will be smaller than was at first apprehended.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Its its current review of current business conditions in the South, The Tradesman of Chattanooga presents the following summary:

The Tradesman's Southern correspondents report but little change in industrial conditions and the demand for manufactured products will not show much increase until the Spring trade opens. An encouraging feature of the week is the increase in the number of new industries organized, which is a practical demonstration of the restoration of confidence in manufacturing circles.

The movement in iron and steel is light and buyers of Western and Southern brands of pig iron report a cut in prices of 25 cents a ton. The furnaces of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, at Dayton, Tenn., were put in blast Jan. 1, and the company will build fifty additional coke ovens.

The demand for lumber for home consumption is quiet, but the export trade continues active.

WALL STREET TALK.

Delaware and Hudson and Canada Southern dividend reductions suggest the alertness of Vanderbilt conservatism. It is no mere pretense.

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When the announcement of the reduction in Delaware and Hudson's dividend rate was read out in a Broadway office yesterday, one customer, white-haired and bullish, turned from the ticker, and, with an insinuating sneer in his voice, asked for the names of the road's Directors. A clerk rattled off a list of gilt-edged names, and the old gentleman's countenance fell. With a sigh he turned back the tape and said:

"Well, I'm afraid we can't claim it's stock jobbing this time."

***

There seems to be a general rally in the gas stocks, listed and unlisted.

***

The selling of Union Pacific yesterday afternoon came from Washington, and was unaccompanied by explanations. The interests lately active on the bull side of the stock suddenly ceased operations.

***

More dividend resumption rumors. Chesapeake and Ohio is now the stock in question. The rumor, however, adds that the dividend will be but a small one.

***

There is evidently some mistake about the discharge of Receiver Braman of Bay State Gas. The same court that appointed him and presumably also discharged him is now hearing a motion for the appointment of another receiver for the company. Yet Lawson, Weldenfeld & Co. allege that Mr. Braman has not been discharged. Mr. Braman himself says that he has never been called upon by the court for an accounting.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, the following securities:

52 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 530½.

$1,000 Wabash Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, 106.

$1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first consolidated guaranteed mortgage 7 per cent. registered bond, due 1915, interest June and December, 137.

10 shares Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 105.

$5,000 De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company first mortgage bonds, (assumed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company,) due 1910, 78¾.

12 shares Western National Bank, New York, $100 each, 115.

11 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 533½.

2 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, $100 each, 3,100.

5 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,130.

50 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 329½.

50 shares National Bank of North America, $70 each, 135.

200 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 296¾ to 297.

$2,000 Baltimore Belt Railroad Company 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, due 1990, interest May and November, 92⅜.

25 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 183.

$10,000 Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, July, 1895, coupons on, (Mercantile Trust Company receipts,) 75½.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 151.

200 shares Quicksilver Mining Company preferred, $100 each, 10¼.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	340
4th week Dec.	$77,806	$85,354	$81,777
Month	297,133	264,598	245,091
From July 1	1,722,999	1,546,866	1,650,316
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week Dec.	$366,482	$288,229	$228,450
Month	1,015,924	928,617	800,247
From July 1	5,355,834	5,204,466	5,588,926
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	195	195	195
4th week Dec.	$27,555	$30,675	$25,892
Month	104,310	149,445	88,729
From July 1	594,238	896,331	779,062
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—			
Mileage	182	182	182
Month Dec.	$82,850	$144,546	$107,931
From Jan. 1	1,277,023	1,171,078	988,539
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
4th week Dec.	$15,057	$10,731	$9,618
Month	43,262	37,112	3,947
From Jan. 1	456,233	449,560	385,729
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,990	4,987
4th week Dec.	$756,000	$634,000	579,000
Month	2,082,000	2,057,000	1,865,282
Year	22,012,000	22,669,000	21,803,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Dec.	$29,000	$26,000	$16,000
Month	83,000	72,000	44,690
Year	792,000	624,000	746,000
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
4th week Dec.	$167,786	$138,867	$225,852
Month	911,555	825,473	786,146
From Jan. 1	10,916,372	9,497,695	10,197,956
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
4th week Dec.	$19,237	$20,827	$14,283
Month	72,853	80,703	55,346
Year	965,638	887,270	712,430
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week Dec.	$49,178	$35,024	$23,842
Month	165,937	93,272	78,845
From Jan. 1	885,369	926,777	889,147
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Dec.	$7,836	$12,153	$10,665
Month	31,811	46,921	34,773
From July 1	226,844	269,839	215,293
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Dec.	$160,400	$152,700	$169,100
Month	528,000	510,100	556,600
From July 1	2,693,480	2,726,349	2,746,100
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for October—			
Gross earnings	$101,579	$162,796	$143,148
Operating ex.	69,595	111,366	88,230
Net earnings	31,984	51,430	54,918
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	424,590	619,529	571,189
Operating ex.	297,352	421,068	356,844
Net earnings	127,055	197,861	214,345

Reports filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Baltimore and Ohio receivers of their receipts and disbursements last November show:

Balance in general treasury Nov. 1	$640,247
Receipts from traffic	2,454,552
Miscellaneous receipts	385,143
Total	$3,459,942
Traffic disbursements	$405,295
Miscellaneous disbursements	2,663,027
	$3,068,322
Balance on hand Nov. 30	$391,619
Proceeds of sales of receivers' certificates:	
Balance on hand Nov. 1	$832,803
Expended during the month	245,474
Balance on hand Nov. 30	$607,328
Terminal improvement fund:	
Balance on hand Nov. 1	$951,782
Expended during the month	106,462
Balance on hand Nov. 30	$845,320

BROOKLYN ELEVATED for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$1,718,688	$2,082,937	*$364,249
Operating ex.	1,029,988	1,158,238	*$128,250
Net earnings	688,699	924,698	*$235,999
Fixed charges	882,083	859,428	↑22,655
Deficit	193,384	265,270	↑238,654
Passengers carried	32,608,587	40,068,710	*7,460,132
Daily average	89,084	109,774	*20,683

Gross earnings of Bangor and Aroostook for *Decrease. ↑Increase. ‡Surplus.

November, $61,408; expenses, $37,073; net, $24,-334;; charges, $21,996; surplus, $2,338.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	..
American Bank Note	39	41
American Typefounders' Company	28	35
Atlantic Mutual '90 scrip	107	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102½	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
‡B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	174	175½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7⅛
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	103
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107	108½
‡Buffalo Street Railway stock	74½	75½
Celluloid Company stock	60	64
*Central & South American Telegraph	116	119
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	1	..
Columbus Gas	67	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	162	165½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	23	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	72	82
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	104
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	163½
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	113	..
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	100	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	190	196
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	88
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	55	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	30½	31½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	73½	76½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
‡Hoboken Ferry stock	53	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	93½	95
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	65	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	3½	4½
Kings County Traction	39½	41¾
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	86	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	105	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	80
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	..	45
‡Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	56	58
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	12
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	..	230
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific 1 g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1 g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	101¼	102¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41¾	43
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	71½	73½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	102¾	103¾
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	91½	93½
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	43	46
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	124	127
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	119	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	50
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	16	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	87	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	190	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15¾	16¾
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	94¼	96½
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	63	68
Retsof Mining Company bonds	36	42
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	72	78
*Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	150
*Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	192	197
South Carolina State 4½s	105	107½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul gas stock	50	55
*Standard Gas	78	80
*Standard Gas pf.	100	105
*Standard Gas 1st	109	111
Standard Oil Trust	257½	259½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	80
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	162
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	40
Trow Directory pf.	..	34
Union Ferry stock	60½	62½
*Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	72½
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	155	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	91½
Worcester Traction	19½	20½
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98¼
Worthington Pump pf.	75	78

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Quite a large number of investment orders made their appearance on the Chicago Stock Exchange, and the immediate effect was an advance of from 1 to 4 points along the line. Diamond Match, even in the face of opposition by the bears, rose a couple of points, and closed firm. The greatest advance was in North Chicago stock, which went up 4 points on the purchase of but 300 shares in divided lots. The highest price, 184, was bid at the last, but no stock was offered. West Chicago attracted buyers also, and while on transactions of some 500 or less shares it did not advance as much as North Chicago, it ended with bidders at the extreme advance, and orders could not be filled.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	32	33	34½	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	60¼	61	60	61
Chi. Brew. & Malt	12	13½	10½	13½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	32½	34	32½	34
Chicago P. & P. Co.	37½	40	39½	40
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	49	50
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Chi. City Railway	214	216	214	216
Chicago Telephone	166	170	165	170
Diamond M. of Ill.	114	115	114	115
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	18	18¾	17¾	18
Metropolitan Elevated	12	13	12	13
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12	13½	10½	12
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	32	34½	32½	35
New York Biscuit	49½	50¼	49	50
North Chi. St. R. R.	183½	188	182	184
Street's W. S. Car Line.	13	14¼	13	14½
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	55	60	..	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	82	83	80½	81½

BONDS.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¾	14⅜	328	American Cotton Oil..	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅝
55¼	56	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	56	56½	56	56½	+1
100	111	8	American Express.....	111	111	111	111	.....
12⅞	12½	3,280	American Spirits Mfg.	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
27	28½	206	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	27½	27⅝	27½	27¾	+1¼
110¾	110⅞	23,320	American Sugar Refs.	110¾	111½	110½	110⅝	.....
100	100¼	315	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	100½	100⅝	100½	10 ½	– ½
77⅜	78	1,755	American Tobacco....	78¼	78⅜	78	78	+ ⅛
103	105	20	Am. Tobacco pf.....	104⅜	105⅜	104⅜	104⅝	.....
9	11	* 15	Ann Arbor.....	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
14⅛	14⅜	1,795	At., T. & S.F. all in pd.	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	23¾	2,803	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	23¾	24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅝
17	18½	100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	17	17	17	17	.....
13	13¼	5,780	Bay State Gas.....	13⅛	13⅜	13	13	.....
18⅝	19	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
85	88	5	Brooklyn Union Gas..	85	86	86	86	.....
45½	46⅜	210	Canada Southern.....	46¼	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ⅜
16¾	16⅞	3,375	Chesapeake & Ohio....	16½	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
71	71⅜	16,830	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	70⅞	71⅝	70⅞	71⅛	+ ⅜
74¾	74⅞	8,425	Chicago Gas.....	74⅛	75⅝	74⅛	7 ⅜	+ ½
4	5	630	Chicago Great Western	4½	4½	4½	4½	– ⅝
74	74⅛	13,655	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	73⅝	74⅝	73¾	74⅛	+ ⅛
130¾	132	152	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	131	131	131	131	.....
103	103¼	862	Chicago & Northw....	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103¼	– ⅛
66¾	67	3,105	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	66⅞	67½	66⅝	67⅛	+ ⅛
23½	24½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron.....	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17	17¾	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
144	145	2,152	Consolidated Gas Co..	144	145½	144	144	+1½
113	113¾	4,750	Delaware & Hudson....	12¼	121¾	113½	113½	–6½
155	158	200	Del., Lack. & West...	157	157	157	157	–1
41¾	42½	10	Denver & R. G. pf....	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
102½	104	203	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	103¼	10 ¾	103¼	103¼	+ ½
33½	3 ¾	100	Erie 1st pf.	34	34	33	33¼	+ ⅝
19½	22	10	Erie 2d pf.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	.....
33⅜	33⅝	3,030	General Electric.....	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	– ⅛
92	93	130	Illinois Central.....	92	93	93	93	+ ½
38	40	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅝	– ¼
7¼	8	130	Iowa Central.....	7¼	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
24½	25½	200	Iowa Central pf.....	25	25	25	25	– ⅛
24½	24½	500	Laclede Gas.....	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24⅜	– ⅛
152½	153	204	Lake Shore.....	152⅞	152⅞	152⅛	152⅛	.....
50	55	260	Long Island.....	52	52	52	52	+4
48½	48¾	6,540	Louisville & Nashville.	48¾	49¼	48⅜	48½	– ¼
88½	89	965	Manhattan Con.....	89	90⅜	88¾	88¾	– ⅝
110	110¾	100	Metropolitan Traction.	110⅞	110⅞	110¼	110¼	.....
		50	Michigan Penin. Car.	12	12	12	12	.....
18½	19½	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	19½	19½	19	19	+ ½
75½	80	35	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
13¾	13⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	2,085	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅞	2,240	Missouri Pacific.....	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	23¾	120	National Lead Co.....	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
100½	101¼	1,235	New Jersey Central...	10 2½	102	101	101	+ ⅛
92¾	93½	105	New York Central.....	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
11⅜	..	12	N. Y., Lack. & West.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
24	24½	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	4⅞	100	North American.....	13⅜	14⅛	13½	13⅝	– ⅛
13¾	13⅞	1,160	Northern Pacific.....	33	33½	33	33½	+ ¾
33½	33⅝	2,582	Northern Pacific pf...	10	10	10	10	.....
10	10½	15	Ontario Mining.....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	1 ⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	15¼	120	Ontario & Western....	11	11	11	11	.....
38	38	21	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	.....
24	24½	200	Pacific Mail.....	26⅜	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅛
27	27½	6,685	P. & R., all in. pd....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+1¼
12½	13¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L....	16	16	165	165	.....
166	..	100	Pitts., F. W. & Chi....	154	154	154	154	.....
152	154	16	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	118	118	118	118	.....
117	118½	110	Rome, W. & Ogdens....	5	5	5	5	.....
4⅞	5½	100	St. L. & S. F.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ½
4	4⅜	100	St. Louis Southwestern	10	10¼	10	10	+1
9⅞	10¼	800	St. Louis Sou'hw. pf...	21	21	21	21	+1
20	25	100	St. Paul & Duluth.....	49	49⅜	48½	48½	– ¼
48½	48⅞	2,730	St. Paul & Omaha.....	136	137	135	137	.....
130	137	68	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	102	102	1 2	102	.....
		50	Standard Gas pf.....	13¼	13¾	13	13	.....
10½	10⅝	7.5	Standard R. & T.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
9¼	9½	200	Southern Railway.....	26⅛	26⅞	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
26	26⅝	1,6.5	Southern Railway pf...	26½	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	+ ½
2⅜	2⅝	1,135	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	4 0	Texas Pacific.....	10	10	9¾	9¾	– ⅛
9¼	9⅝	9 215	Union Pacific.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
2¾	2½	2:0	U. P., D. & Gulf.....	60¾	60¾	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
60⅜	60½	730	U. S. Leather pf.....	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ½
24⅜	25⅛	218	United States Rubber..	75½	75¼	75½	75½	.....
75	76⅝	1	U. S. Rubber pf.....	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	2'0	Wabash	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	16	350	Wabash pf.....	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6¼	8	10)	Western Union Beef..	83⅞	84	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
83⅛	84	799	Western Union Tel....	6⅜	6⅜	6	6⅜	– ⅛
6	6¼	2,415	Wheeling & L. E.....	29	29	29	29	.....
27¼	30¼	25	Wheeling & L. E. pf...	2	2	2	2	– ¼
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central....					
Sales.....		148.3-3						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
5,000 ..... 114½
Am Spirits M Co 6s
10,000s5F 74½
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 73
Ann Aroor 1st 4s
1,000 75
At, T & S F gen 4s
2,000 ..... 79⅞
2,000 80
5,000 ..... 79⅝
1,500 ..... 79⅜
23,000 ..... 79⅝
Adjustment 4s
50,000 ..... 43⅞
3,000 ..... 43⅜
1,000 ..... 43⅞
86,000 44
5,000 ..... 43⅝
34,000 44
1,000 ..... 43¾
Atlantic & Pacific gtd 4s
7,000 40
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000 ..... 116⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000 100
Canada So 1st gtd
2,000 ..... 108½
2,000 ..... 108½
Cent of N J gen 5s
4,000 ..... 115½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000 ..... 100½
Cent Pac, San Joaquin ranch 6s
4,000 102
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ..... 107¾
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
10,000 ..... 119¼
3,000 ..... 118¾
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000 120
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
15,000 ..... 73½
10,000s20F 73⅝
9,000b3 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73½
8,000 ..... 73¼
5,000 ..... 73½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
1,000 ..... 97½
10,000 ..... 97⅝
10,000 98
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
5,000 ..... 115¼
12,000 ..... 115¼
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
6,000s20F 97
Nebraska ext 4s
1,000 ..... 87½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
1,000 ..... 100¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000 ..... 100½
10,000 ..... 100⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ..... 110⅛
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 93
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 ..... 40½
5,000 ..... 40¼
2,000 40
Chi & N W coupon gold 7s
2,000 ..... 116⅛
25-year deb 5s
2,000 ..... 106½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
15,000 102
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
2,000 93
Chi, St P & M 1st
1,000 130
Cin, Ham & Day 4½s
5,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102⅝
3,000 ..... 102½
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s
18,000 98
Col. H V & T 5s
1,000 88
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 77
11,000 ..... 77¼
Det, Mac & Mar L G
10,000 20
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
3,000 ..... 107½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 6s
1,000s20F 107
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000 105
Erie gen lien 3-4s
6,000 63
5,000 ..... 62¾
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000 ..... 53½
8,000 53
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000 ..... 90½
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
1,000c 107½
1,000 110
Ind, Bl & W 1st pf
2,000 ..... 104½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
2,000 ..... 73½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 96⅛
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
57,000 69
6,000 ..... 69⅞
2,000 ..... 69½
2,000 69
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Division, assented
4,000 ..... 113½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 93¾
5,000 94
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 114½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
3,000 ..... 100½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
10,000 ..... 116¾
La & Mo River 1st
5,000s3 ..... 112¾
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 116⅜
Mexican Int 1st 4s
8,000 71
4,000 ..... 71¼
Midland of N J 1st
1,500 117
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000 ..... 112½
5,000s3 ..... 112⅛
Lac & Dav Div
3,000s3 109
South Minn Div
1,000 ..... 115½
Terminal 5s
1,000 ..... 110½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
2,000s20F 96¼
5,000 96
Minn & St L con 6s
2,000 ..... 100¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
20,000 ..... 82½
Mo, K & T 2d
15,000 ..... 60¾
23,000 ..... 60½
1,000 ..... 60½
2,000 ..... 60⅝
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
500 ..... 66½
1,000 ..... 67¼
2,000 67
Nash, C & St L 1st
7,000 ..... 127½
N Y Cent 1st reg
10,000 117
N Y Cent deb 5s
22,000 ..... 106⅝
2,000 ..... 106⅜
N Y, C & St L 4s
11,000 ..... 104⅛
2,000 ..... 104¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
4,000 ..... 89½
1,000 ..... 88¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
500 ..... 85½
106,000 ..... 85¼
1,000 ..... 85⅞
500 86
500 86
500 ..... 85¾
500 ..... 85⅞
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
20,000 78
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
45,000 ..... 52½
3,000 ..... 52¼
4,000 ..... 52⅜
10,000 ..... 52¼
21,000 ..... 52⅝
15,000 52
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
34,000 55
15,000 ..... 55¼
Nor Pac Term 1st
8,000 ..... 104¾
Registered
500 ..... 104½
Oregon Imp 1st
25,000 90
Oregon R & N 1st
7,000 ..... 110½
11,000 110
Oregon R & N 4s
30,000 ..... 80½
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ..... 112¼
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 63½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
3,000 100
2d gtd 6s
2,000b5f 105
Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ..... 35½
10,000 35
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
30,000 ..... 33¼
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
26,000 ..... 80¼
2,000 ..... 80⅛
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st
1,000 135
2,000 136
Rich & Dan 6s
6,000 118
10,000 ..... 118½
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000 74
St L & S F 2d, Class A
2,000 112
Class B
2,000 112
St P, M & M 1st consolidated 6s
8,000 123
5,000s20F 123
St P & Nor Pac 6s
7,000 ..... 124½
St P & Sioux City 1st
20,000 131
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 ..... 55½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 ..... 81⅝
1,000 82
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 102¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 89½
3,000 ..... 89¾
Standard R & T 6s
7,000 74
3,000 ..... 74½
2,000 ..... 74¼
4,000 75
6,000 ..... 75½
1,000 ..... 75¼
1,000 75
1,000 75
Standard R & T inc
2,000 25
Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000 ..... 92½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000 20
1,000 ..... 20¼
5,000 ..... 20½
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
3,000 105
Union Pac 1st, 1896
3,000 ..... 103¼
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
10,000 100
Union Pac 6s, 1897
19,000 ..... 103½
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 100
Union Pac 6s, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
4,000 ..... 100⅝
Union Pac 6s, 1899, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
3,000 101
4,000 ..... 101¼
U P, D & G 1st
1,000 ..... 36½
Virginia Mid G M
2,000 ..... 100¼
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 106⅛
Wabash 2d 5s
7,000 72
1,000 ..... 72¼
8,000 ..... 72½
West Shore gtd 4s
13,000 ..... 105¼
Registered
500 ..... 104½

Total sales..... $1,490,500

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50½@51¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 550,094.11 ounces of silver bullion, against which 550 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 540 green.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

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On the Stock Exchange 700 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at .05. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at 18@17, 200 Belcher at .55, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 200 Mexican at .50, 400 Mount Rosa at .14, 200 Sierra Nevada at .45, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .37.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mechanics'	185
American Ex	172½	Mechanics' & Trad.	125
Broadway	225	Mercantile	170
Butchers & Drov.	125	Merchants'	130
Central National	125	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	190	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	108
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bank Nor. Am.	125
Fifth Avenue	2800	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	255
Fourth National	175	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	300	Republic	145
German American	108	Seaboard National	168
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	315	Shoe & Leather	90
Importers & Trad.	525	State of New York	108
Irving	140	Third National	100
Leather Manufers.	170	Tradesmen's	93
Lincoln National	750	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	205	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	215	Western National	114

There was a sale of 14 shares of American Exchange at 173½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	95½	..
4s, r., 1907	110½	111
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
4s, r., 1925	120¼	120¾
4s, c., 1925	120¼	120½
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅞	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105⅛	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¾	..
Adams Express	150	160
Alb. & Sus	172	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	62
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. T. & C	85	..
Ann Arbor pf	21½	23
At. & Pac	¼	½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105
Brunswick Co	⅝	¾
Buff. R. & P.	17	22
B., R. & P. pf.	..	65
Canadian Pac	55¾	56¼
Central Pacific	15	16
Chi. & Alton	161	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	173	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	101
Chi. & N. W. pf.	152	153
C., C., C. & St. L.	27	28
Cleve. & Pitts	162	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	2	..
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4¼	5
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	57
Com. Cable	160	172
Consol. Coal	36	40
Den. & R. G.	11⅝	12¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	10
Erie	14½	65½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64¾	31
Ev. & T. H.	27	43
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	123
Gt. Northern pf.	118	..
Harlem	290	40
Homestake	35	..
Joliet & Chicago	155	6
Kan. & Mich.	4	3
Keokuk & Des M.	2	15
K. & D. M. pf.	13	40
Keokuk & W.	30	80
Lacledе G. pf.	75	..
L., N. A. & C.	..	¼
L., N. A. & C. pf.	..	1¼
Man. Beach	5	60
Md. Coal pf.	45	90
Mexican Central	7½	9
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1¾
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46¾	49½
Minn. Iron	52	55½
Mobile & Ohio	21	22½
Morris & Essex	165	167½
Nat. Lead pf.	87	89
Nat. Lin. Oil	13	15
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. Coal	6½	8
New England	..	45
N. Y. & N. H.	177½	178½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	11½	12½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	85
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	28
N. Y. S. & W.	9¼	10
Nor. & West.	11¾	11¾
Nor. & West. pf.	16½	17¼
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ore. R. & N.	14	24
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	13½	14½
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2¼
Peo. & East	5	8
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	53
Quicksilver	1¼	¾
Quicksilver pf.	..	12
Rens. & Sar.	181½	188
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	34½	35½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12½	13¾
St. P. & Dul. pf.	82	90
St. P. M. & M.	112	116
Sil. bull. certfs.	64¾	65¼
Southern Pacific	13½	14½
Third Avenue	161	163
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. S. Express	89	44
U. S. Leather	9	9¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	96	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
170	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½
13,470	Am. Sug. Refs.	110⅜	111½	110⅜	110⅝
40	Am. Tobacco	78	78	78	78
240	At., T. & S. F.	14⅝	14½	14⅜	14½
2,090	Chicago Gas	74⅝	75⅝	74¼	74⅝
720	Chi., R. I. & P.	67⅛	67⅝	66¾	66¾
4,010	Chi., B. & Q.	71	71⅝	70⅝	71⅜
14,790	Chi., M. & St. P.	73⅞	74⅜	73⅝	74⅛
20	Cent. of N. J.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
530	General Electric	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
860	Louis. & Nash.	49	49¼	48⅝	48¾
300	Manhattan	89¼	89¼	88¼	88⅛
70	Missouri Pacific	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21
3,500	Mobil & Reading	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	27
20	Pacific Mail	24¼	24½	24½	24½
20	Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
540	Union Pacific	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
490	Western Union	84	84	83¾	83¾
41,920					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. gen. 8)	80	80	80	80
10,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	73½	73⅝	73½	73½
5,000	Chi. & N. P. 1st.	40	40	40	40
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	60½	61	60½	61
$25,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The local market opened strong at yesterday's closing prices. There was no particular feature outside of the general trading by room operators in Reading and St. Paul until the afternoon session, when there was a fractional improvement all around. In the traction stock, Philadelphia gained ⅝, to 67⅝, and Union ⅛, to 9¼. The feature of the industrial group was Pernsylvania Heat stocks. The common advanced ⅝, to 14⅛, and the preferred ⅝, to 26, both holding their gains to the close. United Gas Improvement in the early session declined to 71, but subsequently rallied and closed at 71⅝, a net loss of ⅛. Welsbach Commercial preferred sold at 62 for fractional lots. The balance of the market was unchanged and closed steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	7½	..	8½	..
Baltimore Traction	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
Columbia	42¾	44	42	47
Choctaw	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7½
Con. Traction stock	..	..	25½	..
Elec. Stg.	27⅜	28½	27⅜	28¼
Elec. Stg. pf.	29¾	30½	30	31
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅝	..	½
Hestonville	50	52	51	..
Hestonville pf.	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	24½	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51	..	51	..
Indianapolis	21½	..	20	22
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22½	22⅝	21¾	22
Lehigh Navigation	41	41½	41	41½
Lehigh Valley	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝
Met. Traction	110½	111	110⅝	110⅞
Northern Central	65	..	65	..
Northern Pacific	13¾	13⅞	13½	13⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	33	33½	32⅞	33
Pennsylvania	51⅝	52	51⅜	51⅞
Penn. Light, H't & Pow.	14	14½	13½	14
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
Penn Steel	..	37	30	..
*Penn. Steel pf.	51	70	..	70
Phila. Traction	67½	67⅝	66¾	67
Phila. & Erie	..	17	..	17
Reading	13 7-16	13½	13 7-16	13½
Rochester Ry.	..	20	..	20
Union Traction	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	241	..	241	..
United Gas Imp.	71¼	71⅝	71	71½
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	2⅞	2½	2¾
Welsbach	42½	44	42	42½
Welsbach of Canada	2	2½	2	2½
Welsbach Comm'l	..	23	..	23
Welsbach Comm'l pf.	61½	..	61½	64

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	80	..	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	82¾	83	82¾	83
Newark Pass. 5s	105	..	103	..
People's Trac. 4s	94⅝	94¾	94¼	94¾
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	..

* $30 paid.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—Copper stocks were again active, and the tone generally was strong, although in some cases prices were fractionally lower than those of yesterday. Montana gained ½ on the opening, to 98½, but sold off to 97⅞ at the close. Butte dropped 11-16, to 7, while Arnold gained 35 cents, to $2. Atlantic rose ¼, to 24¾, and Calumet and Hecla 10, to 345. Franklin was unchanged, at 11, and Kearsarge at 17½. Osceola rose 1¼, to 31¼, and Quincy 2½, to 124¼, with the scrip up 3½, to 106½. Tamarack also was very strong and gained 4½, to 101½, the Junior was up a point to 16. Wolverine was dull and off ⅛, to 9¼, and Old Dominion also lost ¼, to 17¼. Gold Mining shares were strong, Pioneer unchanged, at 5⅝, and Merced up ¼, to 8. Gold Coin rose 27½ cents, to $3.30. The home railways were strong, Boston and Albany gaining ½, to 210, and Boston and Lowell 2, to 207. Telephones were dull and up fractionally, Bell gaining ½, to 207, and Erie ¾, to 65, with New England Telephone up ½, to 102. Bay State Gas fluctuated narrowly, closing at 6½, the same as yesterday, and General Electric preferred was unchanged at 76. West End Street Railway sold up ⅝, to 65⅝, with the preferred up ½, to 86. Copper in London was unchanged at 49½ for spot and 50 for futures. The Clearing House rate was 2 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

| | Wednesday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

The United States Realty Company has sold to Charles W. Fernald, at $58,000, the four-story brownstone private dwelling 244 Central Park West, 22 by 55 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom, Mr. James L. Wells sold yesterday in foreclosure to Smith Ely for $10,250, the two-story tenement, 134 West Third Street, 25.3 by 80 by 23.5 by 80. The action was brought by the Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion against Joseph Morel and others.

Mr. John Golding sold in foreclosure to Thomas) Thedford, at $18,100, the lumber yard 309 and 311 Eleventh Avenue, 49.4½ by 100.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delehunty, referee, 16 Barrow Street, north side, about 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, 15 by 90, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, northwest corner of Beaford and Downing Streets, 90 by 92.7½, seven-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $36,789; subject to first mortgage for $55,174.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 13 One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18.7 by 100.11, three-story brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,457.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, David McClure, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,372. Also, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, Due on judgment, $4,377.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,900.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Maximus A. Lesser, referee, southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100.11 by 100, five five-story brick flats, with stores, 909 to 917 Columbus Avenue, and three four-story brick dwellings, 76 to 80 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. Due on judgment, $19,851, subject to other mortgages for $130,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, John H. Judge, referee, 229 Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 231 Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgments, about $22,920 on each.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Charles H. Murray, referee, 233 Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also 235 Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgments, about $22,920 on each.

The Real Estate Brokers Meet.

At the annual meeting of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, held yesterday, the report of the retiring Board of Governors was received. The following members were elected on the new board: J. Clarence Davies, William Henry Folsom, Benjamin Richards, Frank R. Houghton, John H. Dye, Douglas Robinson, Walter Stabler, and Irving Ruland.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans for New Structures Filed Yesterday.

Hyatt Street, southeast corner of Broadway, Twenty-fourth Ward, for five four-story brick flats and stores, 20 by 60 and 70, by Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner, and George W. Yeandle, architect, both of Davidson Avenue, Fordham; cost, $60,000.

Second Street, north side, 400 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 15 by 24, by Charles Hodkins, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $500.

Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of Home Street, for a one-story frame office, 12 by 10, by John C. Witte of 2,279 Southern Boulevard, owner; Alfred Ericson, architect; cost, $100.

Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

2D AV, e s, 51.1 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x100; Leo Jacoby to Recha Jacoby and another. $1

83D ST, 304 East; John Uhden and wife to John McLaughlin and wife. 1

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to John Uhden 100

106TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 26x100; Flora Lang to John A. Doorfler and wife 27,000

1ST AV, w s, 83.6 ft s of 121st St, 20.6x66.8; Max Homburger to Lena Homburger 1

106TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 26x100.9; Babetta Levor to Flora Lang..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11, Eugene C. Potter and wife to Henrietta Spiro..... 2

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 143d St, 25.2x73.5x25x70.9; same to same..... 2

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 96th St, 37.4x90; William H. Siegman to Ralph Weil 55,500

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 126.5x98.9x irregular; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to John O. Baker 18,600

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, w s, 3,780.4 ft n of 155th St, 12.7x86.4x101x3.11; also e s of Fort Washington Av, 4,473.5 ft n of 155th St, 225.11x305.5x56x irregular; the Mayor, &c., City of New York to George H. Ward and others.... 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 170th St, 75.6x107.3x75x98.5; George B. Ward and others to John O. Baker... 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 129.5x90.8x126.2x95; George B. Ward and others to John O. Baker... 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 145.2x103.10x97.6x irregular; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to John O. Baker 36,900

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 25x98.11x25x100; also, w s of Fort Washington Av, 100 ft s of 170th St, 75.6x107.3x75x98.6; also, s s of 170th St, 150 ft w of Fort Washington Av, —x84.2x—x—; same to same..... 25,100

19TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, runs n 175.7 ft to 170th St, x e 100 x s 176.7; also, n w corner of 170th St and 10th Av, 100x100; also, n e corner of King's Bridge Road and 172d St, 41.1x103.11x47.1x88.6, Sarah A. Vaden to Allen G. Macdonell 500

BRYANT ST, n e corner of 172d St, 50x100; 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to Frank P. J. Hastings..... 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; same to John Duane..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, Lot 68, map of Central Morrisania, 50x150; John H. C. Hanan and wife to Elizabeth Green 200

WEST ST, e s, 67 ft s of Charles St, 22.3x93.9x21.5x87.10; John R. McKeen to Henry B. Sire 1

CATHARINE ST, e s, part of Lot 479, map of Rutgers farm, 27.3x irregular; Essie E. Mooney to Mary J. McCafferty 3,750

WILLIAM ST, 191; Michael Curran, referee, to Isidore S. Korn and others.... 30,550

26TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 21.10x98.9; John G. Norris and wife to Meyer L. Sire 1

36TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x98.9; Henry B. Crawford and wife to William S. Harden..... 8,500

36TH ST, 146 West; Frank S. Moore and wife to Edgar N. Sidman..... 1

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Richard G. Platt to John C. Platt 1

77TH ST, s s, 36.3 ft e of Riverside Av, or Drive, 24x59.2; Clarence F. True and wife to Rastus S. Ransom..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x100.5; Jacob New to Esther New.... 1

48TH ST, 109 West; Lucy A. A. Fisher to Rachel McAuley 1

74TH ST, s s, 562 ft w of 9th Av, 38x102.2; Henry B. Wesselman and wife to Fanie M. Updike..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 568; Jacob G. Fischer and wife to Sophie Berls..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, lot 68, map of Central Morrisania, 50x150; Mary H. Walker and others to Elizabeth Green 10

VALENTINE AV, w s, Lot 25 and n ½ of Lot 26, map of Peter Valentine; Emily B. Sanford, individually and executrix, to Rosina Ferraioli and another..... 11,500

BRYANT ST, e s, 125 ft n of 172d st, 25x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to James A. Lynch..... 100

BRYANT ST, w s, 175 ft s of 172d st, 50x100; same to John A. Winge..... 100

BRYANT ST, w s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; same to Thomas J. Kevil.... 100

WAVERLY PLACE, s s, at n w c, Lot 74, map of Fairmount, runs s e, 25x100; Antoinette M. Ghetti and another to Catharine Wagner 2,800

BRYANT ST, e s, 325 ft s of 172d St, 75x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Margaret K. Cushman 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 325 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; same to Emily Alberton..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, part of lot 85, map of Village of Morrisania, 27.2x259x irregular; Sarah J. Townsend and others to Rastus S. Ransom, ¾ part..... 1

FRONT ST, 184; Albert Tag and another, executors, &c., to William J. Matheson & Co. (Limited)..... 35,000

LOTS 55 and 56, map of Cobrie Park; Frank J. Southwell to Henry Fears..... 1,000

BRYANT ST, e s, 100 ft n of 172d St, 25 x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Samuel Kenny..... 100

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; same to John King..... 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, 50x100; same to Conrad L. Schloemer and wife 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; same to Margaret Behrens..... 100

Lot 55, map Bronxwood Park, 75x121; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Allen G. Macdonell 1

2D AV, s s, 252 ft w of 4th St, 50x114; Emily Strang to Artilissa E. Goodsell... 1

PARK AV, 1,406; John Bannen and wife to Emma Behrens and another..... 18,000

134TH ST, n e, 269 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Henrietta Spiro to Eugene C. Potter 1

8TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 120th St, 25.3x85; Henry Marks and wife to Emilie A. M. M. Willers..... 100

WEST END AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 103d St, 20x79.6; William T. Campbell to Henry B. Wesselman..... 1

Lots 138 and 139, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to Joseph I. Sidman... 2,900

FRONT ST, 184; Casimir Tag and wife to Albert Tag..... 1

LEROY ST, 47; Louis Zimmerman and wife to Julia Cohen..... 1

GRAND ST, n s, 16 ft e of Willett St, 17x62; Isaac Fromme, referee, to Herman Heydt 13,000

MOTT ST, 160; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Domenico Abbate and another..... 1

93D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to Henry J. Murphy and wife..... 19,000

58TH ST, s s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Fielding R. Gwynn, as executor, to John R. Thomas..... 59,000

MADISON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 11th St, 30x85; George Landon, referee, to Fannie M. Updike..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

ABEL, Adam, and wife to Sebastian Kerner; s s of 151st St, 123 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years..... $1,500

BAER, Simon, and wife to Fred Kuser and wife; 388 East 10th St, 5 years.... 11,000

BLISS, Clara E. and Charles H., to John H. Montgomery; n s of 150th St, 202 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

BAKER, John O., to Samuel N. Hoyt; s w corner of Fort Washington Av and 170th St; also w s of Fort Washington Av, 100.1 ft s of 170th St, 3 years..... 12,500

SAME to same; s e corner of Fort Washington Av and 170th St. (extended,) &c., 3 years 11,500

BELSKY, Frank, to Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association; s e s of Stebbins Av, 400.11 ft s w of Freeman St, demand 1,000

BRETTELL, Frederick, and George, to Lavinia H. Montross; 241 West 134th St, 5 years..... 7,000

BERLS, Sophie, to Jacob G. Fischer; w s of Amsterdam Av, 82 ft s of 88th St, 1 year..... 3,500

COTTEN, Isaac P. Smith; e s of Railroad Av, 25.11 ft s of 150th St, 3 years 2,000

CAMERON, Alexander, and John Rankin and wives to William Rankin; n e corner Park Av and 95th St, demand.... 30,000

FERRALL, Frederick, and Caroline Luster to Emily B. Sanford, individually and as executrix of Edward C. Bull; w s of Valentine Av, 50 ft n of Lot 27, map of Peter Valentine's farm, 3 years..... 8,500

GOLDSTEIN, Solomon and Aaron, and wives to Samuel Parnas; e s of Willett St, 168.9 ft n of Broome St, installments 5,000

MARDEN, Williiam S., to Henry B. Crawford; s s of 36th St, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 5,300

HILL, Frederick T., and wife to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 224 and 226 West 82d St, 5 years, (two mortgages) 16,000

HORWITZ, Julius H., and wife to Julie B. Breitel; 124 and 116 East 110th St, 1 year 12,000

HEINTZ, Arnold G., and wife and another to William C. Lesster; 95 Washington St, demand 4,000

KUHN, Peter, to Nicholas Reinhardt; n s of 30th St, 295.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 1,000

KONVALINKA, Anton, and wife to Anton Vlach and wife; Lot 16, map of property of William Birrell, Twenty-third Ward, 3 years 1,500

KING, Lizzie R., to Loomis L. White, as Trustee, &c.; n s of 67th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 12,000

KATZ, Lippman, and wife to Fanny Jacobs; 114 East Broadway, demand..... 1,500

SAME, to Julia M. Haskell; same property, 3 years 4,000

KOHLHAGEN, Henry, and Harmet Levy and wives to John Stemme; s w corner of Madison and Gouverneur Sts, (installments) 30,000

LEVY, Morris, and wife to Barnett Marano; w s of Lenox Av, 79.4 ft s of 137th St, demand 6,000

MANN, Alma M., and Julius Freytag; w s of 1st Av, 69 ft s of 17th St, 3 years 1,000

M'AULEY, Rachel, to Mary A. Duer and another, trustees, &c. of Thomas S. Hamilton; 169 West 48th St, 3 years.. 11,000

SAME to Winston H. Hagen, same property, 3 years 1,000

M'INTOSH, William E. to Rebecca T. Mathews; w s of Bradhurst Av, at centre line of 148th and 149th Sts, 1 year..... 13,000

MURPHY, Henry J., and wife to Charles E. Strong, trustee, &c., of Kate P. Warden; n s of 83d St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 10,000

NORRIS, John G., and wife to Albert I. Sire; s s of Walker St, 101.8 ft e of Elm St, 1 year..... 25,000

POWERS, David E., and wife to Alexander Forsyth; n s of Jansen Av, 594.1 ft w of Terrace View Av, 5 years 2,500

RANSOM, Rastus S., and wife to Henrietta Kahn; s s of 77th St, 30.3 ft e of Riverside Av or Drive, 3 years..... 22,000

ROSANSKY, Kavy, and wife to Samuel Parnas; 211 to 215 Rivington St and 73 to 79 Pitt St, installments..... 5,000

SIDMAN, Edgar N., to Frank E. Moore; 146 West 36th St, 3 years..... 15,000

SMITH, Thomas, and wife, to The John Kress Brewing Company; 558 East 154th St, demand 319

TRASK, Carrie E. and Stephen B., to Thomas S. Marlor and another, trustees, &c.; n e corner of 177th St and Madison Av, 3 years 7,000

UHDEN, John, to John McLaughlin; n s of 93d St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years (2 mortgages) 5,000

VAN DERVEER, Benjamin B., and wife to Michael Reid and others; n s of 81st St, 66 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 3,000

WAGNER, Catharine, to Julius B. Denicke; s s of Waverley Pl, n t n w corner of Lot 74, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 2 years..... 1,000

WHEELER, William D. and Angeline R., to Benjamin D. Winans and others, trustees for H. M. Gregory; s s of 202d St, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years. 2,125

WILLERS, Emilie A. M. M., to Henry Marks; 2,218 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

BEHRENS, Margaret, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Bryant St, 50 ft s of 172d St, 3 years. 339

COWLES, Georgiana, and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 629 Lexington Av, demand 2,000

CRAHAN, Margaret K., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Bryant St, 325 ft s of 172d St, 3 years..... 1,089

HILLYARD, Josephine, Claudine G. Belding, and Edith S. Hudson to William Oothout; 62 and 64 Gold St, 10 years.. 1,000

HASTINGS, Frank P., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Bryant St, n e corner of 172d St, 2 years 879

KING, John, (same; w s of Longfellow St, 50 ft s of 172d St, 3 years..... 600

KEVIL, Thomas J., to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; w s of Bryant St, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 3 1-12 years 378

KENNY, Samuel, to same; e s of Bryant St, 100 ft w of 172d St, 3 1-12 years.. 297

LYNCH, James A., to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Bryant St, 125 ft n of 172d St, 3 1-12 years.. 300

MARQUART, Henry, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; e s of 2d Av, 25.8 ft s of 113th St, 1 year..... 2,500

SCOTT, Libbie M. R., to Ellen H. Cotheal; s s of 57th St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 21,000

SAME to Albert Tilt; same property, 1 year 4,200

SIDEMAN, Joseph I., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 138 and 139, map of Undercliffe Terrace, 3 years..... 1,500

SCHLOEMER, Conrad L., to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Bryant St, 150 ft n of 172d St, 3 1-12 years.. 500

THOMAS, John, to the trustees for Elizabeth De Witt Leonard; 40 West 58th St, 1 year..... 40,000

WINGE, John, to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; w s of Bryant St, 175 ft s of 172d St, 3½ years..... 744

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; telegraph properties, rights, privileges, and franchises, 500 years, bonds in gold 20,000,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERLS, Sophie, to Jacob G. Fischer..... $5,021

BRYANT, James S., to Hanchen Weinberg 1,850

BEHRA, Therese, to Gustave Huegel.... 1,030

BURGER, Max, to George Hessels and another 3,025

COUDERT, Charles, trustee, to the East River Savings Institution..... 6,000

DOCTOR, Louis M., executor, of Max Doctor, to Bertha Doctor..... 1

FRITZ, George, to John Rankin and another 2,500

GILBERT, Alice L., individual and executrix of Amelia R. Ga Nun, to Rosanna Waxellbaum 16,000

HUPPEL, Adolph G., to the German Masonic Temple Association of New York.. 10,000

HEWLETT, William H., to Ruth A. Congdon, two assignments..... 8,272

HILLYARD, John, to Harriet T. Provost. 3,814

JOHNSON, William W., to Lizzie W. Johnson 1

LISSMANN, Leon H., and Ralph, to Michael E. Driscoll..... 6,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Effingham, Maynard, two assignments..... 10,018

MACKAY, Smith, Virginia S., and others, executors of Ellen E. Ward, to trustee for Robert Stuart..... 1

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Louise Diebold. 500

PARDOCK, Isabel, to James F. Swanton. 600

RANKIN, John, and Alexander Cameron to John M. Susser..... 2,500

STANTON, Elizabeth C., to Henry Stanton and another..... 1

SAME to Henry G. Smith and another, (2 assignments) 2

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Union Trust Company (3 assignments) 53,000

SAME to executors of Oscar Kress..... 4,000

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as guardian to Florence Coppell (2 assignments) 19,361

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, as guardian of Herbert, Florence, and Grace Coppell, to Herbert Coppell 1

VARNUM, James M., executor, to James M. Varnum, trustee for Elizabeth B. Kelsey 14,000

VOTH, Richard C., to Henry J. Braker. 1

WELLNER, Charles, and wife to Susan Dellougne 2,500

WESSELMAN, Henry B., to Catharine F. Meyer 2,500

Recorded Leases.

BEEKMAN, William B., and others to Diedrich Sander; n s of 63d St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, 5 years..... $325

EXECUTORS OF HAMILTON FISH to Augusta M. Seacord; s w s of 10th St, 160 ft n w of 3d Av; 20x92.6, 21 years. 7,000

SAME to same; s w s of 10th St, 180 ft n w of 3d Av, 20x92.6, 21 years..... 700

FLOYD, James R., to Thomas G. Patterson; e s of 11th Av, 69 ft n of 20th St, 115 ft to 21st St irregular, 21 years. 2,975

LINCK, John M., to Henrich Theobold; 162 St. n's Av, 34½ years ($600)..... 720

LEVY, Marks, to William Iron Twistern; 661 5th Av, n w corner of 42d St, 10½ years 5,000

SOHER, Andrews, to John J. Keit; 117 East 125th St, and part of 119 to 125 ft East 125th St, 9 1-6 years ($4,000)..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

EDENWOOD AV, w s, 293 ft n of Highbridge Road, 82.4x132; James Ford against Lillian R. Chatterton and another, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

156TH ST, s s, 441.8 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; The Franklin Savings Bank of New York against Jacob Dux et al, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 89.2 ft w of Wales av, 51x91.1, irreg; Westchester av, e s, 140.2 ft s of Wales av, 50x124.11x90.1x91.1; Charles H. Wilson et al. against Annie and Margaret Haenschen, (action to bar claim and cancel deed.)

CONCORD ST, w s, 125 ft s of Kossuth av, 20x100; Frank Van Pelt against Henry Ratjen, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

55TH ST, s s, 67.1 ft e of 9th av, 16.11x75.4; Abraham Stern and another, executors, &c., of R. Grunhut, against Caleb T. Ames, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FRONT ST, 170; Hickson W. Field against Chas. T. Cowenhoven, (to foreclose mortgage.)

94TH ST, s s, 181.3 ft w of 8th av, 18.9x100.8; St Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females against Thomas Auld, (to foreclose two mortgages.)

Mechanics' Liens.

29TH ST, 212 EAST; J. A. Toscani & Co. against Michael Lieberman, owner and contractor $22

23D ST, 366, s e corner of 9th Av; Deronda Lacy & Co. against John Shady, owner; Marcellus & Leick, contractors. 65

134TH ST, n w corner of Brook Av, 50x100; Absalom P. Bachman against Ingolf Ivenson, owner and contractor..... 2,507

87TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 36.8x100.8; Wazeter & Co. against Edward T. Rutan, William J. Corrigan, and E. T. Rutan & Co., owners and contractors 300

164TH ST, n e corner of 164th St, 100x137.11; York Metal Lath Manufacturing Company against Matthew Coogan, owner; Andrew J. Byrne, contractor.. 170

72D ST, 130 EAST; Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company against Mrs. Gustave Maas, owner; McKenzie & Co., contractors 225

57TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 102.7x100; Michael Rofrano & Co. against Lucy E. Turner, owner; William C. Turner, contractor 95

134TH ST, 743 EAST; John Hartmayer against Agnes E. Banning, owner; Murray L. Banning, owner and contractor 31

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Archibald Culbert against Charles Fisher, owner and contractor. 644

89TH ST, 338 WEST; John F. Douthitt against Alice G. Levey and another, owners; Alice G. and Emanuel M. Levy, contractors 1,022

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 81st St, 63x80; John C. Graves on the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Hepps & Miller..... 100

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York.

—WEIL & WEISEL.—Schedules of Weil & Weisel, dealers in dry goods at 2,789 Third Avenue show liabilities of $11,961, nominal assets of $12,551, and actual assets of $5,333.

—THE RAYMOND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT COMPANY.—Schedules of the Raymond Hotel and Restaurant Company of 136 Third Avenue show liabilities of $6,164, nominal assets of $812, and actual assets of $481.

—JARVIS B. SMITH.—Charles F. Allen has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Jarvis B. Smith, manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds at 176 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the application of Nelsn Holland & Co.

—PAULINE GINSBERG.—The Sheriff has received three executions, aggregating $3,700, against Pauline Ginsberg, dealer in jewelry at 180 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the largest being for $3,017, in favor of Beatrice Lewis. She had no store, but sold the goods by canvassing, generally, it is said, on the installment plan.

—JACOB ROZENSKI.—Judgment for $4,818 was obtained yesterday against Jacob Rozenski, cloak manufacturer, of 73 Division Street, by Epstein Brothers for balance due for merchandise sold to him by Boessneck, Broesel & Co. Execution was issued by the Sheriff. He came here from Boston, started in business in 1892, and afterward claimed a capital of $20,000.

—THE LITHO-CARBON RUBBER COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Litho-Carbon Rubber Company of 45 Wall Street and San Antonio, Texas, for $1,527, in favor of Stephen G. Patterson. The office furniture and fixtures were sold out by the Sheriff yesterday for $100, under an execution for $819 in favor of Edward J. Berwind. The company is a West Virginia corporation, capitalized at $5,000,000.

—HARRY HAILPARN.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey has taken possession of the store of Harry Hallparn, jeweler, at 1,971 Second Avenue, on an attachment from George C. Comstock for $455 for watches and jewelry sold to him by three creditors. The creditors have been unable to find Mr. Hallparn at the store or residence, 31, and his brother stated that he had gone away, and had sold the business to a Mr. Epstein. He generally carried a stock worth $1,500.

—THE KENKUCTY HOOF REMEDY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $539 against the Kenkucty Hoof Remedy Company of 68 Murray Street, in favor of Joseph A. Walter, but the office was locked when the Sheriff went there to make a levy. Mr. Walter bought fifty shares of stock in the company for $500, with the agreement that the company would return him the money after six months should he so elect. The money was not returned. The company was incorporated in April, 1896, with a capital stock of $25,000.

—VICTORIA DAVIDOW.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Mrs. Victoria Davidow, dealer in jewelry, at 81 Maiden Lane, for $120 in favor of Hammel, Rigiander & Co. It was obtained on the ground that she has disposed of her stock and departed from the State. Her place of business has been closed for a week past, and the office furniture and two safes have been removed to a storage warehouse. Her liabilities are reported to be about $5,000. She is the wife of Hyman Davidow, who has carried on business in her name since the failure of H. & S. Davidow in 1887.

—CHARLES L. HIRSCH & CO.—Charles L. Hirsch & Co., dealers in groceries and druggists' remedies at 530 and 532 Canal Street, have become financially embarrassed, and have made a transfer of their assets to secure confidential creditors, whose claims amount to $16,000. Their trouble is attributed principally to heavy losses sustained in ventures outside of their regular business. They went into the theatrical line last year, taking the management of the Casino Roof Garden and the American Roof Garden, and also had a play on the road. Milton S. Guiterman, who has charge of the latter affairs, said yesterday that they lost $9,000 on the two roof gardens and $5,000 on a theatrical venture, which, together with very dull trade in their own business the past season, had caused their embarrassment. The total liability he did not think would exceed $35,000, of which $18,000 was due in the trade. He expected that some arrangement would be made with the creditors whereby the firm could resume business. The partners are Charles L. Hirsch and Herbert J. Meyer. They began business together in August, 1890, and said they had a capital of $17,000.

Out of Town.

—A. C. BATES & SONS.—A petition in insolvency was filed yesterday against A. C. Bates & Sons, for many years prominent merchants of Rutland, Vt. The liabilities are said to be $60,000.

—THE CORNELL PAPER COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received an attachment for $3,104 against the Cornell Paper Company of New Haven in favor of George W. Millar & Co. for paper sold to the company.

—DANIEL G. BROWN AND CARRIE M. HASBROUCK.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against Daniel G. Brown and Carrie M. Hasbrouck, lumber dealers of Newburg, N. Y., for $86,646, in favor of Abijah and Charles Weston of Tonawanda, N. Y. The claim has been in litigation several years.

—MARK STREICHER & CO.—Mark Streicher, senior member of the firm of Mark Streicher & Co., wholesale jewelers at 203 Madison Street, Chicago, filed a bill in the Superior Court against his partner, Ignatius Schwartz, asking that a receiver be appointed. He alleges that the firm has always done a good business, but assets amounting to $50,000 have unaccountably disappeared.

—DERNBERG, GLUICK & HORNER.—The Sheriff has received five more attachments against Dernberg, Gluick & Horner, who formerly kept the Leader Department Store in Chicago, in favor of Carl Rosenbaum & Co., $2,918; L. Straus & Sons, $1,307; Sol. Baerlein, $1,179; Rieser & Co., $778, and Waldemar Company, $500. They were served on three life insurance companies in hopes of finding something due them on policies. This makes eight attachments in all.

—MCMASTER & CO.—The wholesale dry goods house of McMaster & Co., Toronto, Canada, one of the oldest in the city, has assigned, and will go into liquidation. Heavy losses during recent years are given as the reason for the failure. The assets are $345,000, and direct liabilities $215,000. English creditors are interested to the extent of $35,000; the balance is due principally in Canada. The house was founded over sixty years ago by the late Senator McMaster, and has been regarded as one of the strongest in Canada.

Judgments.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

AMBLER, Starr H., as agent, &c., and Mary Ambler—F. Neumann & Co..... $122

AVERY, Charles A.—J. Byrne..... 2,815

BRUSH, Thomas H.—The American Exchange National Bank..... 523

SAME—Same 699

BROWN, Henry C.—G. A. Kerker..... 337

BLUMENSTOCK, Alexander—The Sixth National Bank of New York..... 170

BARRON, Ellen—The D. M. Koehler & Son Company 294

BROWN, Daniel G., and Carrie M. Hasbrouck—Abijah and Charles Weston.... 86,646

BAYLY, Cornelia L.—J. H. White, as assignee 241

BESTHOFF, Jerome A.—A. Shire..... 18

BUSSE, Michael H.—R. F. Greeley and others 379

CATHOSCOPE ELECTRICAL COMPANY —E. Hamerschlag 3,420

CHAPPELL, George H.—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company and the Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York 291

COHEN, Raphael—Consolidated Gas Company of New York..... 42

CASHIN, James—Joseph Kehoe 67

DAVIS, James E.—R. Wight..... 65

DRISCOLL, Cornelius V.—Grace A. Benedict 53

DEL GENOVESE, Virgilio—Sarah Jacobs. 1,242

DE CUE, Laura—Harman H. Hart..... 207

DE YOUNG, Joseph B.—N. J. Levy, assigned to Elizabeth Katzenberger..... 10,286

EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY OF NEW Jersey—P. B. Veiller, assignee, &c..... 243

EDELSON, Louis—S. Jacobs 5,614

EHRMANN, Samuel—Alexander Paul, Jr.. 169

EDSON, Henry T.—P. M. Stewart..... 146

FRAZIA, Charles B.—P. Stein..... 80

FERGUSON, William—Catharine B. Aitken 296

LUPOVITZ, William—A. Prince..... 522

MANGOLD, William G. and Matilda—The Germania Bank, New York..... 529

MARREN, Loretta—The National Bank of Commerce, New York..... 1,040

McKINNEY, John—Jacob Ruppert (costs). 68

MEAD, Willis T.—Grace B. Mead..... 133

MITTNACHT, Catherine H.—J. J. Slevin. 867

MOORE, William O.—Henry Hale..... 457

NATIONAL BUTTER COMPANY—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 189

NEVINS, Hugh C.—Stoddard Paper Company 88

ORCUTT, Edwin B., Jr.—William M. Ellsworth and others..... 69

O'SHEA, Thomas E.—A. Schreitmuller and others 250

POMEROY, William H.—Thomas P. Daniels 119

POND, Charles B.—C. E. Coffin..... 120

PROCHOONIK, Paul—P. & S. Herzig.. 761

REED, Horace F., and Edward Fotheringhame—A. T. Brown, executor, &c..... 1,537

ROESER, George W.—Wood & Selick.. 172

ROGERS, Henry R.—Mary E. Rogers (costs) 70

ROBERTS, William F. and Emma W.—D. M. Post and another..... 246

ROWEN, Maggie—J. Stein (costs)..... 88

ROZINSKI, Jacob—H. Bessneck and others 4,818

SANGER, Eugene B.—A. S. Tompkins.. 230

SCHANTZ, John S.—W. G. Oakmen and another 153

SEEBECK, Bernhard—J. D. Ronner..... 41

SEEBER, May L.—D. K. McCarthy and others 122

SIMONS, Ernest—R. Gordon..... 121

SMITH, Stephen G.—William W. Strouse. 1,177

STOECKER, John P.—J. W. O'Shaughnessy 48

STRACHAN, Robert W., Jr.—F. N. Dubois 85

FELT, George H.—The Hammond Typewriter Company..... 296

FRENCH, Richard P.—Consolidated Gas Company 65

FIELDING, Bernard F.—Sharon Dairy.... 74

GREASON, Thomas—J. Lamberty..... 183

HALL, Charles M.—William D. Starr.... 262

HAGAN, Henry A. and John G. Shaw—Mary S. Chilton..... 348

HINTON, Eugene H.—D. M. Post..... 526

SAME and William F. Roberts—Same..... 575

HOLCOMBE, William F.—Leah S. Lumley 211

HAMILTON, Anthony—S. Miers..... 206

HOCHBERGER, Solomon, and David Heinemann—E. and R. Schwed..... 162

HENRY, Terressa—G. A. Morrison, Sr., deficiency 758.84

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—M. Lowenstein... 233

HILL, R. Wylie and Aaron W.—H. Wilson and another..... 262

HAVENS, Mary C.—Marion Davey..... 1,422

HALL, Charles M.—W. D. Starr..... 262

JENKS, Francis M.—C. H. Southard.... 1,098

JOHNSTON, Robert A.—D. M. Alexander 78

JOHANNESEN, Frederick O.—F. D. & Charles P. Croft..... 358

JENNINGS, Eugene C. and James C. Merwin—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 785

KALDENBERG, Frederick J. P. Hoehn.. 50

KAUFMANN, Otto—William E. Dodge et al 1,856

KANE, Frank K.—Stoddard Paper Company 88

K

NEW LEGISLATION OFFERED

MANY BILLS FOR CHEAPER GAS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

A Measure to Compel Party Organizations to Enroll Voters—Representation North of the Harlem in New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Bills providing for cheaper gas in New York City are showing themselves in such numbers as to be confusing. Two were introduced to-day in the Assembly, and if the order of introduction of bills had been reached in the Senate, there would have been two or three in that body.

These bills come from a number of sources. Mr. Gledhill of New York presented the one he has been talking of for some weeks, fixing the price at $1 per 1,000 feet, and Mr. Trainor, without warning, presented one fixing the price at 75 cents.

The Tammany men are indignant at this. They say that Leader Finn had no knowledge of Mr. Trainor's intention, John C. Sheehan had not indorsed it, and the resolution of Tammany Hall, adopted last week, contemplated fixing the price at $1. Mr. Finn had a bill in his pocket proposing to fix the price at $1, but when Mr. Trainor presented his, he decided that gas bills were coming in a little too numerously, and he withheld it.

Senator Cantor is preparing a bill which goes more deeply into the subject. He proposes to fix the price at $1 a 1,000 feet for gas having an illuminating quality of twenty-four candle power. He also proposes to give the municipal authorities supervision over the gas business. He has prepared a section which vests general supervision over gas plants, meters, and all the distributing machinery in the Municipal Gas Commission, composed of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works. He would authorize this board to appoint a superintendent and such force as may be necessary to inspect plants and make tests as to the quality of gas, to ascertain if the gas furnished is up to the required illuminating power, and to see that all the laws are complied with by the gas companies.

"This idea," said Senator Cantor to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "seems to me to be the most feasible. I have considered the question of creating a new commission whose duties shall be exclusively to look after the gas supply, and I favor putting the supervision into the hands of the Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and Public Works Commissioner, because those offices are always filled by responsible men of affairs. The expense would be smaller than would be the case if a new commission were created." Senator Cantor said he would have his bill ready for introduction when the Senate meets next week.

Senator Peter H. McNulty of Kings is preparing a bill which will provide for the municipal ownership of gas plants.

Senator Benjamin M. Wilcox of Cayuga County has a bill designed to give cheaper gas in all cities of the State. It has graded rates for cities of the several classes, fixing the price at 60 cents in New York City.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of New York was not here to-day, but some of the New Yorkers say that he has prepared a bill also reducing the price, and there may be several others.

Assemblyman Forrester of Kings County came to the front at to-day's session with a resolution calling for a committee to investigate the alleged gas trust in Brooklyn. This is opposed by some who will be most active in securing legislation for cheaper gas. Senator Cantor does not believe this is the proper way to proceed, and if such a resolution comes up in the Senate, he will oppose it, he says.

The preamble to Mr. Forrester's resolution sets forth that the seven original Brooklyn gas companies by consolidation have formed a trust, known as the Brooklyn Union Gas Company; that prior to the consolidation gas was furnished in Brooklyn at from 75 to 90 cents per 1,000, whereas under the combination, which is said to be a monopoly in violation of the laws of the State, the price has been advanced to $1.25. The resolution provides for the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of seven members of the Assembly to investigate all matters connected with the consolidation. The committee shall sit in Brooklyn, New York, and Albany and report on or before Feb. 1, 1898. It is declared to be against public policy that any witness should be prosecuted or indicted on any evidence given before the committee.

RIGHTS AT PRIMARIES.

Bill to Permit a Voter to Compel Recognition from His Party.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Senator Brush has introduced a bill which is designed to allow a citizen to compel his recognition at a party primary by a mandamus.

It provides that any citizen may become a member of his party organization at any meeting of the same upon the recommendation of two members of such organization and his affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States and twenty-one years of age, that he resides in the town, ward, or district, as the case may be; that he is in sympathy with the objects and purposes of such organization, and that he does not belong to a political organization of any other party.

A meeting of the organization of any political party may be called by the President on the request of five members of such organization, and if the President shall refuse or neglect to act when so requested, the five members who made the request may issue the call, but they shall, in such case, pay the expense of printing and posting the notices and rent of the meeting room, and notice of such meeting must be mailed or sent to all members of such association.

Any citizen whose application to join a political organization of any party is unreasonably delayed without proper and satisfactory reason for such delay shall be privileged to apply to any court of record in the county in which he lives for a writ of mandamus to issue in his behalf to the President or Secretary or official head of such organization, compelling such President or Secretary or official head of such organization to place his name upon the roll. All courts of record in this State are clothed with power to act in such cases, and upon presentation of proper proof to issue a writ of mandamus directed to the President, Secretary, or official head of such organization, compelling said President, Secretary, or official head of such organization to place the relator's name upon the roll of such organization.

The Senator introduced a corporation bill amending the Penal Code, which provides that any person who causes his name to be placed upon the rolls of a party organization of one party while his name is legally upon the rolls of a party organization of another party, shall be punishable by a fine of $500 and imprisonment for not more than five years.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

Reclassification of the Civil Service—The "Sky-Scraper" Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Sanger—Providing for a reclassification of the civil service; also, providing for tabulation in New York and Kings County of election canvasses; also, authorizing the State Engineer to co-operate further with the United States Government in continuing the geological and topographical survey; also, prohibiting the killing of deer with the aid of jacklights.

Mr. Roehr—The McGraw barber bill of last year, prohibiting barbering on Sundays, except in the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and in Saratoga Springs, where it may be performed until 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday.

Mr. Austin—Regulating the height of buildings in the City of New York. It provides that no building shall be erected which shall be of greater height above the gurb level at the centre of the front than twenty times the square root of the width of the street on which the building is erected.

Mr. Trainor—Apportioning New York City into thirty-six Aldermanic districts.

Mr. Cromwell—Providing that the stenographer in the Queens County Court shall receive $1,900 per annum.

Mr. Sanger—Prohibiting the hounding of deer.

Mr. Philo—Providing for a Greater Utica by the annexation to the City of Utica of a portion of the towns of Deerfield, Marcy, Whitestone, and New Hartford.

Installment Sales of Real Estate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Assemblyman Trainor introduced a bill to-day which provides as follows:

"A person who agrees with another to sell real estate upon daily, or weekly, or semi-weekly, or monthly, or semi-monthly payments, and to deliver a deed of said real estate free and clear of all incumbrances on receipt of purchase price, and who, receiving said purchase price, fails to deliver a deed of said real estate free and clear of all incumbrances, steals such property constituting said purchase price, and is guilty of larceny."

Water Supply for Cities.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Senator Brush of Brooklyn has a resolution which he will introduce at the first opportunity, providing for an investigation of the water supplies of cities, towns, and villages in the State. It provides that the Senate Committee on Health shall investigate the subject of supply in all its aspects and report on the feasibility of utilizing the large bodies of water in the northern part of the State, and possibly the inexhaustible supply in the great chain of lakes, for the purpose of supplying the same to the large cities and towns of the State.

Representation North of the Harlem.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Assemblyman Trainor has introduced a bill affecting the Assembly representation in the districts north of the Harlem River, in New York. In the event of the Greater New York charter being adopted, Mr. Trainor's bill will be of considerable importance, he claiming that the charter does not adequately provide representation in the districts mentioned. In the event of the Greater New York charter not being adopted, the Assemblyman will push his bill as a district measure.

A New York Contest.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Speaker O'Grady to-day presented to the Assembly the contest of Frank A. Sovak for the seat held by Assemblyman Patrick J. Andrews (Dem.) of the Twenty-sixth New York City District. The contest was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation. Abraham Gruber of New York City is counsel for Sovak.

HE SENT A CHALLENGE.

For This Offense the Judge Fined Him Two Dollars and a Half.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6.—The latest method of disposing of a case of a would-be duelist seems to have been hit upon by Squire Vincent of this (Henrico) county.

Harry Atley, a young man, was charged with sending a challenge to E. Langley to meet him on the field of honor. When he appeared before the Justice Mr. Atley admitted the charge.

Instead of sending the case on to the Grand Jury for indictment, as has been the custom in all similar cases, Squire Vincent fined the accused the insignificant sum of $2.50, and discharged him. It is the general opinion that no surer means could have been taken to bring discredit upon the code of honor.

Richmond has in years gone by been the scene of some noted duels. The Virginia law, however, supplemented by the discouraging public sentiment, has almost made this custom a thing only of memory. The last duel of consequence in this State took place between Editors William C. Elam of the old Richmond Whig and the late Col. Richard F. Beirne of The State newspaper. The affair came off near Waynesborough Junction, and Elam received a serious wound. This was Col. Elam's second duel, in both of which he was wounded.

CHICAGO'S SALARY GRAB.

Two Amazing Bills to be Introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—Representative Revell of Cook will introduce two bills providing for a complete reorganization of the City Government of Chicago. One of the bills provides that the Mayor shall hold office for five years, and shall not be eligible for a second term, but may serve again when a term has intervened. In cities of over 500,000 population his salary shall be $20,000 a year. The other bill provides that cities of over 500,000 shall be divided into thirty wards with one Alderman for each. In Wards 1 to 10 Aldermen shall serve one year. In Wards 11 to 20 they shall serve two years, and in Wards 21 to 30 three years. When the terms of the first two classes expire, successors shall be elected for three years. The salary is fixed at $8,000 a year. An emergency clause is attached to each bill.

This is a part of the scheme of the Chicago City Council for a salary grab, and there is a very strong lobby at work to push both bills through. The election of a Senator and the various country issues will be worked for leverage to secure the passage of the bills.

CONFESSED TO A MURDER.

The Assassin Says He Had Contemplated It for Three Years.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 6.—James C. McCue, whose home is at Johnstown, Penn., walked into the county jail yesterday and made a full confession of the fact that he murdered Richard Vincent, in this city, last Thursday morning in a brick kiln, where both were sleeping. He says he has not been out of the city, but has walked the streets at will.

He asserts that he had contemplated the murder for three years, and that it was the result of revenge for an assault which Vincent committed on him at Rochester, Penn. He has no doubt become demented over the crime, and says that he was commanded to commit it by a strange voice. Vincent's right name is believed to have been Spencer, and he is supposed to have been a telegraph operator at Newark, N. J. McCue is about twenty-four years of age. His parents are dead, and his guardian, who has never been discharged, is John Ellsworth of 220 Railroad Street, Johnstown, Penn.

THE LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

Brooklyn Children Working in Factories to be Examined.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—State Factory Inspector O'Leary has received notice from Deputy William D. Huison that Dr. Emery, Brooklyn's Health Officer, is now prepared to carry out the law passed by the last Legislature, providing that no children under sixteen years of age may be employed in any manufacturing establishment without having first procured from the local health board a certificate attesting the facts connected with its birth, &c., and that, in the opinion of the authorities, such child is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do.

The examination of children will be begun on Monday. The trouble in Brooklyn heretofore has been a lack of funds necessary to provide for the work of granting the certificates to the children, and the resulting non-enforcement of the law has caused the Deputy Factory Inspectors much trouble.

MOVEMENT FOR BOYS' CLUBS.

Good Government Clubs to Urge This Project.

Jacob A. Rils, agent of the Confederated Good Government Clubs, presented a report to the clubs Tuesday evening, at 722 Lexington Avenue, on the subject of providing accommodations for boys' clubs in this city. Mr. Rils asked the meeting to have the report submitted to the Board of Education, asking them to allow the use of the school rooms for these clubs when they were not demanded for other purposes.

The report stated that the gregarious impulse was strong in boys, and wherever boys' clubs had been started they had proved highly successful. These clubs were a means of preventing the formation of "gangs." The educational value of the club was that it satisfied the boyish instinct for organization and taught the boy how to govern himself and submit to discipline. There were four times as many applicants for membership in these clubs as could find admittance. The majority of the applicants came from those districts where there was overcrowding in the schools. One great difficulty was to find room for these boys' gatherings. Saloon clubs incorporated under the Raines law met the demand to some extent, their rooms being unused most of the week.

"It is bad enough," states the report, "that the saloon must be the poor man's club, but it must at all cost be prevented from being the children's club."

The report refers to the educational influence of the boys' clubs and states that for six years past, in London, the practice of using the schools for such a purpose has been in existence. The Conference of Social Settlements, co-operating with the Public Education Society, was suggested as the body that might be intrusted with the carrying out of the proposed plan.

The Council adopted the report, and appointed a committee of three to lay it before the Board of Education, and make the request referred to. Council also decided to reopen its warfare upon the overcrowding in the Tombs Prison, and it was resolved to have a conference with District Attorney Olcott in order to have the limit fixed of one person per cell.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD.

Provision Made for Kindergarten System—The Annual Report.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held its monthly meeting Tuesday afternoon. Rules were passed for the management of the proposed kindergartens. After a sharp debate, it was decided to appoint kindergarten teachers solely by the authority of the Committee on Kindergartens, and also that persons not having certificates may be employed as assistant teachers.

Charles N. Chadwick brought up his plan for a reformed school system, which he desired to have presented to the Greater New York Charter Commission. It was referred to the special committee on consolidation.

The annual report of the board to Mayor Wurster, which was issued Tuesday, shows the receipts for 1896 from all sources, not including transfers, to have been $3,669,613.41; expenditures, $3,514,426.34, the latter showing an increase of $28,818.15 as compared with 1895.

The amount asked for for teachers' salaries for the coming year was $2,452,698.20, less estimated State money, $405,000, making a total of $2,047,698.20. Of this amount, the Board of Estimate reported favorably on an appropriation of $2,000,000. The total appropriation asked for, exclusive of the building fund, was $2,784,615.20; allowed, $2,606,700. The special, or building, fund, including new buildings, additions to buildings, wages, and other expenses incident thereto, was $872,486; amount favorably reported, $128,300. Total allowed for School Department for 1897 was $2,735,000.

The report closes with the statement that the most important movement of the year was the incorporation in the by-laws of the board of the provision of Chapter 1,031 of the Laws of 1895, that no teacher shall be licensed or employed in the primary or grammar schools who has not had successful experience in teaching three years, or in lieu thereof, has not been graduated from a high school and from a school for the professional training of teachers, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The effect has been the uplifting and improvement of the school system.

WATER FOR HOBOKEN.

The Water Board Will Advertise for an Independent Supply.

The Hoboken Water Board held a meeting Tuesday night and decided to advertise for an independent water supply for the city. Heretofore the city has drawn its supply of water from the Hackensack Water Company. Its contract with the company has just expired.

The Hackensack Water Company has made propositions for a continuance of the supply, but its terms are considered as not satisfactory. The Hoboken Water Board proposes to have the city supply its own water in the future, and it is for the purpose of preventing private corporations from buying up and getting control of all the available watersheds that the present action has been taken.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR STREET LETTER BOXES, Package Boxes, and Posts for Street Letter Boxes and Package Boxes.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department, in the care of the Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, marked "Proposals for Letter Boxes, etc.," until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1897, for furnishing Street Letter Boxes, Package Boxes, and Posts for Street Letter Boxes, all to be constructed of iron or steel and suitable for use in the Free Delivery Service. The street letter boxes are to be in three sizes: The smallest, or No. 1, to contain not less than seven hundred and fifty (750) cubic inches of inside space; the next size, No. 2, not less than eleven hundred and eighty (1,180) cubic inches of inside space, and the largest size, No. 3, not less than two thousand three hundred and sixty (2,360) cubic inches of inside space, or double the capacity of No. 2. The package boxes to contain not less than eight thousand five hundred (8,500) cubic inches; such space to be exclusive of spouts, or space occupied by apparatus or devices for the protection of the mails. The contractor for these supplies, or any of them, will be required to undertake, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, in a sum not less than ten thousand dollars, to faithfully perform his contract and to save harmless the United States or any officer or contractor thereof, from loss, damage, or cost by reason of any infringement of any patent in the use of said boxes, or posts, or any of them, or any device connected therewith. The owner or inventor of any patentable device which is accepted and adopted, or his assignee, will be required to assign to the United States his or their interest in such box, device, or invention, so that the department may have perpetual and exclusive right to adopt and use the same in connection with all of said supplies it may hereafter obtain; such invention or inventions to be reassigned when the department abandons the use of the supplies covered thereby. Proposals may be submitted for supplying boxes suitable for inside locks, or for padlocks, or for both, the right being reserved to adopt or reject any or all of them. The boxes furnished are to be painted two coats of best English vermilion, the last coat to be mixed with varnish, unless a vermilion that will stand exposure to the weather better than the English can be furnished and guaranteed, and the boxes must have thereon such letters or devices stamped, cast, or painted as the Postmaster General may designate, and no other. The posts must be made of iron or steel sufficient in size and with suitable device for attaching thereto letter and package boxes. Contracts made under this advertisement will be for four years, and for supplies, free-on-board-cars, at place of manufacture, which must be named in the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., FEBRUARY 2, 1897, for furnishing this Department with ammunition for 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, as follows: 1,000 rounds A. P. shell, complete; 1,000 rounds common or segmental cast-iron shell; 250 rounds canister. All to conform in manufacture, ballistic, and other requirements with specifications, etc., for ammunition for 6-pounder rapid-fire guns. Bidders will state price of each complete round of ammunition packed in approved packing boxes and delivered at New York Arsenal, N. Y., and how soon the ammunition can be delivered. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information can be obtained by addressing Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ord.

PROPOSALS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, January 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., FEBRUARY 4, 1897, for 34,000 pounds smokeless powder for sea-coast guns. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG and others, plaintiffs, against HELEN B. WISE and others, defendants.—Action No. 2:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the action above entitled, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All the certain undivided one-half part of all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Forty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, running thence northerly and along said easterly side of Lexington Avenue eighty (80) feet, thence easterly and parallel with said Forty-seventh Street fifty (50) feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue eighty (80) feet, thence westerly and along said northerly side of Forty-seventh Street fifty (50) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

And also all the certain undivided one-half part of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Lexington Avenue distant eighty (80) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, thence easterly and parallel with Forty-seventh Street one hundred (100) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty (20) feet and five (5) inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-seventh Street one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, thence southerly and along said easterly side of Lexington Avenue twenty (20) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated November 7th, 1897. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

STEINHARDT & GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 11 Pine Street, New York City.

ta7-2aw3wTh&M&ja28

NINETY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THOMAS H. BAUDER, plaintiff, against SOLOMON L. KAYE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with the First Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block sixty-five (65) feet; thence northwardly again parallel with the First Avenue and on the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street sixty-five (65) feet to the point or place of beginning. The premises above described lie in Section 6, in Block No. 1,669, on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the right and privilege of maintaining the beams of the building erected upon the premises hereby conveyed, as now inserted in the westerly wall of the building erected upon the lot immediately adjoining the premises hereby conveyed upon the east, and together also with all boilers, engines, pumps, elevators, shaftings, steam radiators, fittings, and fixtures now contained in said building.—Dated this 7th day of January, 1897. DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mills Building, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

ja7-2aw3wTh&Sja28

EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET.—Supreme Court of the City and County of New York.—ELIZA DINGELDEIN, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the sixth day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Eighty-fourth Street distant three hundred and forty-three feet eight and one-half inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of said Eighty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and for part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 6, 1897. D. McLEAN SHAW,

Referee.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 11 Pine Street, New York. ja7-2aw3wTh&M&ja29

COLUMBUS AVENUE AND 105TH STREET.—Supreme Court.—MARGARET MARSHALL and TOWNSEND WANDELL, executors, &c., against JAMES McNEILL and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, dated November 18, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, which, taken together, is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Columbus (lately Ninth) Avenue, with the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifth Street; running thence easterly along One Hundred and Fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly along the middle line of the block one hundred feet to Columbus Avenue, and thence northerly along Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated December 15, 1896. MAXIMUS A. LESSER, Referee.

THOMAS W. BUTTS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

d16-2aw3wW&S&ja7

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH FINNEY, Plaintiff, against MARY E. B. BYRNE, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated August 24th, 1896, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday the 18th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, distant 72 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; and running thence westerly, along Twenty-sixth Street, 28 feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue 148 feet 1 inch and ½ of an inch; thence easterly, parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, 28 feet; and thence northerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue 148 feet 1 inch and ½ of an inch to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

d28-2aw3wM&Th

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—Cause of trial.—THE CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN SOCIETY of Bernardston, plaintiff, against LUCY ANN HALE and GEORGE W. DEBEVOISE, as executrix and executor, respectively, under the last will and testament of Joseph P. Hale, deceased; Lucy Ann Hale; Elwin C. Wheeler, as executor under the last will and testament of Elvira Manning deceased; Robert W. Crane; Alfred S. Pinkerton as executor under the last will and testament of Maria Pinkerton, deceased; Julia M. Traver; Charles H. Stone, as executor under the last will and testament of Augusta W. Stone, deceased; Mary Ellen Dickinson, Joseph Dickinson, Elvira Dickinson, defendants—Summons.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 8, 1896.

FRANK G. WILD,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No. 15-17 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Elwin C. Wheeler, as executor under the last will and testament of Elvira Manning, deceased; Robert W. Crane; Alfred S. Pinkerton, as executor under the last will and testament of Maria Pinkerton, deceased; Julia M. Traver, Mary Ellen Dickinson, Joseph Dickinson, Elvira Dickinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice Supreme Court, dated December 8, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of he Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House, New York City, on December 10, 1896. FRANK G. WILD,

Plaintiff's Attorney, 15-17 Beekman Street, New York City. d10-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased.

Whereas, all of the next of kin of said deceased have consented that the penalty of the bond to be given and filed by the person applying to be appointed as administrator herein need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of the said deceased; and

Whereas, an application has been made for the appointment of an administrator upon the said estate under and in pursuance of that part of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which is applicable to the giving of such a bond upon such an application,

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the said statute in such cases made and provided to all persons having claims against the estate of the said RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased, to present them to the undersigned Surrogate, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.—Dated December 30th, 1896. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,

Surrogate.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH AND JOHNSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 22 William St., N. Y. City.

BINDSEIL, HERMAN F.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of its Justices, on the 8th day of December, 1896, all creditors and persons having claims against HERMAN F. BINDSEIL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, are hereby required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Herman F. Bindseil, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 263 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February, 1897.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1896.

GEORGE M. LEVENTRITT, Assignee.

B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Attorney for Assignee, 265 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 9, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Lady Furness (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey; Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Haiti, St. Domingo, and Puerto Rico, per steamship Ville de Nagaire, (letters for Guadeloupe and Martinique must be directed "per Ville de Nagaire"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III."); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Progresso, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Meridan.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 1:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Boadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **MADIANA**, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS**, returning via **JAMAICA**, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARI

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

FULL ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Officers Chosen and Addresses Made—A Split in the Senate Minority—A Bill to Regulate Charges for Gas.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Senate session of 1897 was called to order at 11:20 o'clock today by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The Lieutenant Governor was the recipient of some beautiful floral tributes, one of them being a basket of fragrant flowers from M. J. Dady of Brooklyn. Mrs. Woodruff and a party of friends had seats in the gallery at the right.

There was a full attendance of Senators. The seats of the Senators have been changed somewhat, fourteen of them being placed in the form of a circle further in front, taking up nearly half of the space on the floor in front of the Clerk's desk. In this circle at the left are the desks of Senators Grant, Krum, Brackett, and Nussbaum, and on the right those of Senators Higbee, Koehler, Gallagher, and Brush, while in front are Senators Coffey, McNulty, McCarren, Malby, and Tibbits. The cushioned settees have been taken out, and the admission to the floor of the Senate will be restricted to State officers, heads of departments, or those having tickets signed by the Lieutenant Governor. On the desks of Senators Brackett and Tibbits were bouquets of flowers from admiring friends.

When the gavel fell the galleries were about half filled. The roll was called, and only Senators Chahoon, Gallagher, Guy, Mullin, and Sullivan were found to be absent.

The Lieutenant Governor's Address.

The Lieutenant Governor then delivered his address as presiding officer of the Senate. He said:

"Senators: In ascending, for the first time, this tribune of the Senate of the Empire State, on this day, designated to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Capitol at Albany, I am profoundly impressed with the unparalleled progress and present power of this imperial Commonwealth. Let us expose the lenses of the mind, for a moment, to receive upon the film of memory an impression of what the album of history contains in order that from a picture of the past we may derive inspiration in dealing with the manifold needs of the present hour. Should we not, indeed, draw from the past the best principles of public policy, to apply them in the present to the administration of our Government?

"We are the happy heirs to the grand results of a splendid series of constructive State administrations. Agriculture and manufacture in all their variety have been activity encouraged; canals constructed and developed, and natural waterways extensively improved; the public school system has been founded and raised to the highest standard; the National Guard created and brought to a high state of efficiency; institutions for the care of all in need of the State's protection have been established and zealously guarded; large tracts of land acquired for the public good; the most economical and improved financial methods have been adopted; the statutes revised and wisely adjusted; and as the result of recent earnest and able effort, we can boldly declare that we live to-day under the broadest and most comprehensive constitutional and statutory systems yet devised for the government of a State.

A Solvent State.

"We are a solvent State! No debt entails heavy burdens of taxation to meet the demands of interest, for although $250,000,000 have been expended upon the canals alone, and over $50,000,000 on public grounds and buildings, yet, notwithstanding these and other permanent investments, the Government of the State has been administered within the limits of its power to pay without incurring any financial obligation. Our institutions have survived experiment, foreign war, civil war, riot, and, recently, attempted political assassination.

"Ours is not only a solvent, but it is a sovereign State! The New York Legislature, of which this Senate constitutes the upper house, is amenable to a greater people, not only intellectually, but numerically, than is ruled over by a large majority of monarchs of the world. The population of the State of New York is not only one-eighth of the aggregate population of the other forty-four States which comprise the Union, but exceeds the white population of every other country upon the Western Hemisphere. The population of our State is one-fifth that of the British Islands, and maintains nearly that average ratio to the population of each of the great monarchies of Continental Europe, which had reached the top of civilization and national power centuries before Hendrik Hudson and the Half Moon navigated the river upon one bank of which rests the State capital of 8,000,000 of people and upon the other stands a metropolis destined within the present year to become the second city of the world.

"The past is secure! It is to-day the duty of the men now on the field of action to exhibit that courage and wisdom which is necessary to maintain the institutions inherited from the fathers. This Senate, over which it will be my privilege and great honor to preside for the next two years, has already attained so high a reputation as to ensure a continuance of all that has been best in the past history of our State. It will ever be my aim to so discharge the duties with which I have been vested that upon the expiration of your term and mine, which will end together, although greatly to my disadvantage they did not begin together, my record may be knit into the fabric of your high reputation.

"At the beginning of our State Government, the Lieutenant Governor acted as a Chief Judge of the State. I welcome this reminiscence as an admonition to do exact justice as your presiding officer. As you are aware, I am inexperienced in legislative usages, and should I err, I know you will bear with me because of my inexperience, and also accord me the benefit of the fact that 'parliamentary law is indefinite and largely made up of rules subject to constant change and of precedents liable to be reversed.'

Confidence in the Press.

"'Your accidents and mine, always open to the public view, will be presented to our constituents through the columns of the public press. From the information I have gathered on the subject, I feel assured that the glasses through which we shall be seen, represented in Albany by a talented reportorial corps of high character, will not furnish a distorted vision.

"I take it that our Government is based on the principle that the majority shall rule, but only through legal forms. In the words of Jefferson, 'Let us all bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful must be reasonable, and that the minority possesses equal rights which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression.' During this year the Federal Government and National Legislature and the Chief Executive and legislative bodies of this State will be of one political faith. This, Senators, places upon the Republican majority a responsibility of the gravest character. Let us meet this responsibility by such hearty cooperation that when, after the next two years of service this body shall adjourn 'without day,' the people of the State of New York may feel that their confidence has not been misplaced."

"What is the further pleasure of the Senate?"

Committees were appointed to notify the Governor and Assembly that the Senate was ready for business. The Governor transmitted his annual message at the hands of his private secretary, Col. William M. Griffiths, and it was read by the Clerk.

Senate Officers Named.

On resolution of Senator Parsons the following appointments to fill the Senate positions for this session were made, nearly all of them being reappointments: Stenographer—Edward Shaughnessy; Postmaster—Stephen C. Green; Assistant Postmaster—Addison Hagadorn; Principal Doorkeeper—Nathan Lewis; Assistant Doorkeepers—James Roberts, Robert Kelly, John Gorss, I. Speich, William Benson, Jonathan Carr, and William H. Hogle; Janitor—Caleb A. Simms; Assistant Janitors—A. D. Taylor and James O. Cameron; Clerk to Committee on Finance—L. G. De Cant; Clerk to Committee on Judiciary—Norman C. Smith; Clerk to Committee on Codes—Frank Tallman; Clerk to Committee on Cities—W. A. Robbins; Clerk to Committee on Railroads—Lewis J. Lincoln; Clerk to Committee on Canals—John C. Giezinger; General Committee Clerks—Fred M. Jackson, George L. Nichol, Edward Wieman, Henry Bellefeuille, Frank D. Weaver, Fred W. Kusteler, F. L. Davis, E. B. Shumway, M. B. Crawford; Post Office Messenger—Edward B. Dixon.

Senator Ellsworth presented the following, which was adopted:

"Whereas, The Senate has heard with deep sorrow and regret of the death during recess of the Hon. James Ballantine, who was at the time of his decease a member of the Senate,

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions in his memory."

Senators Ellsworth, Krum, and Guy were appointed as such committee.

Row Between Democrats.

Senator Raines, (Rep.,) then offered the resolution agreed upon at last night's caucus, increasing the membership of the Senate Railroad Committee by two members in order to give Senator Coggeshall of Oneida and Senator Page of New York places on the committee.

Senator Cantor (Dem.) wanted to know whether one of the two was to be a Democrat.

Senator McCarren (Dem.) said that he did not agree with the leader of his party, Senator Cantor, and announced that in the future, while he hoped to continue his pleasant personal relations with Mr. Cantor, yet Senator Cantor would not in the future speak for him politically.

Senator Coggeshall interrupted to say that he found he had a very illustrious successor in the Senate. Mr. Coggeshall having been the independent Republican at the last session, his remark caused much laughter.

Mr. McCarren said that in making this statement he simply wanted it understood that he did not propose to follow the leadership of a bolter and a traitor. He probably referred to Senator Cantor's support of the gold standard last Fall.

Senator Cantor, in reply, said that common decency upon the part of the Senator from Brooklyn required that the Senator should have reported his position to his colleagues of the minority and then let them settle the question of leadership in caucus or among themselves, instead of discussing it in the Senate. He was glad, however, to know the position of Senator McCarren, and to be relieved of the responsibility of his acts.

Discussion of the resolution for the increase in membership of the Railroad Commission was participated in by Senator Grady. He offered an amendment providing that not more than eight of the eleven members should be of the same political party.

Mr. Guy said that he was satisfied that the Lieutenant Governor intended to be perfectly fair in his committee assignments, but he understood that the names of the additional members of this committee had been agreed upon in caucus, and that as a loyal member of the majority, the Chair would act with them.

Mr. Grady's amendment was defeated by a party vote of 32 to 11.

The resolution of Senator Raines was then adopted.

A concurrent resolution was received from the Assembly that when adjournment was taken to-day it be until Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 8:30 P. M. This was adopted.

Aldridge's Nomination Confirmed.

The nomination of George W. Aldridge of Rochester to be Superintendent of Public Works to succeed himself was received from Gov. Black.

Senator Harrison of Monroe asked that the nomination be confirmed without reference to a committee, which is the usual custom. There was no objection, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously.

Upon motion of Senator Ellsworth, the Senate adjourned to Wednesday evening next at 8:30 o'clock.

O'GRADY WANTS FEWER BILLS.

The Speaker's Advice to the House—Governor's Remarks on Civil Service Cheered—Gas Bills Introduced.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The members of the Assembly were on hand early this morning. Previous to the opening of the session at 11 o'clock, Secretary of State Palmer appeared in the well of the chamber and swore in the members. Floral offerings were on the Speaker's rostrum for the newly elected Speaker, Assemblyman O'Grady of Rochester, and on the desks of Assemblymen Austin and Andrews of New York, and Abell of Brooklyn.

At 11:08 o'clock Clerk Archie Baxter called the Assembly to order, and after prayer the roll was called to ascertain if all the members were present. There were few absentees.

On motion of Assemblyman Nixon, the majority leader, the election of a Speaker was proceeded with, and 146 votes were cast. Assemblyman O'Grady received 112 Republican votes, and Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn of New York, who is to be the Democratic leader on the floor of the Assembly, received 34 Democratic votes. Mr. O'Grady was declared elected by Clerk Baxter.

Messrs. Nixon of Chautauqua and Finn of New York were appointed a committee to escort Mr. O'Grady to the chair.

Speaker O'Grady's Address.

The new Speaker, in his address, alluded to his deep sense of the honor conferred upon him, and spoke at length as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Assembly: In accordance with ancient and long-continued custom, sanctioned by Constitutional approval, you have this day chosen as Speaker of the Assembly of 1897. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that the unanimity of your choice has touched me deeply. I return to you my sincere acknowledgment for this great honor.

"The Legislature meets to-day in annual session, representing the sovereign people of this State. How can we best serve our great constituency? The solution of this question should be our constant and unceasing aim. In no State or country are the people in closer touch with their representatives than here. We cannot avoid our responsibility.

"As befits our great Commonwealth, its interests are imperial, and the work allotted to us is most diverse in character. It will be necessary for us to perfect the great measures passed by the last Legislature. The charter for Greater New York will be ready for introduction in a few days, and it should be our earnest endeavor to speedily enact an organic law for this municipality. Until the act of consolidation of 1896 is reinforced and completed by establishing the method and manner by which it is to become a practical fact, there will be a feeling of unrest and anxiety in the minds of many people in the community affected.

"The liquor-tax law, demonstrated to be, although not perfect, the most progressive and improved excise law the State has ever seen, must be supplemented by the legislation necessary to save from possible intentional evasion its several provisions, and to carry into effect and enable our citizens to enjoy its most beneficent features.

"Our tax rate was very satisfactory last year, but what sufficed then will not now. Certain fixed charges formerly existing are not longer obligatory, and a possibility of increased revenue will compel us to use the utmost precaution, and to exercise every possible economy so that the taxpayers may receive the full benefit of the improved condition.

"Let us continue to maintain the position followed by recent Legislatures of a strict and undeviating adherence to the principle of local rights in municipal legislation.

"The amended election law enacted during the last session has simplified and made more perfect our system of voting. Bribery and corruption at the polls have become practically obsolete, and our State has taken front rank in the preservation of the purity of the franchise. It will be our duty to still further perfect the law by meeting whatever objection may be raised in the matter of the expense of its administration.

Too Many Bills.

"I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Assembly to a matter the correction of which would save a great deal of time and much expense to the State. During the session of 1896 1,703 bills were introduced in the Assembly, and 968 were passed by that body; in 1895 1,752 were introduced and 1,054 reached the Senate; in 1894 1,500 were introduced and but 752 were passed. The deduction from these figures is at once apparent. Bills are either carelessly introduced, and afterward found to be needless and improper, and for that reason fall of passage, or they are introduced without the intention of passing them. The result in either case is the same—the needless prolonging of the legislative session and additional expense upon the Public Treasury. Let me suggest to the members to introduce no bills save such as are necessary and for the public good, and, having introduced them, to bring them to final passage promptly. Constitutional restriction necessarily imposes delay in legislation, and it is unwise that the calendars of the House in its closing days should be incumbered with bills that might have been disposed of earlier had members shown more diligence in their introduction. Above all, let us avoid bad legislation or the suspicion of it.

"In conclusion let me say that I shall look for and confidently expect the cooperation of you, my colleagues, in the discharge of the duties of this office. They are trying and exacting, and I should feel even more timidity in assuming them had I not proved in the past the friendship and loyalty you all feel toward me. The temptation of all presiding officers of political assemblies is to be in sympathy with their party colleagues to the extent of partisanship; this temptation I shall strive to put away from me, and if I fail it will be through no lack of intention to be fair and impartial in all necessary rulings."

Officers Elected.

The other officers of the House were then elected as follows:

Clerk—Archie Baxter of Elmira; Sergeant at Arms—James C. Crawford of New York; Stenographer—Henry C. Lammert of Brooklyn; Head Doorkeeper—Joseph Bauer of Monroe; First Assistant Doorkeeper—Frank W. Johnson of Erie; Second Assistant Doorkeeper—E. L. Demars of Lansingburg.

Those elected were the candidates chosen last night at the Republican caucus.

The Democratic members voted for their candidates selected in caucus last night.

Committees were appointed to notify the Governor and the Senate that the Assembly was ready for business.

Upon resolution, the selection of seats by the members was deferred until after the adjournment, Jan. 13.

The private secretary of the Governor was then announced, and presented the message of the Chief Executive, which was read by the Clerk.

The reading of the Governor's message was listened to with marked attention, both by the members and many visitors. The civil service section was greeted with applause, and comments were generally made on the strength of the document's tone.

On resolution of Mr. Abell, that part of the message relating to civil service was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Speaker O'Grady explained that the postponement of the selection of seats was to enable the members to participate in the Albany centenary celebration later in the day, carriages and other accommodations having been provided for the members.

The First Bill Considered.

Very anxious were some of the members to introduce bills even at this, the first session. The first one to secure the attention of the Speaker was Mr. Roehr of Kings. He introduced a bill providing that money derived from the sale of liquor in Brooklyn be taken from the Revenue Fund and used in the support of hospitals and the increase of the Police Pension Fund. The bill was progressed to third reading and referred to the Cities Committee.

Mr. Austin offered a bill for the building of a new Hall of Records in New York City.

When Mr. Austin asked to have the bill progressed to a third reading, Mr. Finn objected, and the measure went to the Cities Committee.

When Mr. Trainor obtained recognition from the Chair he introduced his seventy-five-cent gas bill for New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Trainor asked and obtained unanimous consent to make a statement. The bill he had introduced was one providing that gas companies should not charge over 75 cents per 1,000 feet for illuminating gas.

The newspapers, as a rule, when such a bill was introduced, always attributed to the introducer motives other than honest ones. Mr. Trainor said he had devoted much of his time lately to the study of the price paid for gas, and had found that in many cities the companies were exhorbitant in their charges. He had obtained the opinion of experts and he was prepared to prove that gas could be furnished for a price as low as 50 cents per 1,000 feet, and yet make a fair profit. He wished to state that this bill was not a "strike" in the general sense of the word. It was a "strike," however, for the people and their interests.

Mr. Nixon interrupted Mr. Trainor. There was no objection to the introduction of the bill, but there was objection to Mr. Trainor making a lengthy speech.

Mr. Trainor then submitted the bill without further argument.

A resolution by Mr. Forrester of Kings, providing that a committee of seven members of the House be named to investigate gas trusts, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The Assembly then adjourned until 8:30 P. M., Jan. 13.

SUPT. ALDRIDGE REAPPOINTED.

Political History with a Bearing on the Selection.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Gov. Black this morning appointed George W. Aldridge of Rochester to be Superintendent of Public Works. The Senate promptly confirmed the appointment by a unanimous vote and without a roll call.

Mr. Aldridge had been in the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the appointment was announced, and was just outside, within sight, when the confirmative vote was taken.

Mr. Aldridge was the choice of Mr. Platt and had the backing of the entire State Republican machine. It has been considered certain that he would have the place ever since the Saratoga Convention, when he was defeated in his aspirations to become the Gubernatorial candidate.

When the now famous conference was held at the Worden House in Saratoga, and the coterie of Republican leaders selected a candidate, it became necessary for some one to go to Mr. Aldridge and ask him to get out of the field. The organization did not want Aldridge, and feared that he would be nominated if he did not withdraw before another ballot.

Jacob A. Worth was the messenger to Mr. Aldridge. Mr. Worth told him that the A. P. A. issue had been brought into the fight, and that element would oppose him in the campaign. Mr. Aldridge asked who would be the candidate.

Mr. Worth asked if Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., would be satisfactory to Mr. Aldridge. Mr. Aldridge replied that he would not withdraw in favor of Odell. "I would no sooner withdraw in his favor than in favor of Fish," said Mr. Aldridge. Mr. Fish had been making a long, hard fight against him.

When asked if he would rather the nomination should go to Mr. Black Mr. Aldridge showed less hostility. Mr. Worth reported to the conference, and Mr. Black suddenly became the choice of the organization.

Mr. Aldridge has been Superintendent of Public Works for two years. He has been thoroughly satisfactory to Mr. Platt and the machine leaders.

McCARRON BOLTS CANTOR.

An Echo of the Late Campaign in the State Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The opening of the Senate to-day was enlivened by a protest by Senator McCarren of Brooklyn against the further leadership of Jacob A. Cantor, who for several years has been the Democratic spokesman on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Cantor was a gold Democrat during the last campaign, and after his return from the Chicago Convention refused to support Bryan and his platform.

Senator McCarren indicated on the floor of the Senate to-day that this was the cause of his revolt.

"I do not propose to submit to the leadership of a bolter or a traitor," said Senator McCarren, hotly. His protest was a surprise to Senator Cantor, who had been expecting that some opposition to his leadership might come from those Senators who accepted Bryan during the campaign, but, had expected, he said, that a caucus of Democrats would be held, to determine who should be the leader if any change were desired. He plainly told the Senate that he thought common courtesy called for a caucus.

Few of the Democrats who were for free silver during the campaign expressed themselves to-day, and on the vote, Mr. McCarren, in spite of his protests, followed Mr. Cantor's lead and voted with the other Democrats.

Senator Cantor said afterward that he did not know how many would oppose him for the leadership, and Mr. McCarren also said that he did not know whether a majority of the Democrats would support him or not.

The incident was the most exciting of the day.

SENATOR FORD FOR PLATT.

The New Yorker Says He Yields to the Majority of the Party.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Senator John Ford of New York City, who has been classed by some as a supporter of Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate, to-day declared for Mr. Platt.

He said that he did not approve the methods of Mr. Choate's supporters, and he added that he thought Mr. Platt had the confidence of 80 per cent. of the rank and file of Republicans in the State. "I will vote for Mr. Platt," he said.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW CHANGES.

Gov. Black's Views to be Embodied in a House Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The ideas expressed by Gov. Black upon the operation and administration of the civil service are to be embodied in a bill to be drafted by Assemblyman Henry E. Abell of Brooklyn, and introduced at an early date.

Mr. Abell was Chairman of a legislative committee which investigated the administration of the civil service laws, and is familiar with the subject.

The main feature of the Governor's position on civil service is that he thinks an appointing officer should have the power to make an appointment from the whole number of candidates who qualify after taking a civil service examination, instead of such appointing officer being confined in making an appointment to the highest on the eligible list, as is at present the case.

NO HEAT FOR A SCHOOL.

Long Island City Children Dismissed for Lack of Coal.

Owing to the fact that there was no coal in the First Ward School, on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday, to heat the school, the pupils, about 1,000 in all, had to be dismissed for the day.

The Barger-Pritchard Coal and Navigation Company has the contract for supplying coal to the Board of Education, but it refused to send any more until its bills are paid. City Treasurer Knapp refuses to pay the warrants, because he says the coal is of an inferior quality and short in weight. The pupils in the other schools may be forced from school shortly. Mayor Gleason was indignant, but said he could do nothing.

A BUST OF MELVILLE.

Presented to Grammar School No. 3 by Friends of the Commodore.

A bronze bust of Commodore George W. Melville, United States Navy, was presented to Grammar School No. 3, Hudson and Grove Streets, yesterday. The bust is by H. J. Elliott, and was purchased and given to the school by engineering friends of Commodore Melville and members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania. Its duplicate occupies a place in Memorial Hall, Philadelphia.

There were present Commodore Charles H. Loring, Commodore Jackson McElwell, the Rev. W. A. A. Gardner, Chaplain of the post; School Inspector John Stanton, Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, United States Navy; Engineer John C. Keefer, John Harlin, Arthur H. Kennedy, J. R. Cuming, E. S. Janet, W. H. Bailey, Eugene A. Houston, and many other personal friends of Commodore Melville. The latter was not in attendance.

Six hundred boys saluted the flag and sang "America." Commodore Loring made the presentation speech, and Prof. B. D. L. Southerland the speech of acceptance. Short addresses were also made by William H. Hurlbut, J. R. Cuming, John Stanton, and Commodore McElwell. The exercises were closed with cheers by the school and the singing of "Columbia."

RAINY DAY CLUB ELECTION.

First Annual Meeting of a Dress Reform Organization.

The New York Rainy Day Club held its first annual meeting and election yesterday at the Hotel Andrews, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and adopted a constitution and by-laws after an animated discussion that lasted nearly three hours.

"This is an entirely new organization," said Mrs. Gertrude Andrews, Chairman of the Executive Committee, "but its influence will be soon be widespread. Some of the most prominent women in artistic and literary circles in New York and Brooklyn have associated themselves with us."

About fifty women were present at yesterday's meeting. Mrs. Emma Beckwith, who was a candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, presided, and Mrs. Bertha Welby, who teaches dramatic expression, was Secretary. The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Beckwith; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Katherine Foote, Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Mrs. Walker Whiteside; Secretary—Mrs. Welby; Treasurer — Mrs. Herbert Knowles; Chairman of Executive Committee—Mrs. Gertrude Andrews.

The club is established, according to the new constitution, "to effect such reform in dress as will secure for women health and comfort, while being genuinely artistic, graceful, modest, and inconspicuous, and to extend material aid to our less fortunate sisters along this line of dress reform."

The by-law on dress says: "A skirt not shorter than eight inches nor longer than four inches from the floor, high boots, modest, plain hat, and suitable jacket or mackintosh." The conscience of each woman is to judge of the suitability of the jacket, &c., and of the modesty of the hat.

Any woman who will wear the dress is eligibel to membership if vouched for by two sureties. A closed numbrella in enamel is the badge of the club.

Mrs. Whitehall, who is nearly 70 years old, recited an original poem, "The Disappointed Dress Reformer," in which she poked fun at the club.

The club will meet on the first Wednesday of each month at 3 P. M. The next meeting will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel, when Miss Margaret Lindley will act as hostess.

A New Horse Show Association.

H. L. Herbert, President of the Polo Association; P. F. Collier of the Monmouth County Hunt, Sidney Dillon Ripley, O. W. Bird, and Perry Tiffany of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, C. Albert Stevens of the Rockaway Hunt Club, Dr. Louis Lanehart, Samuel Willets, Charles G. Peters, and Charles R. Hone have formed a new Horse Show Association, and propose to give a three days' show on the grounds of the Queens County Agricultural Society at Mineola, L. I. The profits of the first show will be given to the St. Nicholas Hospital, Garden City. There will be steeplechases and flat races, with gentlemen riders up, and fine prizes offered for hunters and high-steppers. Samuel Willets, Perry Tiffany, and J. B. C. Tappan form a committee to draw the constitution and to apply for papers of incorporation. The incorporators will be Messrs. Herbert, Stevens, Tiffany, Lanehart, Willets, Ripley, Peters, and Hone, with E. D. Morgan, Ralph N. Ellis, and perhaps W. C. Whitney.

Suit over Bond Engraving.

The suit of the Central Pennsylvania and Western Railroad Company against the New York Banknote Company, before Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court, resulted in a verdict yesterday for the defendant. The railroad company alleged that they employed the Banknote Company to engrave some first mortgage bonds for them, of such quality as would be acceptable to the Testing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange. They said the committee refused to accept the bonds because they were not properly executed. They then sued for the amount of the contract, $850. The Banknote Company denied generally the claim.

POWER IN OLCOTT'S HANDS

HE IS NOT RESTRICTED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

District Attorneys May Dispose of the Patronage Pertaining to Their Offices, According to Attorney General Hancock.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Attorney General Hancock to-day made public his opinion, written at the request of District Attorney Olcott of New York City, asking whether the employes in the District Attorney's office below the Assistant District Attorneys come within the civil service.

The Attorney General says that District Attorney's offices are subject neither to the State nor city civil service regulations at present, and says that it is left to District Attorney Olcott to establish a classification and civil service rules for the District Attorney's office of the County of New York.

This decision practically allows District Attorney Olcott to make such appointments as he desires for all grades of positions in his office, and is of much importance politically when it is remembered that the New York District Attorney's office expends $187,000 annually in salaries alone. In his opinion, Attorney General Hancock says:

Mandate of the Constitution.

"In view of the construction that has been given by the courts to the civil service section of the Constitution, to the effect that it is self-executing, and was framed and adopted with reference to executing laws, I advise that the mandate of the Constitution include within its terms, subordinates in the office of the District Attorney of the County of New York. It is apparent that there are certain appointments connected with nearly every public office which from this nature and peculiar duties connected therewith, may be made without a preliminary examination. The State Civil Service Commissioners, while zealous in the discharge of their duties, have found that a proper administration of public affairs has required that certain positions be left to the judgment and discretion of the appointing officers, and have omitted from both the competitive and non-competitive lists formulated by them, certain deputies, secretaries, clerks, stenographers, and other appointees specifically enumerated in their rules. They have also refused to exercise any jurisdiction in connection with county, town, and village officers.

Question of Feasibility.

"As far as the deputies and assistants in the office are concerned, the reasoning of Smith in People vs. Taylor, 40 N. Y. supp., 321, would appear to be a reasonable construction in law. He says: 'Does the office of Assistant District Attorney come within the civil service provisions of the constitution as interpreted in People vs. Roberts? Is it practicable to ascertain the merit and fitness of the Assistant District Attorney by civil service examination? I think not. The District Attorney is charged with grave responsibility and duties of the highest moment to the county. His assistants, for whom he is responsible, occupy the most confidential relations to him and necessarily, are charged with duties of the utmost importance. I think that the public welfare demands that the District Attorney in the selection of his assistants should be left absolutely free in the exercise of his own judgment and discretion.'

"If, as the Court of Appeals intimates in the case cited, in the absence of statutory regulations, the civil service provisions of the constitution are self-executing, I do not think that any fair construction of these provisions would include the office in question.

Examinations Where Practicable.

"With reference to the other subordinate positions, it would appear that the appointments should be made according to merit and fitness; that such merit and fitness are to be ascertained by examination as far as practicable, and that these examinations should be competitive, so far as practicable. If, taking into consideration the peculiar, important, and confidential relations existing between the head of the office and his subordinates, a competitive examination is not feasible, you would be freed from that particular provision of the law. The practical operation of the civil service section of the Constitution, as far as it affects your particular office in the present condition of affairs, appears to be left with yourself. I am led to the conclusion that the office would be held subject to the civil service section, not so much from the language used, but by the framers of the Constitution, (they having evidently contemplated future legislation,) and from the sweeping and emphatic language used by the various courts in construing this section. One of the learned Judges of the Court of Appeals declared, in the McLelland case, 148 N. Y. 366: 'If the Legislature should repeal all the statutes and regulations on the subjects of appointment in the civil service, the mandate of the Constitution would still remain, and would so far execute itself as to require the courts, in a proper case, to pronounce appointments made without compliance with its requirements illegal.'"

NEW DEPUTY ASSISTANTS.

Five Named by Mr. Olcott for the District Attorney's Office.

District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott announced yesterday that he had appointed "Hal" Bell and Michael J. McCann as Deputy Assistant District Attorneys.

Mr. Bell has a law office at 120 Broadway. He is about forty years old, a graduate of Columbia Law School, and lives in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. He is at present an organization Republican. It was only recently that he became so. He had been opposed to the organization for some time.

Mr. Olcott has a list of about 120 names of people who indorsed Mr. Bell. The list included Joseph H. Choate, Col. E. C. James, Elihu Root, John E. Parsons, W. G. Choate, William Brookfield, Frank Pavey, Anson G. McCook, and A. J. Dittenhoefer. Mr. Bell is to take office almost immediately.

Michael J. McCann lives in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and is an organization Republican. He is a graduate of Harvard Law School and was recommended for appointment by a large number of Catholic clergymen as well as by a number of lawyers and others. Some of those who indorsed his appointment were John Sabine Smith, Senator Frank Pavey, Magistrates Wentworth and Brann, Archbishop Corrigan, Father Ducey of St. Leo's, Father Charles H. Colton of St. Stephen's, and the Rev. A. R. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, who is editor of The Catholic World.

Mr. McCann has a law office at 132 Nassau Street.

He will take office on Feb. 1.

Later in the day the District Attorney announced further appointments. They were D. Frank Lloyd, Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, and Charles W. Zaring.

Mr. Zaring is to take the place of H. S. Davis, who resigned a week ago. Salary, $2,000 a year. He will take office Friday.

Mr. Lloyd will, on Feb. 1, take the place of Alfred Lauterbach, salary, $3,000, who was promoted to be full Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Griscom will take the place of T. J. McManus on Jan. 12, salary, $2,000. Mr. McManus resigned voluntarily, as he had made arrangements to become a law partner of Abraham Gruber.

Mr. Lloyd is a member of the law firm of Lloyd & Ingersoll, with offices at 170 Broadway. He is thirty-eight years old. He is an organization Republican and was recommended for appointment by a large number of lawyers.

Mr. Zaring was formerly a law partner of Senator Frank Pavey. One of his indorsers for appointment was Joseph H. Choate, who did the same duty for Messrs. Griscom and Bell.

Mr. Griscom is a law partner of President Griscom of the American Steamship Line. He is a young man, recently admitted to the bar. He was in the office of the American Legation at London under Ambassador Bayard.

MR. OLCOTT'S INTERPRETATION.

Thinks the Law Does Not Apply and Will Ask for One Which Does.

Mr. Olcott, in speaking of the letter from Attorney General Hancock, said it was conceded that the civil service law did not apply to the appointment of assistants and deputy assistants.

Mr. Olcott said he had asked a certain member of the Legislature to prepare a bill to be introduced immediately at Albany to provide a method of examination of men to be appointed to the subordinate positions in his office, such as subpoena servers, messengers, and clerks.

At present there is no civil service board to conduct such examination, as the District Attorney is a county officer, and there is no county civil service board. If the Legislature will not pass such a law, then Mr. Olcott will appoint his own board of examiners, he said.

He said he believed he had the power to dismiss all the subordinates in the office, but did not have the power to appoint their successors without some kind of a civil service examination.

MORE TRUANTS ARRESTED.

Brooklyn Officers Caught Nine of Them Near Theatres.

The truant officers of the Brooklyn Board of Education, assisted by a number of policemen in civilian dress, made another raid yesterday on the truant schoolboys. The officers went toward the Star and Hyde & Behman's Theatres, singly and by twos, in order not to attract attention. The boys were gathered in force in front of the doors waiting for them to open.

When the first of the officers came within half a block of the Star, a boy yelled:

"Hi, fellers; here's de fly cops. Dey don't get me."

Most of the boys ran, but five reckless ones stood their ground and were captured. At Hyde & Behman's four were captured. They were taken to the board rooms and severely lectured. Two of them were sent to the truant school in East New York.

COMMUTER FOUND GUILTY.

John F. Bissell, the Elizabeth Lawyer, Adjudged Disorderly.

John F. Bissell, the Elizabeth lawyer, who was arrested during the rush of commuters a week ago in the station of the Jersey Central Railroad for manifesting his sympathy with Messenger Joseph Sheppard in his effort to carry bundles between New York and Elizabeth, appeared before Justice Potts in Jersey City yesterday.

Joseph Sheppard said Mr. Bissell tried to help him through the crowd because he had been hurt and was crying. There was some other testimony, and Justice Potts found Mr. Bissell guilty of disorderly conduct, but suspended sentence. The Court said that the dispute between the railroad company and the pony express did not enter into the case, as that was a matter for the civil courts to decide.

Mr. Bissell has begun suit for $10,000 against the railroad for refusing him passage on the train in the evening he was taken into custody.

ECKELS ON SOUTHERN BANKS.

The Controller Commends Them for Good Financiering.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The Manufacturers' Record will this week print a statement from James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, as to the general situation of the banking interests of the South. "The strength of the banking conditions of the South," he says, "cannot better be evidenced than by the fact that during the report year of 1896, which embraced the most trying portions of 1895 and 1896, there occurred but six National bank failures, while since Nov. 1 the failures have numbered but two. Of these two, the bank at Roanoke, Va., has proved solvent, and arranged to pay its creditors without the intervention of a receiver and go into voluntary liquidation. As against these two failures, we have a condition of improvement in the cash reserves of the banks in the South, as shown by the bank call of Dec. 17, over that of Oct. 16, which proves how much money must have been brought out of hiding since election day.

"When it is remembered that the requirement of the law, based upon that which is deemed the point of safety, requires a reserve of but 15 per cent. in the States generally, and but 25 per cent. in reserve cities, it is readily seen how able the banks are to meet every demand to be made upon them by Southern depositors.

"It is a noteworthy fact that throughout the South, prior to 1892, the number of large enterprises undertaken enlisted much foreign and domestic capital, and not a few unhealthy booms were created, and yet, despite all this, the bank failures in that section have been comparatively few, and the losses entailed upon shareholders and creditors comparatively slight. It is safe to say that if the panic of 1893, preceded as it was by three years of sudden and unusual investment of capital in the Southern States, did not produce more failures than then occurred, there will be now, with the banks thoroughly strengthened in cash means and rid of many undesirable assets, not a sufficient number to create any unusual comment."

Trent for Little Mothers.

The Christmas festival of the Little Mothers was held yesterday afternoon at Webster Hall, Eleventh Street, near Third Avenue, and 300 children were entertained. The exercises consisted of stereopticon views, recitations, and songs by the little mothers. At the close of the festivities, the little mothers marched out in single file and received each a bag containing toys, some useful article, and candy. This festival is one of three a year given to poor girls who are placed in charge of their baby brothers and sisters while their parents are at work. The association is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions of goods and money. There is an outing day, and there are classes in which the little mothers receive instruction in various branches of housewifery. Contributions may be sent to Miss J. Olmstead, 57 Third Avenue.

Passengers Start for Europe.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis for Southampton were Alfred le Ghait, former Belgian Minister to the United States; Dr. J. Kornel, David Henderson, Richard Henry Williams, Hilliard C. Payne, G. S. Hamilton, John W. Farquhar, H. R. Chamberlain, and E. T. Bedford.

On the White Star steamship Britannic for Liverpool were A. S. Craven, A. J. L. Paine, A. J. Johnston, Dr. William M. Roberts, and the Rev. William C. Rogers.

Slight Accident to the Essex.

The training ship Essex, which was to have left the Navy Yard yesterday morning, was detained until to-day because of an accident to her machinery. When she was about to start, a valve blew out, filling the hold full of steam. There was considerable excitement for a time, but the damage was found to be slight. The Essex will leave to-day for Newport to take on her crew. She had been at the yard for eight months undergoing a thorough overhauling.

Complaint Clerk Peterson Accused.

At an executive meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon charges of attempted extortion were preferred against Complaint Clerk Robert S. Peterson. The trial will take place on Jan. 13. The charge against Peterson is that he attempted to extort $20 from Patrolman James J. O'Brien of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station. O'Brien was awaiting decision on a conversation complaint when he alleges Peterson told him that for $20 he would see that he received only a small f